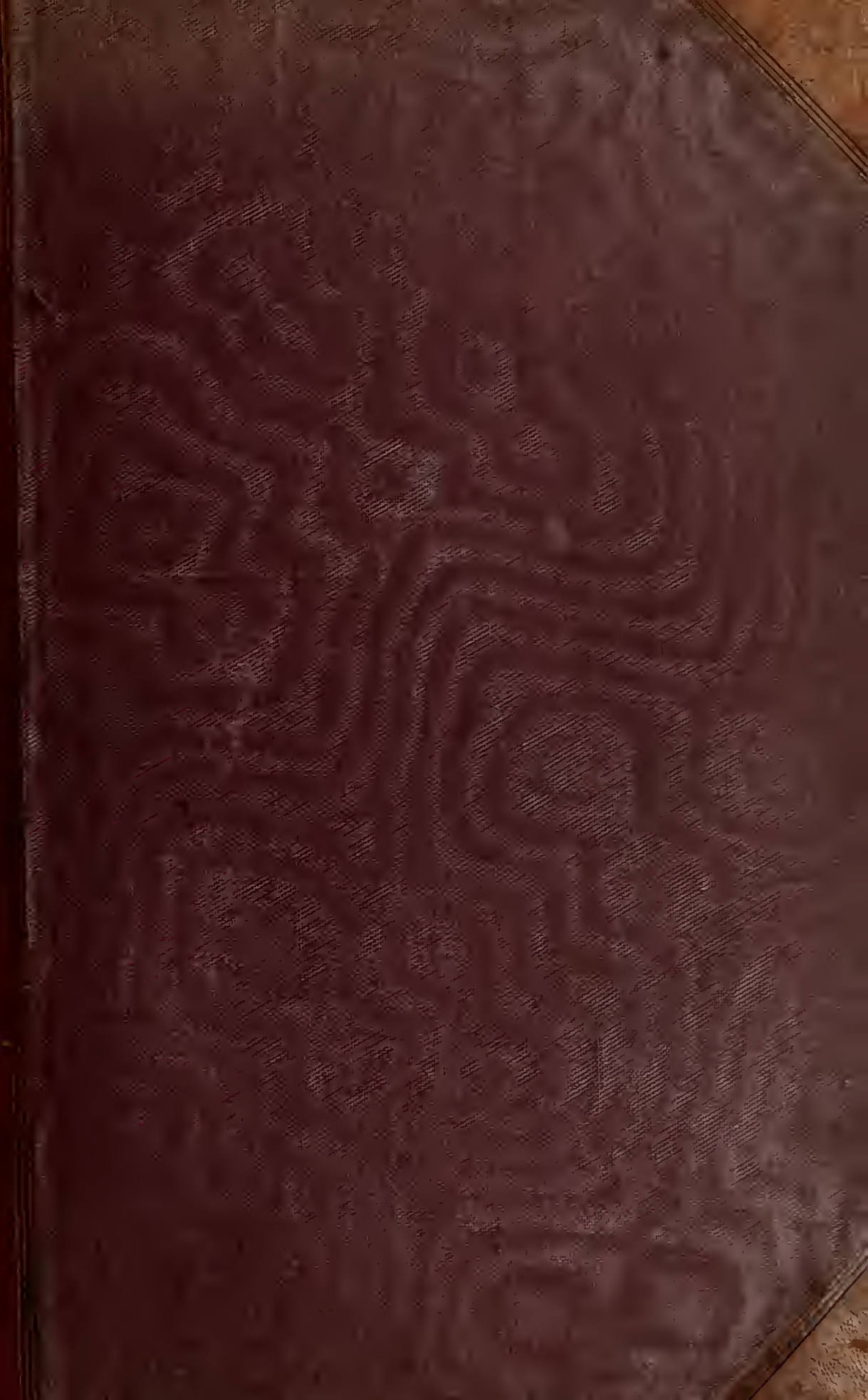


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THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM;

v.



THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES  
OF THE  
COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM;

COMPRISING A CONDENSED ACCOUNT OF ITS

NATURAL, CIVIL, AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY,

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME;

ITS BOUNDARIES, ANCIENT PARISHES, AND RECENTLY FORMED PAROCHIAL DISTRICTS  
AND CHAPELRIES, AND PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL DIVISIONS; ITS  
AGRICULTURE, MINERAL PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURES, SHIPPING, DOCKS,  
RAILWAYS, AND GENERAL COMMERCE; ITS PUBLIC BUILDINGS,  
CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PAROCHIAL REGISTERS,

LANDED GENTRY, HERALDIC VISITATIONS,

LOCAL BIOGRAPHY, SCHOOLS, CHARITIES, SANITARY REPORTS,  
POPULATION, &c., COMPILED FROM PARLIAMENTARY AND OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, PRIVATE  
INFORMATION, AND OTHER AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

EMBELLISHED BY NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

“RETINENS VESTIGIA FANCI.”—*Virgil.*

VOL. I.

BY WILLIAM FORDYCE.

A. FULLARTON AND Co.,

7, WESTGATE, NEWCASTLE, 106, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON, AND LEITH WALK, EDINBURGH.

1857.



TO  
ROBERT HENRY ALLAN, ESQ., F.S.A., J.P., D.L.,

OF  
BLACKWELL HALL AND BLACKWELL GRANGE,  
IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM,

AND OF  
BARTON, RICHMONDSHIRE;

THE  
WORTHY REPRESENTATIVE OF AN ANCIENT, LEARNED, AND HONOURED  
RACE,

THIS HISTORY OF A COUNTY

OF WHICH  
HE WAS HIGH SHERIFF IN 1851,

AND IN WHICH  
HIS FAMILY HAS LONG OCCUPIED A DISTINGUISHED AND IMPORTANT  
POSITION,

IS DEDICATED,

WITH EVERY SENTIMENT OF GRATITUDE AND RESPECT, BY HIS MOST  
OBEDIENT SERVANT,

WILLIAM FORDYCE.



## P R E F A C E .

THE first general history which we have of the county of Durham was presented to the public in 1785, by Mr. Hutchinson ; and about thirty years afterwards appeared the first volume of Mr. Surtees' more elaborate and costly work. Simultaneously with Mr. Surtees' work, Messrs. Mackenzie and Ross issued their publication, subsequently to which no other history of the county has been published ; and in no period of its history have so many important and momentous changes taken place as during the last thirty years. The population of the county has increased from 250,000 to about 500,000 ; the surface of the county has been netted with railroads and electric wires ; new harbours have been formed ; towns and villages have risen ; and whilst the staple trade of the district has doubled itself, an endless variety of manufacturing and mercantile establishments have been introduced. Numerous churches, chapels, and charitable institutions have been erected and founded ; the education of the people, at the same time, has not been neglected ; intelligence has increased ; and the moral and social condition of the inhabitants has been ameliorated. With a knowledge of these facts, the writer ventured upon his laborious undertaking ; and, aided by the assistance of many literary friends, and the exertions of the spirited and intelligent publishers, Messrs. A. Fullarton and Co., his efforts have been liberally rewarded, not less than one thousand subscribers having obligingly given in their names during the progress of the work.

Without the assistance and contributions of several literary and well-informed gentlemen, it will readily be conceded that it would be almost impossible for any single individual to offer to the public a history of an entire county, where the multifarious subjects under review are of local, as well as national importance ; and front and foremost amongst those from whom encouragement and assistance have been received, is Robert Henry Allan, Esq., "the present representative of the historical spirit and blood of his family,"\* who at all times kindly afforded access to the valuable and important documents which have been accumulating for generations at Blackwell Hall and Blackwell Grange. Patronage of literature appears to be inseparably associated with the name of Allan ; and not amongst its least gratifying memorials are the recorded thanks of cotemporary writers, acknowledging the valuable assistance derived from the rich topographical stores at Blackwell Hall. To this the present writer must also add his grateful testimony. In Mr. Allan he has ever found a cordial and generous patron ; and the urbanity and kindness with which his solicitations for information or advice have at all times been responded to, add not a little to his sense of the various obligations he is under to that gentleman.

\* See Raine's North Durham, Introduction, page viii.

To Thomas Doubleday, Esq., whose literary merits need no eulogy, the editor is indebted for many valuable and original contributions; and to John Dobson, Esq., the eminent architect, and Thomas Sopwith, Esq., whose varied attainments are well known, he is also under considerable obligations. Regarding the distant district of Middleton-in-Teesdale, R. W. Bainbridge, Esq., afforded much valuable information. Thompson Richardson, Esq., solicitor, kindly furnished several documents of importance relative to Barnard Castle and the district. Thanks are also due to Mr. Brown, secretary to the Darlington and Barnard Castle Railway. To Charles Attwood, Esq., the editor is indebted for information respecting the extensive iron works of Tow Law; to Thomas Young Hall, Esq., for important details connected with the northern coal field; and he must express his obligations to the philanthropic Dr. Winterbottom; to the intelligent town clerk of South Shields, Thomas Salmon, Esq.; and to James Mather, Esq., the disinterested advocate of all that affects the commercial welfare of the district of South Shields. Acknowledgments are also due to Mr. Thornhill, the accomplished botanist and obliging librarian to the Literary and Philosophical Society, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; to Mr. Howse, the able geologist, South Shields; and to Mr. Denham, Mr. Ross, Mr. Bell, Mr. Garbutt, Mr. Rieley, and to several clergymen of the diocese, who have kindly tendered much valuable information.

The editor is indebted to the generosity of the Right Honourable Lord Ravensworth, for the view of his stately Castle of Ravensworth, which adorns the title page of the second volume. The Lord Viscount Barrington kindly contributed the portraits of Bishops Barrington and Cosin; and Robert Henry Allan, Esq., gave a portrait of George Allan, Esq., M.P., and a view of St. Cuthbert's collegiate church of Darlington. John Theodore Hoyle, Esq., and other gentlemen, presented the portrait of Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq., the founder of West Hartlepool; and the admirers of William Bewick, a portrait of this distinguished painter. The view of Benfieldside church was contributed by Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Shotley Hall; the lithographed portrait of Thomas Young Hall, Esq., was presented by the friends of that gentleman; and the members of the Natural History Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne furnished the admirable likeness of Thomas Bewick, the celebrated wood engraver.

In conclusion, the editor must not omit to acknowledge the courtesy of the dean and chapter of Durham, in offering access to the treasures of their valuable library.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 5th September, 1857.



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# HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

## INTRODUCTION.

**W**hen commencing a work of a general and miscellaneous character, as that of a county history must necessarily be, it cannot either be uninteresting or unimportant briefly to review what has been done by our predecessors. We shall thus come to see the particular points in which each may have excelled or not, and learn how to supply those omissions, or pare down those redundancies which are injurious to a work, the aim of which is to unite the solid with the popular. We shall also better detect the extent and importance of those social changes which Time, the great innovator, is continually making, and enable ourselves to point out with more of certainty the direction which these changes are likely to take, and the localities most probable to be affected by them.

### MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Before the general history of a county is attempted to be written, it always happens that minor publications are put forth, having relation to particular portions of that history. Such, as a matter almost of course, has been the case with the county of Durham. Prior to any general account of it being thought of, various tracts were published, having reference to peculiar features of its economy and social state, to which it is only requisite that we should briefly advert. The first of these seems to be an anonymous tract, put forth in 1729, entitled "An enquiry into the ancient and present state of the County Palatine of Durham, wherein

are shewn the oppressions which attend the subjects of this county, by the mal-administration of the present ministers and officers of the said County Palatine; with some reasons humbly offered to the freeholders, leaseholders, and copyholders of the said county, to consider the ways and means to remedy the said abuses, or entirely take away the said County Palatine, and the bishop's temporal power and jurisdiction," &c., a work most evidently to be attributed to some one connected with the profession of the law, and understood to be the composition of Mr. Spearman, a solicitor of that day. In 1732 was published a reprint of the Latin tract of Symeon of Durham, who was precentor of Durham, and died there, probably about 1130, with an introductory preface by the learned and reverend Thomas Rudd. It is entitled "*Symeonis Monachi Dunhelmensis Libellus de Exordio atque Procursu Dunhelmensis Ecclesiae, cui præmittitur Reuerendi Viri Thomæ Rudd erudita Disquisitio,*" &c. Symeon was contemporary with William of Malmesbury, and wrote also a history of the Saxon and other kings, from 616 to 1130, which work John, sometime prior of Hexham, continued down to 1156. It is printed amongst Swynden's "*Decem Scriptores,*" and was reprinted in a distinct edition in 1732. In 1767 was published, "*The Antiquities of the Abbey and Cathedral, and also a particular description of the County Palatine of Durham, compiled from the best authorities and original MSS., by Patrick Sanderson;*"

a book, as its title imports, principally of antiquarian research, mingled with topographical details: and besides this, have appeared various less elaborate tracts, embodying sketches, more or less imperfect, of the history and antiquities of the cathedral.

#### WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, Esq., F.A.S.

In 1774, however, was first put forth an address and queries to the public relative to the compiling a complete civil and ecclesiastical history of the ancient and present state of the County Palatine of Durham, a pamphlet which excited much attention, and which, in due time, was followed by the first general History of Durham, in three volumes, quarto, by William Hutchinson, Esq.; published successively in 1785, 1787, and 1794, of the author of which now somewhat scarce work it is proper to give some account.

William Hutchinson, Esq., F.A.S., the author of the first General History of the County Palatine of Durham, of which county he was a native, was born in the year 1732. He was educated in the legal profession, and ultimately became clerk to the lieutenancy of the county of Durham, in which capacity he resided at Barnard Castle, at a house called "the Grove." Having cultivated through life a strong natural taste for the investigation of antiquities, and being a man of great perseverance and considerable talents, he ultimately became the author of the histories of three of the northern counties, Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland. His first published work was the History of Northumberland, with an excursion to the Abbey of Mailross in Scotland, in two volumes, quarto, 1776, 1778. This work, which is very inferior to his History of the County of Durham, is now superseded by the much more elaborate work of the late Revd. John Hodgson. In 1785 appeared the first volume of his History of the County Palatine of Durham; and in 1787 and 1795, followed the second and third volumes, in quarto.

There can be no doubt that, in the collection of the materials and compilation of this work, Mr. Hutchinson derived most important assistance from the kindness of his friend, the late George Allan, Esq., of Grange, who had himself projected a history of the County Palatine. The publication of the last volume of this really meritorious work was delayed by an unfortunate dispute between Mr. Hutchinson and his printer, Mr. Solomon Hodgson, of Newcastle, himself a man of some literary talent. The dispute was terminated by a lawsuit, tried in 1793, the result of

which was a reference of the whole matter to Mr. Raine, barrister. In 1794 appeared the third and last volume, which was printed at Carlisle, and in his introduction to which the author complains of the loss sustained by litigation and delay. The work was unfortunate in every way, a part of the impression having been accidentally destroyed by fire. It is, however, the best of its author's compilations; and in antiquarian research is second only to the later and more elaborate treatise of Surtees. In 1794 was also brought before the world, Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, and some places adjacent, in two volumes, quarto, a book of some merit, but inferior to his History of Durham. Besides these more considerable undertakings, Mr. Hutchinson wrote and published, in 1776, in one volume, 8vo., an Excursion to the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland; and also, in a small 12mo. volume, the Spirit of Masonry, in moral and elucidatory lectures. This gentleman was likewise the author of several poetical pieces, amongst which was a tragedy, intended to impress upon the public the unnatural inhumanity of the slave trade in negroes. It was entitled the Princess of Zanzara. As a poet, however, Mr. Hutchinson did not make much impression upon the public. Mr. Hutchinson died April 7, 1814, aged 82 years.

#### ENEAS MACKENZIE, Esq.

Next in order after Mr. Hutchinson's, comes the talented compilation of Eneas Mackenzie, which was completed whilst the elaborate work of the late Mr. Surtees was in progress, although left imperfect by its author, who, like Mr. Surtees, died before he could bring his work to its conclusion. Mr. Mackenzie was, in some respects, an extraordinary man. He was born of poor parents, in Aberdeenshire, and was of very delicate constitution. His life was one of much vicissitude, and he was for the most part self-educated. In early life he worked with his father as a shoemaker, but want of health soon forced him to abandon this employment. He was in turn tutor of the family of a wealthy farmer, a preacher of Baptist doctrines, and a ship broker. This last occupation, which he attempted to carry on at Sunderland, not succeeding as he expected, he commenced business, as a printer, in partnership with Mr. Dent. Whilst carrying on this business, his different historical works were compiled and written. He published a History of Newcastle, and also a History of Northumberland, and was busied with his History of Durham, when he was carried off,



in the 54th year of his age, by Asiatic cholera, which then raged in Newcastle, on the 20th February, 1832.

At the period of Mr. Mackenzie's untimely and lamented death, part of the first volume only of his *History of the County of Durham* had been published; and he was engaged in the collection of materials for, and in the composition and compilation of, the second volume. The task of finishing the work so well begun by Mackenzie was, luckily for the public, undertaken by Mr. Metcalf Ross, printer. Mr. Ross proved fully equal to it. To the materials accumulated by Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Ross, by means of assiduous personal enquiry and considerable expenditure of money, added much; and Mackenzie's *History of Durham*, as completed by him, does honour both to his talent and industry. It is of a more popular and miscellaneous character than are the histories of Hutchinson and Surtees, and, of course, more interesting to the general reader, though of less value than the laborious and erudite work of Surtees to the genealogist and antiquary.

Mr. Mackenzie was a man of great sagacity and strong natural talents. He was one of the first and most active promoters of the Newcastle Mechanics' Institution; and as a politician was ardent, uncompromising, and sometimes conspicuous. He was chairman of that meeting so extraordinary for its numbers, and other arrangements, which took place on the Town Moor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1819, with reference to the unfortunate transactions at Manchester, in that year; and he was mainly instrumental in forming and keeping together the Northern Political Union which, in 1831-2, numbered in its ranks the majority of the working classes of the two counties of Northumberland and Durham, and of which he was one of the secretaries. Its object was to second the exertions made by the Birmingham and London political unions to support Earl Grey and his ministry in carrying the Reform Bill, the success of which, Mr. Mackenzie did not live to see. For a self-taught man, his acquaintance with English literature was great, and he wrote a level style of much clearness and precision.

#### R. SURTEES, Esq., OF MAINSFORTH, F.S.A.

Whilst Mr. Mackenzie was publishing his *Durham County History*, a more elaborate work, however, upon the same subject, was in progress. This was the *History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham*, by Robert Surtees, Esq., of Mainsforth, F.S.A., a work which its accomplished author did not live entirely to complete, but which must long re-

main a monument of his research, learning, and industry.

Robert Surtees was born at Durham, in the street called the South Bailey, in April, 1779. His childhood was, however, passed for the most part at the hereditary family seat at Mainsforth, where, being an only child, and of delicate constitution, he was carefully educated under the eye of his parents. The elder Mr. Surtees, the father of the county historian, was a man of happy tastes. He was an excellent gardener as well as agriculturist, and had talents for drawing and painting, which he cultivated not without success.

In these pursuits his son was soon and happily initiated; and to his preference for the fine arts he early added a strong taste for antiquarian research, which manifested itself in his boyhood. His parents were in the habit of spending a part of the winter at York, which was then a sort of northern metropolis for those to whom a journey to London seemed too great an enterprise. On these occasions the young Surtees was wont to visit all the market gardeners, and with his pocket money to buy the ancient coins (mostly Roman) so frequently turned up in this vicinity, so long a principal station of the Roman empire in Britain.

Young Surtees was of infirm constitution: and his parents wisely refrained from encouraging that precocity of intellect which young persons of delicate temperament mostly exhibit in a greater or less degree. This precocity, a symptom of constitutional debility, it is a great mistake to foster; but this mistake the elder Mr. Surtees did not commit. He rather restrained than excited his boy's ardent love of literary acquirement, and Robert Surtees was not even taught to write until his seventh year. His instructor was Mr. Edward Smith, schoolmaster of the village of Middleham; and he was taught his Latin Accidence by one of his young companions, Sidney Beckwith, afterwards General Sir T. S. Beckwith, K.C.B. and K.T.S. Teaching Latin was varied with instructions in angling in Cornforth Beck, and an occasional greyhound course with old Dixon, the keeper, or Surtees' uncle, Captain Surtees, R.N.

Mr. Surtees the elder now determined to place his son in some public school, where he might better learn to find his own level by competition with others than it was possible he should do at Mainsforth. Houghton School (founded under the name of Keyper School, by Bernard Gilpin) was the seminary selected. The Rev. William Fleming, M.A., was then head master, and under his inspection Robert Surtees became a good

Latin scholar, and at last a composer of no inelegant Latin verse. The Greek language he did not commence until 1788; nor did he get beyond the rudiments of geometry until the same year. During all this time the boy's love of antiquities was very manifest. His pocket money was exchanged for old coins, or what he thought such; and on holidays he went to Durham and Sunderland to collect them amongst the shopkeepers, who sometimes, by accident, became possessed of antiques, principally copper. One of his first antiquarian treasures was a coin of the Empire, found on Houghton Hill. During his sojourn at Houghton, it has been said by some of his companions, who in after life became his friends, that even thus early, he had nourished the idea of writing a History of Durham; and was possessed of much information as to the genealogies of some of the county families of note. Amongst these companions were Ralph and William Robinson, of Herrington-burn, whose sister he afterwards married.

On leaving Houghton, Mr. Surtees seems to have passed some time with Dr. Bustow of Neasdon, near London, who undertook to prepare him for the university. In 1795 he was matriculated at Oxford, and in 1796 entered as a commoner at Christ Church. His tutor was the Rev. M. Marsh, afterwards Canon of Salisbury. During his residence at the university, Mr. Surtees was studious, and by no means without distinction. He appears to have read some of the most prominent Latin and Greek authors, and to have cultivated a not very valuable talent for composing Latin verses. Amongst the students, his contemporaries, he seems to have been popular. His habits were social, though prudent; and he possessed some humour and much conversational talent. That his talents and conversational powers attracted the attention and regard of men whose regard was well worth having, is manifest in his acquaintance with such minds as those of Hallam, Heber, Conybeare, &c., &c. In fact, Surtees, besides being a good scholar and a diligent student, was a man who thought and acted for himself. Such men, if good-humoured and well-bred, are always welcome in society, and they are so because they give a tone to it, which, without them, it could not have. They know how to unite occasional freedom of thought and action with the good-humoured courtesy of the gentleman; and this Mr. Surtees seems to have done, as the following little anecdote shows. Coming one day into Dean Jackson's study to ask leave of absence, he found the doctor writing. Being unwilling

to disturb him, but at the same time very cold, Surtees made free to stir the dean's fire, whilst waiting his leisure. "Pray, Mr. Surtees," said the dean, with a smile, his attention being roused, "do you think any other under graduate would have done that?" "Yes, Mr. Dean," quietly replied Surtees, "any under graduate—as cool as I am!" The quiet humour of the excuse was irresistible, and from that hour a friendship commenced between the good dean and his free spoken *élève*, which lasted through life.

In the spring of 1797, the alarming illness of his mother hurried Mr. Surtees from Oxford. She died on the 10th of March, in her 61st year, Surtees being then in his 19th year. At this time he became acquainted with those excellent agriculturists, and very accomplished men, Messrs. William and George Taylor, who then farmed at Bishop Middleham, near Mainsforth. They describe Mr. Surtees, even at this time of life, as plain in the extreme, both in manners and dress. Fashionable bronze and effrontery he despised; and coxcomby was no part of his mind. In fact, he seems to have hated all artificial manners, and like some other clever men (Alfieri was one) had a thorough contempt for dancing and the etiquette taught by dancing masters, which he deemed ridiculous and disgusting. Hence, to many his manners seemed rude and unpolished. Even Sir Walter Scott, writing to Southey, in 1810, when the poet was in his vicinity, says, "I wish you to know my friend Surtees, of Mainsforth. He is an excellent antiquary, some of the *rust* of which study has clung to his manners: but he is good-hearted, and you would make the summer eve short between you." The fact was, Surtees was no courtier; and Scott was a courtier, when he chose to be, which accounts for the expression.

In 1800 Mr. Surtees took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and leaving college, was created a member of the Middle Temple. Whilst located there, he seems to have studied the law of real property and conveyancing with more assiduity than is common amongst young men who do not design to follow the profession of the law. Mr. Surtees was never called to the bar, but on the death of his father, in 1802, left the Temple, and resided for the rest of his life at Mainsforth, the family seat.

At this period, Mr. Surtees began actively to collect materials for his History of Durham. So severe seems to have been his application, that his health, never firm, became injured, and dyspepsy supervened. He was accordingly in after time compelled to employ an

amanuensis, to transcribe documents; and to seek relief in a change of scene and air. All his tours were, however, made with reference to the prosecution of his work. He copied such inscriptions in all the churches as might elucidate the genealogies of county families, sketched views, and examined the antique of every place he visited. He used, whilst engaged in these pleasing pursuits, to be driven when weather permitted, in a gig from place to place; but so tedious to others seemed this sort of itineracy, that his servant became exceedingly weary of it. Shields, his groom, acquired a horror, of what he termed, "auld beeldins," declaring "he never could get his master past one." Thus, however, were the materials of his minute and elaborate History of Durham collected.

Mr. Surtees' method of composition was esteemed by those about him very uncommon; but is less so amongst men who write much than is generally supposed. He did not sit at a table, with his papers and books about him, writing pertinaciously on from hour to hour, but traversed a gravel walk in front of his mansion, considering the materials in hand, and the treatment proper for them. Having arranged this in his mind thoroughly, he went into his study, and with great rapidity wrote down and put into formal sentences the result of his out-door consideration. This he did, from habit, in so hurried a way that many of his words were only half written, and his MSS. accordingly very difficult to decipher. When wanted for the press, he improved the writing a little, and wafered the sheets together, numbering them as he went. Thus the history was really printed rather from rough notes than a regularly written manuscript, which sometimes gave a terseness that, to a work of that kind, is not a disadvantage. When the printer wanted copy it was thus prepared, and only when wanted. This only proves, however, that all the faculties of the writer were engaged in his labours; that his memory was fully stored with matter; and nothing wanting but a little grammatical arrangement, and proper order. The documents to be inserted were copied and prepared by his amanuensis, Mr. Surtees inserting them at the proper moment.

During much of the earlier period of the prosecution of his laborious undertaking, the health of the historian seems to have suffered considerably. This, most probably, led to his composing so much in the open air, by which health was somewhat secured whilst the toil went on. At this period, one of his relaxations from the drudgery of tracing genealogies and

antiquities was an interesting correspondence with Sir Walter, then Mr. Scott, who at that time resided at Ashestiel, on the Tweed. The correspondence, which related to border ballads, traditions, and family anecdotes, is interesting, and seems to have been commenced by a letter from Surtees, in 1806, having reference to the Border Minstrelsy of Scott, a second edition of which was then in course of publication. It is supposed by Mr. Taylor, who concluded the unfinished history of Mr. Surtees, and prefaced it by a memoir of the historian, that the ballad of the feud between "Ridley and Featherstonehaugh," which was communicated by Surtees to Scott, is really the composition of the transmitter. Of this the evidence does not seem to us satisfactory. That it was pieced out and altered by Surtees, was proved by the interlined copies of the ballad left amongst his papers; but this is no evidence of composition in such cases. Burns was avowedly in the habit of piecing out, altering, and adding to old ballads, originally procured in an imperfect state from recitation, probably from some old woman; and this is the probable history of the ballad of "Ridley and Featherstonehaugh," which, though it bears some marks of modern tampering, is also in the strain of a true border ballad. At all events, if the historian imposed upon his correspondent, he never ventured to acknowledge the imposition; and the chances are there was little to acknowledge.

In the year 1807, the health of Mr. Surtees having improved, he married. The lady of his choice was Miss Anne Robinson, daughter of Ralph Robinson, Esq., of Middle Herrington, in the county of Durham, and sister to his early school-companions at Houghton-le-Spring. To this young lady it is known that he became attached very early, probably when, during their holidays, he was in the habit of visiting his school-fellows. The union being one of absolute attachment on both sides, was a happy one. His friendship for his wife's family was unremitting, and lasted through life. He had delayed his marriage whilst his health was precarious, from a generous aversion to the idea of seeking a bride to find a nurse. His health was now, however, good; and there is no doubt that the ease and mental felicity which his marriage secured for him helped to confirm it. Mr. Surtees was by disposition social and cheerful, and, of course, fond of the company of those with whom he could sympathise. This taste for rational company his consort naturally but prudently encouraged; and the hospitality of Mainsforth speedily became appre-

ciated by her husband's friends, who would mix literature with cheerful sociableness, and amid the moderate pleasures of the table, mingle agricultural or antiquarian disquisitions.

The guests at Mainsforth were principally persons whose pursuits, in some degree, tallied with those of the owner of the mansion. Amongst these was sometimes to be found Mr. Hazlewood, the librarian to the dean and chapter's library, from whom he got much useful information connected with his studies. His first invitation was characteristic. Hazlewood had frequently evaded an invitation; when at last being hard pressed, he replied, "To say the truth, Mr. Surtees, I wear hair powder, and unhappily require some one to dress my head every morning." Surtees smiled, and walking down street as about other business, returned with a packet of powder and pomatum. "Now, Hazlewood," says he, "here's plenty of powder and ball, and my man can grease and dust you to your heart's content." Another guest was James Raine, Esq., the author of a History of North Durham; and the late Sir Cuthbert Sharp was also a frequent visitor.

When alone, his mornings were spent in the woods or amidst his flowers, or in riding through the green lanes and favourite spots in his vicinity, or in his gig in quest of antiquarian or other information. When he had literary friends with him, they frequently accompanied him on these excursions, which were sometimes very interesting from the historical notices which Mr. Surtees gave of the rise and fall of the various noted families, who had inhabited and formed particular localities. Amongst these, the small remains of the ancient seat of the Conyers' family, with its old chesnut tree at Sackburn, and wear for fish, was conspicuous. The last male descendant of this ancient family, for whom Mr. Surtees kindly (though it proved too late) exerted himself, died in the poor-house at Chester-le-Street.

Amongst other topics of interest discussed by Mr. Surtees and Sir Walter Scott, was the history of the two rebellions, and especially that of 1715, and the fate of the amiable Earl of Derwentwater. Amongst other subjects, the historian observes to Sir Walter, in one of his letters, dated Low Harrogate, 1807, "Many of the chief Durham families suffered severely in that rebellion, and the cruelty of Sir George Bowes, knight marshal, to his unhappy countrymen, was equal to any Duke of Alva that ever existed. I think it very possible that some papers of consequence may be preserved, relative to this period, and to other interesting points of

connection between Scotch and English history in the *evidence* room of Lord Strathmore, at Streatlam Castle. Several of the Bowes were employed in embassies to Scotland, or held high situations on the borders, *temp.* Hen. VIII., Eliz. & Jac., and were certainly a family that seemed to possess a great share of hereditary skill and policy, as well as courage. I have heard that some letters between Sir George or Sir William Bowes and government exist, but I have no knowledge nor means of introduction to them, and any aid I can give you must be derived from very inferior and unconnected sources." It is a pity that neither Mr. Surtees nor Scott ever exerted themselves successfully to obtain an introduction to a source of historical information which, no doubt, might have been obtained.

It was in 1812, Mr. Surtees became first acquainted with the Rev. James Raine, and formed with him a friendship which continued through life. Their tastes were quite congenial; and where this exists little cement is needed for the fabric of friendliness. That Mr. Raine must also, by his suggestions, have aided Mr. Surtees in his now growing work, is also certain. Various causes, amongst others the death of his wife's sister, in 1815, prevented the publication of Mr. Surtees' elaborate work until 1816, when the first volume appeared. The second and third volumes followed in slow succession. The fourth the amiable historian never lived to finish, though he left behind him a large mass of materials for its completion. Between the compilation and composition of this book, and writing and corresponding with his literary friends, the remainder of the years of this excellent man now passed.

In 1819, during the course of a tour on the Borders, he seems to have first become acquainted with Mr. Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, with whose oddities, mingled with undoubted genius, he was both pleased and amused. A present of his work, made to the Shepherd by Surtees, was acknowledged in a very characteristic epistle by Hogg; some of whose compliments, without the poet intending it, lean a little to the left-hand. Neither does Sir Walter Scott's baronetcy cotton kindly with the feelings of the Shepherd, who had too exalted an opinion of men of genius to think them improved by worldly honours. He says to Surtees, with a *naïveté* quite his own, "Walter Scott sets off for London next week. Should you see him on his return, how will you get his new title every word, do you think? I like not such grinning honour as Sir Walter hath!" He then concludes with "God

bless you for your valuable present to your ever affectionate Shepherd, James Hogg." During this tour, Mr. Surtees and Mr. Raine spent one of their pleasantest of days at Abbotsford, where they were received by the excellent owner with all his wonted hospitality.

In 1820, the historian varied the scene by a short tour in France and Belgium. Paris appeared not to have pleased him much, but with Antwerp he was delighted. His description of the old city, so redolent of historical reminiscences, is admirable—"Oh! Antwerp, queen of gable ends! What profusion of streets, broader than even London; all run up in fantastic gables, with trees and vines in and about the dwellings; and the Scheldt, like three Thames, washing the old walls like a sober, majestic, old Dutch river, covered with ships of all nations. I never saw such a place in my life; every house is a study of itself. I am learning Dutch to go there again." This intention he was not spared to fulfil.

In the unsettled times that followed, even Mr. Surtees, happy as was his position and temper, could not escape griefs and anxieties. The vicissitudes of 1825-6 swept away the apparently great fortune of his friend Sir Walter Scott, for whose misfortunes he felt deeply. In 1831-2, the county was convulsed by the struggle for the reform bill, with which it cannot be supposed a man of Mr. Surtees' temperament much sympathised: and in 1830, his health gave symptoms of breaking up. He went on, evidently feeling himself sinking, however, until the January of 1834, on the 27th of which month he returned to Mainsforth from Hendon, near Sunderland, where he had been on a visit. He was suffering apparently from a bad cold, and spoke despondingly of his feelings to Mrs. Surtees, when she received him on his return. After a few days of suffering, symptoms of internal inflammation showed themselves, which medicine was unavailing to subdue; and this amiable and gifted man expired on the 11th Feb., 1834, leaving the fourth and last volume of his elaborate work to be published by his friend, George Taylor of Witton-le-Wear.

It is almost needless to say, that Mr. Surtees was a man of considerable talents. In addition to his literary, classical, and antiquarian pursuits, he had a fine taste for poetry, and wrote several poetical pieces of merit. His elaborate work is perhaps too exclusively antiquarian and minute. In it we find no extended views of the changes making by time and events in society and manners, and the statistical

details to which these give rise. Commercial knowledge and insight into the truths which political economy may be said to have established, Mr. Surtees, like his friend Scott, wanted. Hence he has revelled in antiquities and genealogies, and passed more cursorily over other details of equal importance. As a county history, however, his work must always rank high. In opinion, Mr. Surtees was moderate, though inclined to the liberal side; he was unaffectedly religious; and few men have gone through life, joining so much simplicity and guilelessness, with so much of usefulness, and so much of acquirement.

#### GEORGE AND ROBERT HENRY ALLAN.

Such is the detail of the lives and works of those whose writings are based upon the history and antiquities of the county palatine. Next in importance to these finished works, must be ranked that valuable collection of books and tracts relating to the affairs of the county of Durham, printed at the private printing press of the late George Allan, Esq., of Grange, near Darlington, and in the possession of his nephew and successor, Robert Henry Allan, Esq., in twelve volumes, quarto. This is one of the most valuable contributions to the history of the county that could possibly be made, and form a sort of library-companion to it, being a correct and elegant reprint of various curious and rare documents, some of local, some of general importance, but all more or less connected with the county palatine, and throwing light upon its history. We here find that the Protector Cromwell actually founded a college and university at Durham, an address from the provost and fellows of which was presented to his son Richard, on his accession to a brief power, and which forms part of the Allan Collection. This new college the restoration of course destroyed; but it proves through how long a period the opinion has been held, that Durham was a proper site for a third English university, an anticipation at length realised. To the Allan family, including Robert Henry Allan, Esq., F.S.A., the present owner of Grange, and to the collection of papers and documents relative to county matters which their liberality threw open to him, the late Mr. Surtees was undoubtedly deeply indebted; nor can anything be more pleasing than to see the members of an opulent family inheriting the same tastes, together with a similar readiness to place the stores of antiquity at their command before those who may, with less power to gratify it, inherit a love of the same pursuits.

## THE REV. J. RAINE, M.A.

It would be unpardonable to omit, in an enumeration like the present, the very interesting tract by the Rev. James Raine, on the examination which, a few years ago, was made of the tomb and remains of St. Cuthbert. It cannot be denied that a lingering curiosity still remained in the breasts of many to ascertain, beyond a doubt, the real state of the reliques of this celebrated saint. As to the facts, Mr. Raine's tract has satisfied the world. That the tomb, said to be that of St. Cuthbert, contained his body, this interesting investigation left no room for doubt. It, however, dispelled all lingering superstition as to the legend of the body not having undergone that slow and gradual decomposition, to which all animal bodies, however carefully excluded from the air, are yet subject. The exact state and position of the remains of the holy man are described by Mr. Raine with great exactness and elegance; and there is a degree of interest about the whole investigation, as narrated by the reverend witness, for which only the prevalence of the legends as to this celebrated person, and their hold upon the minds of the population, can account.

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To the various reports, maps, and surveys, relative to the county of Durham, which have been published by topographical and statistical enquirers, and sanitary and railway boards, it is not requisite to do more than allude. They all afford materials necessary to be consulted and digested by the county-historian; and under

their proper departments their results will appear embodied in this work. There are also some interesting and instructive, though brief, details as to the state of the poor in this county, which are included in the report of the commissioners of enquiry, and which ought not to be entirely passed over. They shall be adverted to at the proper place, and their results stated succinctly and impartially.

To Hegge's Legend of St. Cuthbert, a monkish chronicle of marvels, it is needless to do more than merely to refer; and it is almost superfluous to say, that almost as a matter of course, there has been more than one elaborate Report of the state of agriculture in this county, which, with a climate far from genial, and soil not remarkable for fertility, has acquired amongst agriculturists some celebrity. Having thus cleared the ground, we now pass, by a natural transition, to the General History of the County Palatine of Durham, from its earliest records. Commencing, as we must do, amid the scanty and often dubious and uncertain traditions and records of times of darkness and times of strife, must pick our devious way as we best can.

It is difficult sometimes to separate and extract even a few grains of simple fact from the chaff of superstitious legend with which the earliest mediæval ages of Christianity abounded. In such cases all that the historian can do is to be careful never to plant a foot until he has tried, by all practicable methods, the general firmness of the ground; and rather omit a detail that is questionable, than mislead his reader by statements not based upon a foundation of historic probability.

GENERAL HISTORY  
OF  
THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

**E**nglish History, anterior to the period when the Romans, under Cæsar, obtained their earliest grasp of Great Britain, is in total obscurity. The island was inhabited by branches of that race denominated Celtic, which at some remote time seems to have peopled Europe, and of which remnants are to be found amid the mountainous retreats to which they have been driven; for instance, in the Highlands of Scotland, in the south of Ireland, in Wales, and, perhaps, in Cornwall. One characteristic of this race seems to be an inability to erect anything in the shape of a government upon a comprehensive plan. Hence most of the countries which may be denominated Celtic, have always been divided into septs or clans; each sept occupying its own province. Amongst the septs constant wars and devastations seem to have been going on, with only temporary cessations here and there; and in this state Julius Cæsar and his imperial successors seem to have found Britain.

When the Roman veterans penetrated the northern part of the island, the district between the Tees and Tyne seems to have been peopled by a tribe called by the Romans, Brigantes.\* Still further north, as far as the Frith of Forth, the more level country was in the hands of another sept, styled by the Roman invaders, Ottadini. The Roman armies ultimately marched as far as the Tay; beyond which, an unknown country,

now the north of Scotland, was designated as the Caledonian Forest.

To Roman eyes these districts must have presented the appearance of a most inhospitable region. An attempt to establish a frontier, by means of a chain of stations, betwixt the estuaries of the Forth and Clyde, was soon abandoned; and under Hadrian, that extraordinary rampart, known as Hadrian's Vallum, which was a common Roman mode of fortification, extended on a line between the Solway Frith and the mouth of the river Tyne, was at last completed. It was subjected to continual assaults by the fierce barbarians, who now roamed over the line of wild country, forming the modern counties of Northumberland and Cumberland. Irritated by this incessant warfare, which Romans were unaccustomed to brook, the Emperor Severus again marched into Scotland, to reduce, if possible, these tribes to such obedience or quietude as fear dictates. By awe, however, these Celts were not governable; and Severus at last adopted the line of Hadrian's Vallum, and nearly on its site, formed that wonderful rampart of stone from station to station, extending across the island, which thenceforward was known as the wall of Severus, and of which many remains still exist, to attest to modern times the wonderful energy of the Roman government.†

After the death of this enterprising emperor, luxury

berland.—The name "Coquet" has, by some, been derived from "Coeytus," one of the rivers feigned by the ancient poets to have bordered upon *Tartarus*; which, to the Roman soldiers, must certainly have seemed the character of the regions towards the north.

\* Brigantes—the people of the summits.

† This famous rampart may be called the boundary of Roman British power, though there seems reason to believe that the Roman forces, by means of advanced stations in the vale of Reed and on the banks of the Coquet, kept intact the eastern portion of Northum-

and its companions—vice and sloth, began to sap the strength of the empire: and having kept possession of Britain for three hundred years, the Romans finally abandoned it. How far the Roman conquerors had civilized the Celtic Briton, it is impossible to decide. There are some grounds for the belief, that on the first landing of Julius Caesar, they were not altogether ignorant of the arts, nor their religion so barbarous as is commonly supposed. We learn by a passage of Propertius, that the form of the British war chariot became fashionable at Rome in the time of Augustus, when Mæcenas drove one; and of the Druidical religion we know this fact, that its ministers were persecuted by the Romans, who were usually tolerant of all idolatries that did not interfere with their own. Be this as it may, however, it seems evident that the Roman policy was not to teach the Britons the art of war. The British youths were incorporated in their legions and sent abroad, never to return; but of self-defence the Celtic Briton, when abandoned by Rome, was incapable. Accordingly, in the fourth century, the tract which lies north of the Humber was speedily ravaged by the Scots and Picts, and from these miseries the southern British Celt was only freed from by submitting to his Saxon allies. The Saxons called in by Vortigern, as tradition has it, from auxiliaries, soon grew into conquerors. Tribe after tribe of these Northmen, from the country near the mouth of the Elbe, followed each other, and gradually occupied Britain, driving the aboriginal British Celt into the fastnesses of Wales

\* Pope Gregory I., surnamed the Great, when in a private station, before he was elevated to the pontifical chair, had observed in the market-place of Rome some British youths exposed for sale, whom their mercenary parents had sold to the Roman merchants. Struck with their fair complexions and blooming countenances, Gregory asked to what country they belonged; and being told that they were Angles, he replied that they ought more properly to be denominated *Angels*. Inquiring further concerning the name of their province, he was informed that it was Deira, a district of Northumberland. "*Deira!*" replied he, "that is good! they are called to the mercy of God from his anger (*de ira*). But what is the name of their king?" He was told that it was Ella or Alla. "*Alleluia!*" cried he; "we must endeavour that the praises of God be sung in their country." These allusions led to the mission of Augustine, and the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity.

† Durham is not mentioned by King Alfred in his division of counties.

‡ Lingard says, his conversion was effected by a victory obtained over the treacherous Cuichelm and Cynegils, kings of Wessex, and which was attributed to divine interference. In a meeting of his *vitān*, or counsellors, on the subject, the first who ventured to speak was Coiffi, the pagan high-priest, who, instead of opposing, advised the adoption of the foreign worship. His motive was singular. No one, he said, had served the gods more assiduously than himself, and yet few had been less fortunate. He was weary of deities who were so indifferent or so ungrateful, and would willingly try his fortune

and Cornwall, and parcelling out amongst them the level and fertile parts of the country, which at length made seven kingdoms, since denominated the Heptarchy.

Under this division the modern county of Durham formed part of the kingdom of Northumberland, which included all the eastern coast of the country lying north of the Humber, probably extending as far as the present border of Scotland. This kingdom seems to have been divided into two provinces, Deira\* and Bernicia; modern Northumberland and modern Durham forming the most northern province of Bernicia. This appears to be the probable division; for the exact limits of the two cannot now be ascertained.† It is equally impossible to arrive at any certainty as to the line of kings who, for so many years reigned over this northern tract. All modern lists are probably imperfect, as coins have been recently found bearing names of rulers until then in oblivion. Just as difficult is it to fix any precise period for the introduction of Christianity into these provinces. There exist legends which would teach us to believe that Christianity was preached in Britain soon after the Apostolic times; but we have no evidence of the fact. All that is certainly known is, that Edwin,‡ the tenth king of Bernicia, and afterwards sole king of Northumberland, together with Edilberga his wife, were induced to embrace the Christian religion, and to permit the preaching of St. Paulinus, the missionary, in his dominions. His successors, however, it is certain, were not Christians;

under the new religion. To this profound theologian succeeded a thane, whose discourse, while it proves the good sense of the speaker, exhibits a striking proof of national manners. He sought for information respecting the origin and the destiny of man. "Often," said he, "O king, in the depth of winter, while you are feasting with your thanes, and the fire is blazing on the hearth in the midst of your hall, you have seen a bird, pelted by the storm, enter at one door, and escape at the other. During its passage it was visible: but whence it came, or whither it went, you knew not. Such to me appears the life of man. He walks the earth for a few years; but what precedes his birth, or what is to follow his death, we cannot tell. Undoubtedly, if the new religion can unfold these important secrets, it must be worthy our attention." At the common request, Paulinus was introduced, and explained the principal doctrines of Christianity, Coiffi declared himself a convert, and to prove his sincerity, offered to set fire to the neighbouring temple of Godmundham. With the permission of Edwin, he called for a horse and arms, both of which were forbidden to the priests of the Angles. As he rode along, he was followed by crowds, who attributed his conduct to a temporary insanity. To their astonishment, bidding defiance to the gods of his fathers, he struck his spear into the wall of the temple. They had expected that the fires of heaven would have revenged the sacrilege. The impunity of the apostate dissipated their alarms; and urged by his example and exhortations, they united in kindling the flames, which with the fane consumed the deities that had been so long the objects of their terror and veneration.



and the establishment of Christianity in Northumberland, as then constituted, may be said to be coeval with the erection of the see of Lindisfarne, by Oswald.

Up to the time of Oswald, the ancient kingdom of Northumberland was distracted by bloody conflicts for the throne. These Oswald at length, for the time, terminated, by destroying the power of a usurper, Cedwall. Oswald fought under the banner of the cross, and to the influence of the holy symbol attributed his success. He resolved that his subjects should be Christians. To Scotland, Christianity had already penetrated, and been widely established. The ardent

temperament of the Celt felt the influence of the doctrines of the Christian faith sooner than that of the Anglo-Saxon, which was more slow, practical, and phlegmatic. With the reigning king of Scotland, which then only included the portion now known as the Lowlands, Oswald had taken refuge before the period of his successful struggle with Cedwall, and from him he sought missionary aid to instruct his people in the new faith. This missionary came in the person of Aidan, a monk, who succeeded in persuading a large portion of Oswald's magnates to join their king in his encouragement of the new religion.

## SEE OF LINDISFARNE.

After long and successful labour in the work of conversion, Oswald, as a reward, granted to Aidan, and some of the clergy whom he had joined with him in the work of Christianizing the north of England, the island now known as Holy Island, on the coast of Northumberland, near the royal residence of Bambrough. It was then named Lindisfarne; and here a church was erected by Aidan, with cells adjoining for himself and his companions, which grew after a time into the famous Monastery of Lindisfarne, whence the erection of the See of Durham came to pass.

Oswald, the pious encourager of Christianity in his kingdom of Northumberland, lost his life, soon after the settlement of Aidan, the missionary monk at Lindisfarne, in a battle with the neighbouring king of Mercia. Christianity, however, once fairly planted, continued to grow and increase. The successor of Aidan at Lindisfarne was Finan; and under his ministry the new faith continued to bear fruitage.\* Oswald, was now, as the founder of Lindisfarne, honoured as a saint. Finan, the successor of Aidan, was in turn succeeded by Colman, under whom the first religious controversy, since the introduction of Christi-

anity into these northern provinces, arose. Christian rites as practised by Aidan, Finan, and Colman, who were educated in the Scottish form of religion, differed in some trifling particulars from the ceremonial practices in those portions of Christendom, in which the papal influence had attained more hold. The celebration of Easter by Colman, differed from its celebration by Wilfrid, another divine, who afterwards was made Archbishop of York. This difference ended in the secession of Colman, who relinquished the see, and returned to his own country, together with many other seceders, who disapproved of the new celebration.† Colman was succeeded by Tuda, who, however, soon died. He was the last of Scottish bishops of Lindisfarne.

From this period Lindisfarne was governed by an abbot, Cedda, and afterwards Wilfrid,‡ exercising an episcopal sway over the then kingdom of Northumberland, which at that time included Durham, Yorkshire, and Northumberland, in part, with some portions of Cumberland, and probably the whole of Westmoreland. During his episcopate, Wilfrid is believed to have founded the cathedral at Hexham, in Northumberland.

\* In the works of the venerable Bede, the author bears honourable testimony to the virtue of the ecclesiastics of this period. With a glowing pencil he displays their patience, their chastity, their frequent meditation on the sacred writings, and their indefatigable efforts to attain the summits of Christian perfection. They chose for their habitations the most dreary situations; no motives but those of charity could draw them from their cells; and, if they appeared in public, their object was to reconcile enemies, to instruct the ignorant, to discourage vice, and to plead the cause of the unfortunate. The little property which they enjoyed was common to all; poverty they esteemed as the surest guardian of virtue; and the benefactions of the opulent they respectfully declined, or instantly employed in relieving the necessities of the indigent.

† This dispute, which was conducted with great warmth at the

monastery of Whitby, related to the proper time for celebrating Easter, and the most approved method of wearing the ecclesiastical tonsure. The Roman church, about the middle of the sixth century, adopted a new cycle, with which the British Christians were unacquainted. The Romanists also shaved the crown of the head, which was surrounded by a circle of hair, supposed to represent the wreath of thorns forced on the temples of the Messiah; whilst the Scottish missionaries permitted the hair to grow on the back, and shaved in the form of a crescent the front of the head. Each party was surprised and shocked at the uncanonical appearance of the other; but each pertinaciously adhered to their own opinion, and the controversy threatened to destroy the fabric that had been erected with so much labour and perseverance.

‡ The tutelary saint of Ripon.

a fine specimen of the Saxon ecclesiastical architecture. Eata, a monk from Melrose, on the Tweed, was the first abbot of Lindisfarne. The influence of Bishop Wilfrid about this time was great enough to excite the jealousy of Egfrid, the Northumbrian King, who, to check it, prevailed upon the Archbishop of Canterbury, who seems to have even then exercised an extensive spiritual jurisdiction, again to erect Lindisfarne into a see, which extended over the northern province Bernicia. This distribution the ambitious Wilfrid resisted, and appealed to Rome. The king, resenting the attempt to coerce him by papal influence, exiled Wilfrid, and Lindisfarne was separated from York finally.

Lindisfarne was now about to be made conspicuous in the ecclesiastical legends of England. With Eata, now bishop, had come to the Holy Isle a young monk named Cuthbert. He was born on the banks of that beautiful stream the Leader, a tributary of the Tweed, and as one of the brotherhood of Melrose had been distinguished for austere piety to an extent, unusual even in these times when enthusiasm was common. After coming to Lindisfarne, where his merits were manifest, he was appointed prior of the monastery by Eata, now bishop; and at once showed the energy of his character by a reformation of discipline in the monastery, and by his influence over the rude inhabitants of these remote Northumbrian districts. After fourteen years of zealous labour at Lindisfarne, Cuthbert resolved to embrace a life of secluded austerity. For this purpose he retired to one of the Fern Islands, a desolate spot, in which he passed nine lonely years, sustaining existence mostly by the labour of his own hands, and visited only occasionally by his brethren from Holy Island. During this interval, Hexham had become the seat of a bishop, and the episcopate was held by Trumbert. The causes which led to the

deposition of Trumbert, are unknown; but at this period deposed he was, and the fame of Cuthbert's sanctity and austerity ensured him the succession. He was sought out by Egfrid the king, together with Theodore the archbishop, and promoted to the see of Hexham, which he afterwards exchanged for Lindisfarne, the scene of his early sanctity. After residing at Lindisfarne two years only, Cuthbert, enamoured of the wild solitude of the Fern Islands, retired once more to his secluded and sea-beaten cell, where, worn out by age and austerities, he soon died, full of the fame of sanctity and untiring zeal for the Catholic Church. His desire was, it is related, to be buried in his hermitage, but, at the earnest entreaty of the monks of Lindisfarne, his remains were transferred to Holy Island; his last breath being spent in exhorting his brethren to hold fast by the Catholic Church, and rather than submit to any violation of its doctrine or ritual to take up his body and fly with it to some place of refuge.

Such is the brief history of St. Cuthbert, afterwards the patron Saint of Durham. That he was an extraordinary man cannot be doubted; but, the practical merits of his character have been buried under a load of miraculous legends, which, however eagerly received in these times, now only obscure and encumber his history. He could be no common man, however, whose memory was held for so many ages in such high veneration, and to whom miracles were attributed not inferior to those wrought by the Apostles. Cuthbert was, after a short interval, succeeded by Eadbert; and by the new bishop, a cathedral church of stone was erected, in which, reposed the body of the saint, near the high altar.\*

Eadbert was succeeded by Eadpith, a character different from that of St. Cuthbert. He was a scholastic man, and was the author of a Latin translation, it is

\* The public works ascribed to St. Cuthbert are, the foundation of a monastery at Craike, restoring the nunnery at Carlisle, and establishing a school there for the advancement of religion. In imitation of him, the monks of Lindisfarne wore no garments of various or costly colours, but generally such as were of the natural colour of the wool. So highly was the memory of St. Cuthbert venerated, that more than forty churches and chapels in the northern counties were dedicated to him; and King Alfred, to whom he is said to have appeared in a vision, promising him success over the Danes, honoured his name upon his coins.

Though it would be absurd to dignify with the name of history, in the usual acceptance of the term, the various legends of miracles, &c., with which the real character of St. Cuthbert has been obscured, yet they ought not to be altogether passed over as unworthy of notice, for they form important data in the history of the human mind. In the Legend of St. Cuthbert, many extraordinary stories, extracted from Bede and others, are related of him. His future honours were

foretold when he was a child, by an infant of three years old, who gravely reproved him—"Fie, Saint Cuthbert! what, a presbyter and a bishop, and playing with boys?" as if he had seen his mitre and crozier. When on his way to the abbey of Melrose, he was opposed by the devil, who was compelled to retreat, after a good cudgelling. Being faint and weary after such violent exertion, a horse discovered to him a loaf of bread. On his arrival at the abbey, Boysilus, the prior, by a prophetic physiognomy, solemnly received him in his arms, as though he had expected him; and the book of St. John's gospel, in which he was taught, was entire in Durham Cathedral in Prior Turgot's time. In his dreary solitude at Farn, he had a variety of combats with the devil, the print of whose cloven foot, it is said, is to be seen in many places. If any person, out of devotion, came to visit him, he retired to his cell, and discoursed to them only through the window. Once, indeed, to oblige a lady, the abbess of Coldingham, he paid her a visit at the isle of Coquet, where, going down to the sea-shore, as was his custom every night, two sea-monsters pre-

said, of the Gospels, undertaken, whilst a monk, at St. Cuthbert's desire. Under his sway, however, austere discipline is said to have declined, and an epistle by Bede, on this subject, addressed to him, exists. Eadfrith is believed, also, to have given a Saxon version of the Gospels to his brethren at Lindisfarne.

The monastery of St. Cuthbert had now become illustrious; and, under his successor Ethelwold, Ceolwulph, King of Northumberland, became a monk of Lindisfarne, first bestowing upon the monastery the lands of Warkworth, Whittingham, Eglingham, Woodchester, and Brainshaugh. About this time, 735, died the venerable Bede, from whose writings are to be learned much of the little that is known of the early progress of Christianity in the kingdom of Northumberland. Not less famous than St. Cuthbert, though not like him, canonized by the church, the writings of Bede flicker like a dim lamp in the midst of an obscure night, to be followed by a darkness more total still.

Soon after the death of Bede, Ethelwold, the Bishop of Lindisfarne, expired. He was succeeded by Cynewolf, who, after some troubles occasioned by a violation of the sanctuary, voluntarily retired, worn out by age and chagrin, to the cell of St. Cuthbert, on Fern or Farne Island. Higbald succeeded him; and under his episcopate, the troubles of the Northumbrian

kingdom re-commenced. During the episcopacy of the predecessors of Higbald, the church of Lindisfarne had become a privileged sanctuary, and Cynewolf's misfortunes had arisen out of the displeasure of the King Eadbert, who resented his persisting in protecting Offa, a relative, who had incurred his anger, and had fled to Lindisfarne as a place of refuge inviolable by any temporal power.

After the accession to the bishopric of Higbald, however, even the sanctity of the Holy Isle was not fated long to remain inviolate. A new scourge was now laid by the hand of Providence upon England; and the year 789 was signalized by the first descent of the Danes, or more properly Northmen, upon the British coasts.

In 793, four years after their first landing and during the episcopate of Higbald, a body of these northern plunderers ravaged the coasts of the kingdom of Northumbria. To them nothing was sacred; and the ecclesiastical establishment at Lindisfarne was dispersed, the monastery and cathedral burned to the ground, and such of the monks as could not or would not escape, butchered without mercy. In 794 the inroad was repeated. The Northmen entered the Tyne, and plundered and set fire to the church and monastery at Jarrow. Vengeance, however, on this occasion reached the invaders. The Northumbrians, taking

sent themselves, kneeling before him, as to demand his benediction, which having received, they returned to the deep. Two crows, on being reproved by the saint for plundering his crop of grain, or stealing the thatch from his dwelling, retreated in the utmost confusion, and returned a few days after, bringing with them, as a penitential oblation, a portion of swine's grease, to anoint the sandals of the saint. That they came honestly by the grease must be taken for granted. While he was preaching to a crowded audience, the alarm was given that a cottage was on fire; a number of his auditors withdrew, but all their efforts to extinguish the flames were ineffectual. The saint, suspecting the illusion, repaired to the scene of action, and ordered a few drops of holy water to be sprinkled on it, on which the devil sneaked off, and the fire disappeared. Another time, the devil assumed the likeness of a beautiful woman, and, whilst the saint was preaching, placed himself in a conspicuous place, and so bewitched the congregation that all their attention was diverted from the discourse, until the saint destroyed the deception by sprinkling the pretended lady with holy water. Almost every one of the forty chapters of the life of this saint contains a separate prodigy. He is even said to have raised the dead, and to have converted water into wine by the mere touch of his mouth. The monks of Lindisfarne, says the author of the legend, "defloured all the miracles of saints in Holy Writ, and bestowed them upon their St. Cuthbert."

It is traditionally said that St. Cuthbert still retains an affection for his old residence at Lindisfarne, where the superstitious believe he often comes in the night, and, sitting upon a rock, uses another as his anvil, on which he forges his "beads." These are *Entrochi*, and are found in a bed of black shiver, or slate, mixed with iron ore. Sir Walter Scott has thus interwoven this tradition in his poem of Marmion:

"But fain St. Hilda's nuns would learn,  
If, on a rock, by Lindisfarne,  
St. Cuthbert sits, and toils to frame  
The sea-born beads that bear his name:  
Such tales had Whithy's fishers told,  
And said they might his shape behold,  
And hear his anvil sound;  
A deaden'd clang—a huge dim form  
Seen hut, and heard, when gathering storm  
And night were closing round."

The learned author of "A brief account of Durham Cathedral," says of St. Cuthbert's alleged miracles, "Were it not that we know their writers had other objects in view, and that, from the ignorance of the age, they were otherwise received, we should, from their nature, conclude that they were intended as so many romantic tales, to take their turn with stories of ghosts, and giants, and fairies, and amuse the people of the palatinate during their winter nights." From such wilful frauds as they are here charged with, an elegant writer endeavours to exculpate the memory of the founders of Christianity in this country. "The ancient monks," says he, "were a pious but simple race of men. They sedulously studied the scriptures, and admired the prodigies which the Almighty is recorded to have wrought in favour of his chosen people. They knew that his arm was not shortened: they doubted not that he was ready to do for his servants under the new law, what he had already done for his servants under the old. Hence, they frequently became the dupes of their own credulity, attributing to the interposition of providence every extraordinary event, or unexpected coincidence."—*Surtees, Raine, Mackenzie and Ross, &c.*

courage, assaulted the Northmen, and after great slaughter, at last drove them to take refuge in their fleet. They set sail, but ill fortune still pursued these ruthless robbers. A sudden storm arose and drove them back upon the coast, where most of them were wrecked near Tynemouth.

Another marvel now signalized the sanctity of St. Cuthbert's remains. On the return of Higbald and his ecclesiastical brethren to Lindisfarne, they found only smoking ruins; but to the amazement of all, the shrine of the saint was found in the midst of savage devastation, uninjured and undesecrated; the plunderers, in the tumult of their rapine, passed it over. The body of the saint was found inviolate, in calm repose in the midst of ruin and desolation, undisturbed and unharmed. This seeming miraculous interposition raised the spirits of the bishop and his brethren. Their zeal was quickly communicated to the laity; and all ranks exerted themselves in the restoration of the church and monastery, which it was now hoped would thenceforward be preserved inviolate.

Peace brought with it new scenes; and soon after the restoration of the sacred edifices, a synodical meeting of clergy and laity seems to have been held, and to have assisted in re-confirming the ecclesiastical discipline, which warfare and ravage had greatly interrupted since the first invasion of the Danish marauders. A papal legate had also, during the episcopate of Higbald, visited Northumberland for that purpose. These efforts were not made in vain: the disorders caused by aggression passed away, and in the enjoyment of peace and tranquillity, the good and zealous Bishop Higbald died.

Higbald's successor was Egbert, who was inducted as bishop at Bywell, by the Archbishop of York, Eanbald. He seems to have held the bishopric eighteen years, when Heathured succeeded him. This episcopate was signalized by one of the grand social revolutions which have distinguished this country. This was the dissolution of the Saxon Heptarchy, after the seven kingdoms had existed for two hundred and forty-three years, and their union under one great monarch Egbert, justly called the great, by his contemporaries.

\* It is related that when the monks were flying from the Danes, the holy corpse of St. Cuthbert floated in a stone coffin down the Tweed from Melrose to Tillmouth. This boat or coffin still exists near the ruined chapel at the latter place, though broken in two pieces. It is 10 feet in length,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in diameter, and only 4 inches in thickness, and has been proved by experiments to be certainly capable of floating with the weight of a human body. On the intention of some

A remarkable circumstance favoured this grand event: in all the kingdoms, save Wessex, a failure of male heirs had caused contention and subsequent weakness. Of this Egbert's policy took advantage, and England became, in 819, one kingdom. Northumberland was easily reduced to obedience. The failure of King Ida's line, had caused usurpations and political distractions, from which the people were glad to escape under the firm sway of Egbert. The church also felt the benefit of this consolidation of power.

On the death of Bishop Heathured, after an episcopate of nine years, Egfrid was elected. He was of noble birth and of great possessions, out of which he richly endowed the church, founded by St. Cuthbert, whom he equalled in beneficence, if not in austere sanctity. Symeon, the monkish chronicler, enumerates these endowments, which were munificent indeed. They seem to have included the town of Jedworde or Jedworth; the church of Gainford, and its dependencies, lying between the rivers Wear and Tees; the villages of Clyffe and Wycliffe, south of the Tees, and the vill of Billingham in Hartness.

Egfrid held the bishopric sixteen years, and was succeeded by Eardulph. At this period Northumberland was governed by two tributary princes, Osbert and Ælla. Amid these dissensions, the church, left defenceless, heavily suffered; and what civil broils spared, a Danish invasion ruined. These ferocious marauders had by this time obtained great successes in the southern parts of England, where they conquered and held large tracts. They now extended their ruthless ravage into the ancient kingdom of Northumberland. Osbert and Ælla united, when too late, to oppose the Danish inroad. The invader's progress could not be stayed. The country was distracted and debilitated by civil broil; and both princes were slain in a vain attempt to beat back the Danes from Northumberland. Halfdane, the Danish chief, was now paramount; and Lindisfarne was again exposed to the ravage of pitiless barbarians. Eardulph, the bishop, seeing now that in flight alone was safety, fled; and taking with him the body of St. Cuthbert, and the other treasures of the place, fled to Ireland.\* Thus

of the people in the neighbourhood to convert it to profane uses, the spirits of darkness are said to have broken it in the night. This marvellous event is thus described by Sir Walter Scott in his second canto of *Marmion* :—

“ How when the rude Dane burned their pile,  
The monks fled forth from Holy Isle;  
O'er northern mountain, marsh, and moor,

was Lindisfarne again deserted, nor did it ever again receive the sacred relics of St. Cuthbert.

There is much of uncertainty as to the wanderings and adventures of Bishop Eardulph. It is said that a storm drove him back from the Irish coast, and that after a time he found shelter and concealment in the retirement of Craike Abbey, from which he only

emerged after the energy of Alfred the Great had broken up the ruthless dominion of the Danes. Eardulph did not, however, return to the exposed situation of Lindisfarne; and now was erected, for a period, the See of Chester-le-Street, as a site more inland and of greater safety.

## SEE OF CHESTER-LE-STREET.

ALFRED the Great, was, after a life that is so extraordinary as to seem romance, undisputed monarch of England. Under this most illustrious of English princes, Guthred governed Northumberland. With the sanction of the great Alfred, his viceroy Guthred, conferred great privileges and possessions upon the new see and its bishop. The lands betwixt Tyne and Tees became the patrimony of St. Cuthbert. It was also decreed by Alfred, that whatever additions the bishopric might acquire by benefaction or otherwise, should be held free of temporal service, of any kind, to the crown, a condition upon which all lands were then held. The effect of this privilege necessarily was to add to the lands of the bishopric; where service was easier, and the church prospered accordingly in worldly possessions. From the royal grant of this greatest of English kings, may accordingly be dated the origin of the palatinate of Durham.

The bishop within St. Cuthbert's patrimony became *quasi Rex*, and exercised the *Jura Regalia*, or royal prerogatives. Justice was administered in his name; military service was required by and due to him; and he became what elsewhere has been termed a count of the empire, or petty sovereign, owing only allegiance to the monarch sole. The See of Hexham was now united to that of Chester-le-Street, under Eardulph, who, after a stormy commencement, held the united sees during nineteen years of prosperity, piety, and peace.

In the year 900, Eardulph was succeeded by Cuth-

heard. Under him the church continued to prosper, although on one occasion the Northmen appear to have landed and ravaged the coast in the vicinity of Castle Eden. This bishop added to the see, by purchase, the district now known as Bedlingtonshire; and also the village of Sedgfield. South Eden and Willington were also added by the gift of Tilred and Barnard, both ecclesiastics. Tilred eventually, on the demise of Cutheard, succeeded him as bishop. Under his episcopate, tranquillity, without change, appears to have prevailed; but under his successor, Wigred, the see obtained large additions by the liberality of the reigning monarch, Athelstan. This king, visiting the district in the progress of a march against the Scots, not only confirmed on the spot all the existing privileges and property of the bishopric, but added largely to the latter. South Wearmouth, with its dependencies, including various vills, and forming a tract of country of some miles in extent, was Athelstan's royal grant. This wealth Bishop Wigred enjoyed seventeen years, and his successor, Uchtred, or Uhred, governed the see for nine years.

To Uchtred succeeded a man of questionable character, Sexhelm; who was suffered to remain only for a few months. The manner of his retirement is doubtful. The legend of Symeon, the monk, is, that St. Cuthbert struck him with madness. He might, however, be mad without a miracle; and he was succeeded by Aldred, 947. His episcopate was

From sea to sea, from shore to shore,  
Seven years St. Cuthbert's corpse they bore.

\* \* \* \* \*

In his stone coffin forth he rides,  
(A ponderous bark for river tides),  
Yet light as gossamer it glides  
Downward to Tillmouth cell."

Davies says, "when the bishop, the abbot, and the rest, weary with travelling in such dangers, entertained thoughts of carrying the saint into Ireland, for his better security; and being upon the sea in a ship, three waves were miraculously turned into blood, and the ship was suddenly driven back by a tempest upon the shore, and by the violence of the winds and raging waves, cast upon one side,

whereby the book of the holy Evangelists, curiously written, and adorned with gold and precious stones on the cover, fell out of the ship, to the bottom of the sea. This disaster affected them sore, but St. Cuthbert appeared in a vision to Hendredus, one of his monks, and commanded them to search the shore for the book lost at sea, three miles from land. They did as they were admonished, and found it much more beautiful than before, both within and without, being no way injured by the salt water, but rather polished by some heavenly hand, which did not a little increase their joy. Being weary with seeking the book, and with bearing the saint's body, he presented to their eyes a bridle on a tree, and a red horse running towards them, that offered himself to be bridled, to ease their labour in carrying the chest wherein St. Cuthbert's body lay.

prosperous and pacific. Elfsig, his successor, held the see for twenty-two years, one year longer than Aldred, and by him the see was passed to Aldune, who was less fortunate than his two predecessors.

The sceptre of Alfred the Great had now come into the feeble grasp of Ethelred, surnamed the "Unready." Under this monarch the Northmen, whom the energy of the illustrious Alfred, and his equally energetic successor, Edgar, had subdued, vigorously resumed their piratical expeditions. Northumberland's long line of coast became exposed to their cruel depredations. The fortress and town of Bamborough were stormed, taken, plundered, and burned. On the march of the victorious barbarians southward, Bishop Aldune and his monks, and other ecclesiastics, taking with them the body of the patron saint, again fled from conflagration and murder. The monastery of Ripon, in Yorkshire, became their place of refuge, and the miserable Ethelred, unable to conquer peace, was at last compelled to buy it of invaders, to whom plunder was everything.

Ethelred's treasures secured for a brief season a precarious peace, and Aldune and his train prepared to return to Chester-le-Street. To their ancient residence they, however, never returned. In their course back to Chester-le-Street, they halted at a spot which

\* The following rude, mediæval monkish Latin rhymes, evidently written upon the Legend of St. Cuthbert, with a versified English translation, we derive from the kindness of an antiquarian friend, who brought them, with many similar fragments of the quaint literature of a former time, from Italy. They are curious only as being a metrical version of the well-known mediæval legend of the saint, embodied in the characteristic style of a now all but forgotten age:—

In hæc fossâ sint repertæ  
Sancti reliquæ Cuthberti,  
At, si femina intravit,  
Aut hostilis conterbavit,  
Eecce! Custos, movent ossa,  
Vita nova est in Fossâ;  
Et quò Spiritus ostendit  
Sanctum iter ille tendit!  
Vide, tu, Fidele, Sanctum.  
Mitte metus: mitte planctum:  
Mitte Infidos in ventos;  
Dei gratia contentus;  
Et in loco quò desistit,  
Ibi, Templum ejus sistet.  
Sed, ut Hominum Salvator  
Asini est equitator,  
Sic Cuthbertus nunc intravit  
Ubi Vacca indicavit.  
Urbs, O! maximè beatus,  
Quâ Cuthbertus commoratus!  
Hæc auguria non sunt vana:  
Surgunt turres, surgunt Fana;  
Nec, ab hinc, hostiles enses,  
Vos timete, Dunelmenses!

antiquarians identify with Wardonlaw, a hill about five miles from the coast, which commands a view of a part of the beautiful vale of the river Wear, as it pursues its tinuous course from Durham to the German Ocean. At this critical spot, the body of the saint, if legends are to be trusted, became too heavy to be moved, and only became again moveable after three days of fasting and prayer. After three days, Eadmer the monk, one of the retinue, was directed by St. Cuthbert in a dream or vision, to direct the course of his body to Dunholm, its final resting place. Later legends aver that, to the site of the present cathedral the holy *cortege* of the nomadic saint were finally led by a cow,\* which walked before them and then stopped, miraculously spell-bound. The legend of Symeon, however, amply fruitful as it is in miracle, omits this, which may, therefore, be attributed to a later age. In any case, the choice was a happy one. The situation is one of some military strength, and nothing can exceed it in retired picturesque beauty. At Dunholm, now Durham, the body of the saint reposed for a time under a canopy or tabernacle formed of boughs of trees. A small church, (the White Church), was next built, where it was deposited during three years, until the completion of the first cathedral by Aldune, the bishop, which confirmed the change of see.

Within this Shrine—amid these shatter'd stones,  
Might once repose the holy Cuthbert's bones;  
There not to rest (we well may understand)  
Touch'd by a female or a heathen hand.

The Spoilers come! Whoe'er may tend the Shrine  
Shall see St. Cuthbert still hath life divine:  
Ready to go—determin'd not to stay—  
Whene'r God's holy Spirit points the way!

Follow ye Faithful! Watch your Patron Saint.  
Disdain all fear, disown all weak complaint.  
Give doubts and doubters to the faithless wind.  
The Spirit leads—then be not you behind.

Where holy Cuthbert points, with awe, repair;  
And where he rests, erect his temple there.  
Lo! as the Saviour, in a humble thought,  
Upon an ass the holy city sought,

E'en so, thy votaries, hallow'd Cuthbert, now,  
Are taught to seek thee by an humble cow.  
Rear'd by the simple augury, thy shrine  
Is quickly shelter'd by a roof divine.

Arch follows arch: o'er turrets turrets rise;  
Until the hallow'd cross salutes the skies;  
And the blest city, free henceforth from foes,  
Beneath that sacred shadow finds repose.

## SEE OF DURHAM.

BISHOP ALDUNE. 990—1018.

THE fame of the miracle, which determined the hamlet of Dunholme to be the final resting-place of the holy St. Cuthbert, doubtless assisted somewhat in its own completion. The zeal of the population was excited together with their admiration. They deemed themselves secure from harm in the vicinity of reliques of such singular sanctity. Donations and oblations of various sorts hence expedited the erection of the new cathedral and monastery. A pious population crowded round a spot now sanctified as well as illustrious; and the city of Durham gradually arose from this influx. The beauty and strength of the situation, of course, acted as an additional motive to attract population thither: and such was the pious excitement that the bishopric was speedily enriched by additional endowments. Amongst these benefactors are recorded the names of Styr and Snaculf. At a meeting of nobles and ecclesiastics, held at York, it was also resolved to confer upon the church and see of St. Cuthbert the vill of Darlington and other lands, in the county of Durham; and also lands at Sockburn and other localities, the nobility contributing the first named, and the ecclesiastics the second. This prosperity was not, however, without drawback. The Danes were now struggling for the sovereignty of England, which Canute, at length, achieved. During these civil distractions, Bishop Aldune was compelled, from time to time, to mortgage to the Earls of Northumberland, various of the bishopric lands,\* as the price of succour and protection. Restoration was unwillingly made when the exigence was passed. Succeeding nobles disputed the justice of the ecclesiastical claims upon many of the lands; and the anxiety and mortification arising out of these litigations, are supposed to have hastened the death of the now aged bishop, who died soon after the issue of a disastrous battle between a Scottish marauding expedition and the forces of Northumberland, in which many of the tenantry of the bishopric were slain. The slaughter of his people was too severe a shock for the expiring prelate, who only survived the news a few days. The battle was fought at Carham, but it does not appear that after their victory the invaders advanced further.

\* Gainford, Snotterton, Sledwick, Marwood, Stainton, Streatlam, Cleatham, Langton, Murton, Piercebridge, Great and School Aycliffe,

BISHOP EADMUND. 1020—1041.

Aldune died in 1018, after sustaining the episcopate twenty-eight years. At this time that bloody struggle for the English crown which Knute, or Canute the Dane, at last seized, was in progress. The southern portion of the kingdom was in confusion, and suffering all the distractions of invasion and civil conflict. As far as the see of St. Cuthbert was concerned, the effect of this disastrous position of affairs was to create an episcopal *inter-regnum*, which continued during a large portion of three years. Until 1020, no successor to Aldune was installed. It is probable that until events had determined whether a Dane or Saxon should be possessor of the crown, the ecclesiastical authorities did not dare or deem it prudent to determine upon a prelate to succeed Aldune. This interruption was, of course, a grievous injury to the church and see, and it was singularly brought to an end. Into an assembly who were debating the question of the election of a new bishop, came Eadmund, a secular ecclesiastic, but of a family of some note. The controversy seeming interminable, he carelessly, as it seemed, exclaimed, "Cannot you elect me for your bishop?" The expression was adroitly, and possibly designedly seized upon as the effect of providential inspiration, by those who felt acutely the evils of an interrupted church-administration. In these ages, a plea like this had little resistance to fear. So it was in this case; and Eadmund was unanimously chosen bishop. This singular decision, an appeal to the shrine of the patron saint miraculously confirmed. The effect of this double miracle was complete, and no one objected to the elevation of Eadmund, who, however, also had the recommendations of being a man of talent and policy, and of possessing courage as well as great practical sagacity and knowledge of business. This singular election was contrary to rule, Eadmund being a secular priest. This, however, was easily obviated by his assuming the habit of the monastery. Canute, who was now acknowledged king, confirmed the election of the new prelate, by his approbation of the choice; and Eadmund was consecrated by the Archbishop of York, at Winchester, under sanction of Canute's approval. The king subsequently made a

Cotherston, Copley, Binchester, Thickley, Escomb, Woodham, Hunwick, Newton, Helm, Worsall, Barford, Stratforth, and Lartington.

pilgrimage to the shrine of the saint, entering the sanctuary with naked feet, and clad in pilgrim's weeds, after having perambulated the distance between Trimdon and Durham by Garmondsway. This pious and politic act of the Danish king was followed by very liberal benefactions to the patrimony of the popular Saint. Symeon, the monk, enumerates them as follows:—"Mansionem Staindrop, cum omnibus suis appendiciis, id est, Cnapatum, Scotton, Rabi, Wacarfield, Efenwuda, Alclit, Luterintun, Elledun, Ingletun, Ticelea, Middeltun et Brontun." Amongst these are some of the manors litigated by the earls of Northumberland. The episcopate of Eadmund was able and prosperous. Favoured by king Canute, he seems to have striven to render the shrine of his patron saint famous for its riches and sanctity. He brought from Jarrow monastery the remains of the venerable and famous ecclesiastical historian, Bede, and re-buried them at Durham; and under his direction Ælfred, a monk of the convent, after a long perambulation, collected and deposited at Durham, various relics and remains of famous and sanctified members of the northern church. After twenty-three years of pious labour, Eadmund died at Gloucester, whither he had been summoned by the king.

The episcopate of Eadmund is remarkable as originating the erection of the palatinate of Durham.\* Canute, a most politic ruler and a monarch of great talents, probably contrived the election of Eadmund, also a man of great talent and virtue, to the bishopric, to assist in the pacification of the north of England, and in the confirmation of the allegiance of its inhabitants to the crown of England. The erection of the palatinate, which released the people from their services to the crown, and merged a portion of the civil with ecclesiastical and spiritual power in the persons of its future bishops, was a politic act. It left to their honour, and to the loyalty of the bishop, a large portion of the duty of the defence of the border, a task at once important, difficult, and honourable: whilst at the same time the pilgrimage of Canute to the shrine of the popular saint, and his liberal donations to the domains of the church, flattered the pride and religi-

\* The term "Palatinate" has its root in a Latin word, "Palatium," a palace. In the decline of the eastern Roman empire, it frequently happened that officers, attached to the palace and favourites of the emperors, were delegated to govern distant and turbulent provinces of the decaying empire. Many of these Satraps, themselves, revolted and paid only a nominal obedience to the emperors. Hence, the lord of a province that was virtually independent, and the chief of which only paid a sort of ceremonious feudal homage to the head of the em-

ous feelings of the population of these still wild districts.

#### BISHOP EADRED. 1041—1042.

This prelate's ecclesiastical sway was as brief as its attainment was mysterious. He was a secular priest, and had by some means, on the decease of Eadmund, got possession of the treasure of the church, which, if Symeon is to be credited, he employed in purchasing the mitre for himself, by securing, through its means, the influence of the king. He died ten months after receiving the See, which he had attained by means so foul, and was succeeded in 1042 by

#### BISHOP EGELRIC. 1042—1056.

Egelric was a monk of the great Abbey of Peterborough, who had been, however, brought to Durham by the influence of Bishop Eadmund, who probably designed him to be his successor. This design, Egelric being as it were an interloper, naturally gave deep offence to the monks of Durham; and from these indignant feelings, probably arose the preference given to Eadred, and the dispersion of the ecclesiastical treasures in promoting his election as bishop. Having arrived at the mitre under these adverse circumstances, the episcopate of Egelric was brief and stormy. By the clergy of the see, and especially by the monks of Durham, he was regarded as an alien and interloper. These dissensions at last ended in his actual expulsion from the See, after three years of heart-burnings. By the powerful interference of Siward, Earl of Northumberland, he was restored to his bishopric, not long, however, to remain there. His departure was attended by a remarkable circumstance. In excavating, for some purpose, the site of the former church and abbey at Chester-le-Street, a large hidden treasure was discovered. How it came there is uncertain. Some have attributed its deposit to the Romans, who had a strong military station on this spot; others to Sexhelm a former bishop. Be that as it may, Egelric as reigning bishop claimed the deposited gold as treasure trove; and, very unceremoniously treating it as personal gains, transmitted it to the monastery of Peterborough,

pire, became styled a "Prince" or "Count Palatine,"—"Princeps aut Comes Palatinus;" and his province was "Comitia Palatina," or "Comitia Palatii," *Anglice*, a "County Palatine." On the politic relinquishment, by the astute King Canute, of the royal services in favour of Bishop Eadmund, to the bishopric, this term was naturally applied. The bishop owing only general allegiance, and freed from actual service, as due to the crown, became a "Count Palatine," service was rendered to him; and thus Durham became a "County Palatine."



whither he soon followed it. It is said the money was used in the furtherance of public purposes by the monks of Peterborough; but this did not excuse its embezzlement by Egelric. England had now, after the stormy reign and tragical death of Harold the second, come under the stern and iron rule of William the Norman conqueror. A charge of embezzling the treasures of the church, being preferred by the Durham ecclesiastics against Egelric, he was sent for by the king to London, where he died in prison. In the interim, between his abdication of the bishopric and his death, the monks had elected

BISHOP EGELWIN. 1056—1071.

Whose succession was believed to have been brought about by the influence of Tosti, now Earl of Northumberland, a turbulent noble of a turbulent race, who endeavoured to conciliate the ecclesiastics by rich gifts to the shrine of the saint. Egelwin's episcopate was destined, however, to feel severely the consequences of the grand political change which had now come over Anglo-Saxon England. The feudal system was now dominant in Europe; and its stern machinery was at once extended by the military conqueror over his new territories with unrelenting severity. The church he was compelled to spare: for the Pope, on being appealed to, had adjudged his title to be better than that of the usurper Harold; and this adjudication had doubtless lent strength to his audacious but fortunate enterprise. The Anglo-Saxon nobles, however, he oppressed severely. On the slightest suspicion their estates were forfeited and divided amongst his Norman knights and other followers, until the Saxon power became completely broken, and the mass of the people serfs, in the rigid feudal meaning of that word so abhorred by Englishmen. That the county palatine of Durham, remote as it was from the seat of power and liable to disturbance from border turbulence, deeply felt this sad change, is quite undoubted. Prior to the conquest, the more objectionable parts of the Saxon usages had been greatly softened and improved. The spirit of freedom was inherent therein, and Christianity refined without debilitating this spirit. The early church itself was democratic, and was compelled to be so by its position. It had acquired great possessions. By the lay aristocracy, these possessions and the influence they gave the churchmen soon became a subject for envy. To make head against this, the policy of the church was to educate, civilize, and elevate the commons; and on all occasions to side with

them, and when needful to relieve their necessities. By the efforts of the clerical order, who were the teachers of law as well as of religion, the "lex communis," or common law, was gradually formed. Its object was to protect life, limb, liberty, and property; and after Alfred to a great extent it effected these purposes. It did not interfere with that military service, which, even in Saxon times, the holders of lands were compelled to render: but it protected the weak against the strong, and threw its shield over the individual of whatever rank. We have seen how popular the abdication of military service by the politic Canute, in favour of the bishop, and the creation of the palatinate, had rendered that astute monarch. The first attempt of the Norman conqueror to introduce the more onerous and rigorous feudal system into Durham and Northumberland, accordingly produced a storm of discontent and disaffection. Egelwin, the bishop, following the example of Odo of Canterbury, the primate, and the southern clergy, had, after Harold's death, submitted to William and sworn allegiance to him at York. The two earls, Edwin and Morecar, had done the same. The submission of the leaders failed, however, to quiet the population; and north of the Ouse, insurrection only slumbered until some overt act, on the part of the Norman government, should awake it. Of this William had been warned; but his was not a nature to conciliate those who opposed him, if he could crush them by force, however cruelly. In pursuance of this, his constant policy, and flushed with conquest, he accordingly resolved to extinguish discontent in these remote provinces, by force and terror; and his instrument was Robert Comyn, one of his Norman nobility. Comyn appears to have thoroughly despised the people whom he was sent to intimidate. The haughty and warlike Norman held the more peaceful Saxon cheap: and to the remonstrances of Bishop Egelwin, who met him on the frontier of the bishopric, and warned him of the deep irritation of the people, the contemptuous soldier turned a deaf ear. He marched forward towards the city; and his route being molested by the indignant inhabitants, he put to death without mercy such prisoners as he took, and entered Durham at the head of seven hundred men, quartering his Norman soldiery amongst the citizens. These cruelties at once aroused the population. The outrages of Danish marauders seemed to be renewed, and the result was, that Comyn was besieged in the city by the whole *posse comitatus*, who were now in full insurrection. The gates of the city were soon forced: Comyn, with

such of the Normans as survived, having entrenched themselves within a strong building, were there beleaguered and burned with the edifice in which they had taken shelter. In the conflict the cathedral had nearly shared the same fate. The flames were seen to touch the western tower; when suddenly the wind shifted to the east, and thus, (as it were, by a providential interference), preserved the sacred pile.

For this cruel onslaught against a cruel oppressor, the conqueror was not long in taking vengeance. Sending forward a strong advanced guard, which ravaged the country north of the Ouse, as far as Northallerton, William followed with the main body of his troops, and carried massacre and conflagration over the bishopric.

On his approach to the city of Durham, the monks and other ecclesiastics fled northwards as far as Lindisfarne. Thither William did not deign to pursue them, but contenting himself with seizing upon the church treasure at Durham, and burning some, and plundering all of the monasteries, withdrew his troops. This sad visitation was the precursor only of another. The King of Scots, taking advantage of the defenceless situation of the northern counties, entered Northumberland, and finished the ruin which William began. The monasteries of Wearmouth and Hartlepool, which the conqueror's bands had left unvisited, the Scottish marauders burned; and as far south as the Tees, all was desolation.\* The dreadful lesson, however, was not forgotten. Egelwin the bishop, not daring further to exercise the privileges conferred by Canute the Dane, embarked with such treasure as he could collect for Cologne. He was, however, eventually forced, it is said, by bad weather into a Scottish port, where he found refuge: but having engaged in some enterprise with the fugitive earls Morecar and Edwin, he was made prisoner, and soon after died in confinement at Abingdon. After his death the see remained desolate and without a bishop for about twelve months, when the king himself, in 1072, nominated

#### BISHOP WALCHER. 1072—1080.

Walcher, a man said to be distinguished both by learning and piety, was a native of Lorraine. Being the nominee of the monarch, he was permitted to claim

\* Earl Cospatrick, in retaliation, made a similar inroad into Cumbria (then belonging to Scotland), and returned with a plentiful harvest of plunder to his castle of Bambrough. After Malcolm, who was then at Wearmouth, received intelligence of this, the war assumed a still more sanguinary aspect. The Scots, who were impelled not only by the hope of plunder but also by the thirst of revenge, crossed

and exercise all the privileges exercised by his predecessors, since Canute's time. Thus, the bishopric was once more a palatinate, and the bishop a count palatine. The king at the same time conferred upon him the earldom of Northumberland, made vacant by the deposition and death of Earl Waltheof. Walcher thus united in his person the ecclesiastical rights, privileges, and revenues of the episcopal see, as well as the dignity, power, and estates of the earldom. He was, in fact, as much as the pope is, an independent ecclesiastical prince, holding only nominally of the king, but exercising *de facto*, the powers of sovereignty: levying troops, granting charters, coining money, and establishing his own courts of justice and equity. The policy of this act on the part of the conqueror may be appreciated on reflection. The bishop's being an elective dignity, and a catholic bishop being enjoined to celibacy and without direct heirs of his body, was less likely than a hereditary chief, to harbour ambitious projects of total independence, by means of an alliance offensive and defensive with Scotland. The boundaries of the bishop's lands were at this time exceedingly extensive. With one or two trifling exceptions, that is to say, of the wapontake of Sadberge and the liberty of Barnard Castle, neither of which were held of the bishop, the bishopric included the entire tract between the river Tees and Tyne, and north of the river Tyne, the district of Bedlington or Bedlingtonshire, Norham or Norhamshire, Holy Island and Craike. Besides these, his sway included Hexhamshire, formerly the see of Wilfrid, the city of Carlisle, and a part of Teviot Dale. Thus the Count or Prince Bishop Walcher was in truth the great warden of the Scottish border; at that time a post of which the peril was quite commensurate with the dignity. The country was distracted by civil dissensions, half barbarian, the vale of Tyne being inhabited principally by moss-troopers and free-booters; whilst, at the sametime, it was, in a military point of view, almost undefended. Of the Saxons, who disdained to submit to the Norman ruler, many took refuge within the Scottish border. Amongst these was Edgar Atheling, the heir of the Saxon royal line, and the husband of the sister of Malcolm the King of Scotland. The huge and noble fortress, which after-

the Tyne, burnt the churches and villages, massacred the infants and the aged, and forced along with them all the men and women able to bear the fatigue of the journey. So numerous were the captives, that, according to a historian who was almost a contemporary, they furnished every farm in the south of Scotland with English slaves.

wards changed the name of the old Roman station, Pons Ælîi, now Monkchester, to that of New-Castle, remained to be erected by Robert the son of the conqueror, afterwards Duke of Normandy. Durham was only slenderly defended. Of the Roman wall and its chain of stations, a few ruins alone remained. Thus the tract north of the Tyne was really a debateable land; claimed alternately by English or Scotch oppressors; but in a state of perpetual warfare, and of course, all but anarchy. The morals arising out of such a state of affairs were, of course, quite worthy of it. Religion was disregarded. Education, except in the use of arms, was a nullity: and the absence of law and general insecurity of life and property caused vice, crime, and cruelty to grow to an enormous height. Nor were the partizans of the bishop free from the vices and stains of the time. They in return plundered and ravaged the fields of those who marauded upon them: and the Saxon nobles who ventured to remain, were singled out as proper victims for Norman rapacity or cruelty. This anarchical state at last resulted in the death of Bishop Walcher, who appears to have been too good for his position. Liulph, a Saxon noble, of high connections, who was himself honoured with the friendship of the bishop, ventured to remonstrate with him on some illegal practices on the part of the episcopal officials. This rash interview was quickly revenged on the life of the unfortunate Saxon, who fell by assassination shortly after his well-meant but unfortunate remonstrance. The bishop was marked out by the irritated Saxon population, as the secret instigator, or at all events, protector of the assassins of Liulph, who were certainly not arraigned, nor punished, for a crime too common in those unsettled times. To convict and punish the offenders, was probably beyond the bishop's power, situated as he was, with few adherents, and surrounded by a lawless and disaffected people. The result was, that Walcher himself fell a sacrifice to popular revenge. Anxious to clear himself of any real participation in Liulph's murder, he proposed a meeting with the inhabitants of Tyne-dale, at Gateshead; to which, throwing himself rashly upon their better feelings, he repaired with a slender train, slenderly appointed. It would appear that he assured the enraged Tyne-dale men that the assassins should be sought out, and if found, brought to condign punishment. This proposition the half-civilized borderers treated as a mere plausible subterfuge to baffle their love of retaliation; and a cry soon arose of "good rede, short rede—slea ye the bishop!"

(the best plan is the shortest;—down with the bishop!) The few guards who accompanied Walcher were immediately overpowered, and the bishop, with those who remained alive, took refuge in the church. It was no sanctuary in the eyes of such men on such an occasion. After some vain attempts to address the assailants, which only hastened the death of those who attempted it, the sacred edifice was fired; and the bishop, covering his face with his "pallium," and making the sign of the cross, delivered himself from a cruel death by fire by submitting to the swords of the dalesmen, who slew him without mercy and with circumstances of much barbarity. His mangled body was, after the tumult passed, conveyed to Jarrow monastery by the monks and thence to Durham, in the cathedral of which, his bones repose.

Some historians assert that the actual homicide of the unfortunate Walcher was due to the weapon of Eadred Rus, grandson to Uchtred, Earl of Northumberland. Certain it is, however, that the death of Liulph, and the fate of the bishop, were, in consequence of an insurrection of the entire Tyne-dale population. After the catastrophe at Gateshead, the assailants entered Durham, where they besieged the bishop's castle for a few days, in vain, and then dispersed, dreading the vengeance of the king. It was not long in finding them. Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, at the head of an army, sent by William for the purpose, ravaged the north, and revenged, on guilty and innocent alike, the death of Walcher. The king followed; and as by way of reparation for his own indiscriminate cruelties, bestowed rich gifts on the shrine of St. Cuthbert, and added to the patrimony of the Saint the lands of Howden and Waltham, restoring also Billingham. During his stay at Durham, it is related that the Conqueror insisted upon being shown the incorruptible body of the saint, but was baffled by a sudden indisposition which seized him after hearing mass in the cathedral; a somewhat suspicious circumstance. As was usual in these times, some prodigies were believed to have preceded the massacre of the unfortunate bishop, which it was said was predicted by a man who was seized with a trance at Ravensworth, and nearly buried in that condition. If so, the prophecy may have helped to bring about its own fulfilment.

These disorders caused the see of Durham to remain vacant for upwards of six months, when the Conqueror, in 1082, nominated, and caused to be elected as bishop, the abbot of the monastery of St. Vincent, in Normandy, a man of great learning and ability.

## BISHOP WILLIAM DE CARILEPHO. 1028—1095.

The new bishop found, as might be expected, the bishopric in total confusion, which he seems to have energetically set to work to remedy. To aid him in restoring order, and as a tribute to his great leniency, probably, he was appointed by the king Lord Chief Justice, an office mostly held, in mediæval times, by ecclesiastics, who then monopolised, or nearly so, such learning as was suffered to exist. Gregory the VII., then Pope, having issued the customary bull directing the restoration of the see, the king added his royal confirmation of all its temporal rights and privileges. The new prelate seems to have followed out the policy of his luckless predecessor, Walcher. He transferred the secular clergy to other churches, and brought the monks from Wearmouth to Durham, which had been the intention of Bishop Walcher. The peace of the episcopate of William de Carilepho was, however, destined to be troubled by civil broil, as that of his predecessor had been.

On the 9th of September, 1087, the Conqueror died at Caen, in Normandy, a strange mixture of high talent, religion, and ferocity. When death, at length, was before his eyes, he appeared to repent of much that he had done throughout his extraordinary career. Amongst other things he seems to have doubted the validity of his title to the crown of England, as a dignity really acquired by force and bloodshed, and declined naming his successor authoritatively, "leaving (as he was pleased to phrase it) his crown to God." With an inconsistency not uncommon in these times, when powerful yet highly superstitious men were perpetually attempting to make compromises between rapine and conscience, he did his utmost, however, to procure the accession of his second son, William, to the English crown, designing the patrimonial Dukedom of Normandy for his eldest son, Robert. By engaging the heads of the clergy in England, in favour of the distribution, he succeeded in this. A deviation from the strict hereditary law was not, at this era, uncommon. The notion of a divine right in certain persons to govern, arose in a later age; and where political reasons dictated the deviation and the choice of the people, who were always formally, if not really, made umpires in part, seemed to confirm it, it was mostly acquiesced in by those most nearly concerned.

William the Second, named Rufus, accordingly succeeded his father; but not without resistance on the part of the adherents and friends of his elder, but capricious and volatile brother, Robert. Within the

bishopric, Robert's claim was generally recognized and his exclusion resented. He had become, by means of the profusion of a liberal disposition, popular on the border where he built the then impregnable stronghold of Newcastle, where his huge and massive Norman keep yet stands, defying change and time. Accordingly, Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, declared for him; and in this view of the right of the eldest, the lord chief justice and bishop not unnaturally joined. A rebellion was the consequence, which the energy of Rufus immediately quelled, and amongst the prosecuted was Carilepho, the bishop, who fled to Normandy to join Robert, now at open war with his brother. The result was the seizure of Durham by the troops of Rufus, who confiscated for the time the episcopal revenues to the king's use; leaving the border undefended and denuded of soldiery, who were drafted by Rufus into Normandy to carry on the struggle with Robert.

An incursion by the Scotch, for the sake of plunder, was sure to follow this state of affairs; and it accordingly did follow. Malcolm, King of Scotland, passed the border, and ravaged the defenceless north, until William, patching up a truce with Robert, hastened home and rescued the bishopric from utter ruin. Malcolm's predatory band, unable to resist the Norman discipline, were quickly dispersed; and Malcolm himself compelled to do homage to the energetic Rufus, for his own kingdom, which act of homage was performed at Durham.

William was as politic as he was energetic and brave. He wished to conciliate his northern subjects; and in pursuance of this wise plan he at once restored William de Carilepho to his see; and restored to the patrimony of the northern saint, everything of which his lieutenants had, for a brief space, deprived it. Carilepho, whose preference of Robert's claim to the succession was no doubt honest and conscientious, was not a man to abuse the noble liberality of the king. He resolved to employ his restored revenues as liberally as they were given; and the cathedral having suffered amidst the storms of preceding times, the bishop commenced to rebuild it, upon a plan which he had brought over from Normandy. He also deposited in the monastery a valuable collection of manuscripts, which he had collected abroad. The bishop did not live to see the new cathedral completed, nor did he enjoy, to the last, the favour of the king, who, though evidently disposed to conciliate the northern church, and who, though he had with that

view added the manor of Alverton to the patrimony of St. Cuthbert, yet saw cause to be displeased with Carilepho, whose ambition seems to have been to render the Palatinate, through its ecclesiastical influence, as powerful as possible. With this view he had brought to a conclusion the litigation as to certain manors, claimed unjustly by the Northumberland earls; and he had obtained from Malcolm, the King of Scotland, by some means, a grant of the great Abbey of Coldingham.

These proceedings displeased Rufus, who summoned Carilepho to Windsor, to explain his conduct. Vicissitude had, however, worn out the active prelate's strength, and he never again saw Durham, dying at Windsor,\* in 1095, being still under the king's deep displeasure, who probably suspected him of a design to render the Palatinate completely independent. On his death, Rufus again seized and converted to his own use the episcopal revenues, which he thus received for four years, during which the see was without a bishop. In 1099, however, Rufus relenting, conferred by his own act the see upon his favourite; a man of reputed dissolute manners and little of learning.

#### BISHOP RALPH FLAMBARD. 1099—1128.

The new bishop took possession of his see with no great public good will in his favour. He had already, by the reckless partiality of Rufus, been made chief justiciary and procurator general of the kingdom; in which capacities he was accused, perhaps justly, of exercising great oppressions and wresting such law as the Normans acknowledged in favour of the cupidity of his master. Amongst other means of enriching the royal coffers, he had claimed for the king the revenues of the bishopric during the time of its being vacant. This was against all ecclesiastical law and usage; but Rufus and his minister were absolute.

In the midst of these outrages, the king suddenly met his final fate in this world from an arrow, said to be accidentally discharged in the direction in which he was pursuing the chace, in the New Forest, Hampshire, and the lawless career of Flambard was brought to an unexpected close.

Henry Beauclerk, the youngest son of the Conqueror, now seized the crown; and it was his policy by favouring the people, and by effecting to restore something of the old Saxon common law, to conciliate the commons and retain them on his side. Flambard, the bishop, was universally hated; and one of Henry's first and most popular acts was to arrest and commit him to the Tower of London. The see, however, suffered with the bishop. Hexham was again separated from the bishopric of Durham, and given to York. The Teviot-dale district was also given up to the see of Glasgow. The rest of the revenues the king put under the administration of Geoffry and Escolland, who accounted for them to the royal exchequer in a roll yet extant.

In the meantime, Robert, Duke of Normandy, enraged at being a second time excluded by fraternal ambition from the English crown, prepared to oppose Henry, and planned a second invasion from Normandy. In this enterprise he contrived to obtain the aid of the ex-bishop, Flambard, imprisoned by Henry. The story goes that a long cord was conveyed to the bishop, at the bottom of a huge flaggon of wine. Flambard, as was his wont, having feasted his attendants sumptuously, took advantage of their convivial negligence, and letting himself down from a window, was conducted by those in the plot safely out of the fortress, and to the sea shore, where a light vessel was waiting to convey him to Normandy.

Henry, now alarmed, and trusting rather to his skill in negotiation than in arms, contrived at length

\* It was the custom for the prior and convent to meet the funeral processions of their bishops at the gate of the church-yard. The body of the departed prelate was buried in full episcopal habiliments, with mitre, and epirosier, and chalice, and ring, generally of a character and metal intended merely for show, and his seals—for the bishop of Durham, in his palatinate and episcopal capacity had, of necessity many—were either defaced and thrown into his grave, or were converted into some useful article of plate by the convent. The chariot, or hearse, and the horses by which it was drawn, were, from an early period, the fee of the sacerist, and other valuable mortuary presents of robes, books, &c., &c., were made to the church either by the bishop himself in his life-time, or by his executors after his death. A minute account has been kept of acquisitions of this nature obtained by the convent, from the burial of Bishop Carilepho in 1095, to the death of Cardinal Langley in 1438. The chapter-house, we may further add, was the daily scene of religious observance. Here, every morn-

ing between eight and nine o'clock, the monks met together to pray for the souls of their departed bishops and benefactors. The first notice in the property acquired by the convent upon the death of a bishop, is that of Carilepho, (ob. 1095, 4 Non. Jan.) At his exequies, the convent had the litter and horses which conveyed his body from "Vindesor" to Durham, and the following ornaments belonging to his chapel:—Five copes, 3 white and 2 black. Three casules, 2 white and 1 black, with a large stole and maniple, embroidered at the end. A white cloth, for the altar. A small silver censer. A small silver pitcher. Two candlesticks of brass gilt. A little candlestick of silver. His seals were broken, and offered to St. Cuthbert. BOOKS:—The church had by gift of the said bishop, a Bible in two volumes, and other books, of which there is a catalogue in the beginning of the second part of the said Bible, as follows.\*\*\*\* There is a blank here in the roll, but, singularly enough, the volume referred to is still in the library, and contains the list alluded to.—*Raine.*

to bring about a reconciliation with the volatile and reckless Robert, one of the stipulations of which was the restoration of the bishop to his see. This Henry honourably fulfilled; and his new position seems to have wrought a favourable change in the alleged character of the former tool of the tyrannical Rufus. He was not restored to his political nor legal offices, but he received as bishop a renewed charter from the hands and under the seal of Henry, which restored and confirmed all the former immunities of the bishopric. The Palatine franchise was fully acknowledged; and the rights of the bishop over all royal chases, forests, and warrens betwixt the rivers Tyne and Tees. By another charter, Henry also restored to the see Burdon, Ayecliffe, and Carleton, to which a claim had been set up. The bishop, now confining his attention to the interests of the see, became popular where he had been made odious under Rufus. He added to the walls of the cathedral, and made a line of communication between it and the castle, which he also greatly strengthened. He also built Framwellgate bridge, below the castle; and strengthened the approaches. In short, Flambard, evidently a man both of energy and talent, became one of the most active and powerful of the prelates of Durham.

Intent on checking the marauding expeditions of the Scotch border moss-troopers, Flambard began and partly completed the strong border fortress of Norham, on the precipitous banks of the Tweed; and he

also built and endowed Kepier Hospital. In short, bishop Flambard appears to have been one of those men whose principles are loose, but whose talents are great, and who became good or bad according to the pressure of circumstances. Whilst thus doing his duties as Prince Bishop, in some points, he exhibited a mixture of munificence, energy, licentiousness, and rapacity. Munificent as to public works, he yet endowed his natural children and legitimate nephews, with many manors and livings; and whilst building hospitals with one hand, he enriched the offspring of his unlawful amours with the other.

It ought, however, to be understood in our estimation of Ralph de Flambard and other ecclesiastics open to the same censure, that the celibacy of the secular priests, (who were not monks,) as a matter of necessary discipline, was yet undetermined, *de facto*.\* The lower clergy resisted it, (as was only natural,) as long as they could; and during the period of transition there are abundance of curious documents which prove that the female connexions of the clergy, occupied a sort of middle ground, between the wife and concubine, which was recognized by society as then constituted. In truth, much of that which is now part of the established canons and discipline of the Catholic Church, was then, only in that state, which modern sophists style "development." This was the case both with the celibacy of the clergy and the administration of the sacrament of the Holy Eucharist,† neither

\* As an instance of this may be adduced a passage from the learned but anonymous author of the answer to the once famous Petit's Treatise, on the Origin of Parliaments; who, treating of the quarrel between King John and his clergy, and quoting Matt. Paris for his authority, thus proceeds:—"The king, incensed with these proceedings, banished the bishops, put their abbeys, bishopricks, and priories under the custody of laymen; confiscated their rents and goods; caused their barns and granaries to be broken up, and their corn to be sold; and also the *Focario*, or domestic concubines of the clergy to be seized and taken into custody, and by the redemption of them raised a great sum of money." This is decisive as to the nature of the celibacy of the clergy in the thirteenth century, about which period we also read of priests being "suspended" for having "*duas Uxores*"; the term "*Uxor*" being applied by the courtesy of these times to females thus connected, and the duality being held as virtual bigamy, though not bigamy in the eye of the law.

† For proof that the Eucharist was thus administered in the diocese of Durham from 1300 to 1500, we append the following extract from the very curious and valuable "Observations on the Book of Common Prayer," by the Rev. Matthew Plummer, M.A., who on this subject thus speaks:—"The following are extracts from the ancient account-rolls of the parish of Norham, in the diocese of Durham. The stipend of the vicars consisted of a money payment made to him by the prior and convent of Durham, to whom the great and small tithes were reserved by the bishop. In consequence of this, the prior and convent, as rectors of the parish, were bound to provide for the services of the church. They appointed a tithe-proctor,

whose duty it was to receive the tithes, and to detail the necessary expenses he had incurred in the execution of his office, paying the balance to his superiors. From these accounts the following extracts are taken.

1. A.D. 1300—1301. William de Forde, proctor.—"Six flagons of wine, bought for the said festival of Easter, 3s."

2. A.D. 1329—1330. Brother Michael de Chilton, proctor.—"Six flagons of wine for the communion of the parishioners, as is the custom of that parish."

3. A.D. 1333—1334. Brother Michael de Chilton, proctor.—"Six flagons of wine bought against the said festival of Easter, 4s."

4. A.D. 1388—1389. Brother Michael de Chilton, proctor.—"In wine bought for the communion of the parishioners, 18 flagons, 12s."

5. A.D. 1341—1342. The proctor's name illegible.—"In 12 flagons of wine bought for the communion of the parishioners at the festival of Easter, 8s."

6. A.D. 1344—1345. The proctor's name illegible.—"In 12 flagons of wine bought for the communion of the parishioners at the festival of Easter, 9s. 6d."

7. A.D. 1360—1361. Richard de Chester, proctor.—"In four flagons of wine for the said churches (Norham and Cornhill a chapel of ease to the parish) for the communion of the parishioners, 4s."

Carriage of said wine from Newcastle to Norham, 12 pence.

For sixteen years it seems this arrangement ceased, the small tithes being received by the vicar, but the deed of endowment contains an express clause that the vicar provide wine *pro communione Parochianorum*. After sixteen years, the former arrangement being renewed, we find

of which was established in its present Roman Catholic strictness, in the time of Bishop Ralph de Flambard. From the time of Dunstan, the monk, up to King Henry the III., the various pontiffs and higher clergy had in vain struggled to impose a complete celibacy on the secular clergy; and in the remote parts of Christendom, and amongst the rest in the north of England, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in two kinds long after Rome had withheld the cup from the laity.

In these united pursuits, dictated alternately by public spirit and cupidity, Bishop Flambard spent the remainder of his life. He has been more harshly treated by historians than perhaps he deserved. From the period of his return to his see, till his death\* in 1128, he was not an unpopular bishop, though more

than suspected of irreligion. His death was like his life, inconsistent. Feeling his end approach, he endeavoured to make a late reparation for wrongs committed during a series of years. Such possessions as he had withheld for his own purposes from the church, he restored, and remitted all debts due to him; leaving to the poor his personal wealth, which was considerable.

#### BISHOP GALFRID RUFUS. 1133—1140.

After the death of Flambard, the king's policy led him to keep the see vacant during five years, throughout which time the crown received the revenues; exacting even payment of those debts which Flambard in late repentance of former rapacity had, when on his death-bed, remitted.† At length, the king feeling the scandal which this course at last excited, procured the

8. A.D. 1460—1461. Sir John Kyrke, proctor.—“In wine bought for the communion of the parishioners this year 2s. 4d.”

9. A.D. 1472—1473. Robert Saunderson, proctor.—“In bread and wine bought for the communion of the parishioners this year 4s. 2d.”

10. A.D. 1514—1515. Robert Saunderson, proctor.—“For bread, wine, and wax no allowance is made here, because the vicar is obliged to supply all these things, as evidently appears from a composition made between the Lord Bishop of Durham and the prior of the same, concerning the vicarage there.”

This entry refers to a lawful transaction which obliged the vicar to furnish his church with those requisites which had been previously supplied by his patrons.—Vide “*Raine's Letter to the Bishop of Durham*. Durham, Feb. 18, 1825.”

\* Flambard, (ob. 1128). At the funeral of Bishop Ralph, the church had from his chapel four copes, one ornamented with many small pearls, another green, decorated with great griffins, called the cope of St. Cuthbert, because in it he was, during the time of this bishop, carried from the little church (in the cloister) into the choir, and two others embellished with great peacocks, a casule of indigo colour, with large ofrays (embroidery in gold,) with a stole and maniple with great archangels in embroidery, two albs with peacocks, a silver censer, two great pieces of tapestry, which once were suspended on each side of the choir, and palls, copes, casules, tunics, and dalmatics. After his death, his seals were broken and offered to St. Cuthbert.

† At the accession of Bishop Flambard, the revenues of the bishopric were estimated to be in the money of that day, about *three hundred pounds per annum*, a sum which, to modern ears, sounds so meanly as to border upon the ridiculous. It is no easy matter to arrive at an estimate of the value of money in the time of William Rufus and Henry the First, which shall approximate nearly to the truth; but it cannot be doubted that the difference between the value of money throughout the reign of Henry Beauclerk, and its value at this time is enormous. Whether England at that era possessed its proportionate share of the precious metals, as compared with more commercial countries, it is impossible to say. The metals are diffused by means of foreign trade; and England, in this unsettled and tumultuous time, had little foreign trade. If, however, we can trust to Rapin, Fleetwood, and other writers who treat of the period, the money prices of commodities were wonderfully low, during the whole time of Henry the First. A fat sheep, according to these authors, was “sold for a groat,” of the money of that day. Now the pound Troy of silver being then coined into twenty shillings only, the shilling of Henry the First must have contained rather more than three times as much of the precious metal as is contained in our current shilling; and as the groat was one-third of the shilling, Henry's

groat of silver must have weighed fully as much as a shilling of Queen Victoria. Thus then a sheep which now sells for thirty shillings, sold for one thirtieth of that amount in the time of Henry Beauclerk, and the shilling must consequently have been thirty times as valuable; for it is clear the difference must have been in the money and not in the sheep. Profits were then vastly higher than modern rates of profit; and a sheep, less intrinsically valuable than an average sheep of the present time, would then sell for much more, owing to the higher rate of profit. The *silver groat* of Henry, must probably, therefore, have been in *exchangeable* value, *fully worth thirty shillings of Victoria*; and if this be an approximation to the truth as to the comparative general values of the money of the two periods, this would make the bishops' income, in the reign of Henry the First, equal to *nine thousand per annum* of our present currency. But this is not all. In those times, taxes upon the necessaries, or even luxuries of life, hardly existed. The expenses of the crown were paid out of the proceeds of the crown lands; and the militia were provided by the manorial lords and those who held under them. Hence, in this reign, *nine thousand pounds* must have gone far further in the purchase of commodities than the same sum does now, when the prices of various articles of common consumption are trebled by the complicated incidence of taxation and its consequences, or sometimes even more than that. If we compare the cost of living in England now, with that of living in other countries, at this time, where taxes are lighter, we shall find the difference very great. As for instance, it has been computed that in the town of Bremen, a few years ago, an establishment which, in the north of England, would cost *one thousand pounds per annum*, might be supported upon *three hundred and twenty pounds*. But taxation in Bremen, in 1840, was heavier than in England in 1100. In point of fact, therefore, *nine thousand pounds* then, would have gone further, in power of purchasing, than *twenty-seven thousand pounds* now; and to this last sum the bishops' revenues were really equal. This, when we consider the then uncultivated state of these districts, is a proof how great a hold the church in these unsettled times had got upon the land, and amply accounts for the attempt made by Henry the Second and his barons a few years after, to crush the influence and diminish the acquisitions of the clergy, who, by means of their vast possessions, and by always taking the side of the people, had become a match for the lay aristocracy, and who, after Becket's struggle, continued to be so through some centuries. As a further proof of the growing wealth of the bishopric, it may be mentioned that in the time of Prior Fossour, in 1372, application was made to Rome by King Edward III., to have the church of Hemingbury, in Yorkshire appended to the monastery of St. Cuthbert. This, however, the

election of his chancellor, Galfrid Rufus, an ecclesiastic of great learning and ability, and of excellent character. Galfrid's episcopate was, however, disturbed by the civil dissention of a disastrous time.

In 1135, King Henry I., after a short and sudden illness, died in France, leaving only one legitimate daughter, the Empress Maud, or Matilda, a weak and haughty, but violent and rapacious woman. In these times, a female accession to any throne was the sure precursor of civil war. The hereditary principle neither was nor could be maintained at a period, when to retain a firm hold of the reins of royal power, the courage, policy, and energy of a man were requisite. This was now the case; and, in spite of all the precautions of the late king to secure the succession to his daughter Matilda, the throne was seized by Stephen of Blois, an intrepid warrior, but nothing more. No part of England felt the disastrous effects of this dispute about the crown more than the see of Durham. David, king of Scotland, was related, by her marriage, to the Empress Matilda, and naturally espoused her cause. He was also himself of the royal Saxon lineage, and hated Stephen as an obtrusive foreigner. The bishopric soon felt the cruel consequences of the unhappy posture of affairs. David had laid claim to the earldom of Northumberland, for his son, as lineally descended from the Saxon earl, Waltheof. This claim he now, as a diversion against Stephen, enforced by an army, with which he penetrated as far as Newcastle-upon-Tyne; whilst Stephen, with an opposing force, occupied Durham. These hostilities were terminated by a truce, which, however, only lasted for a few months; when David again crossed the border, surprised and took Bishop Flambard's strong border fortalice of Norham, and ravaged the bishopric up to the very walls of Durham; whence he returned to Scotland, laden with booty, the first object of all border strategy. By the offer of a league with Bishop Galfrid, who was desired to hold the Palatinate for the Empress Matilda, the see obtained a short

Pope, Gregory II., seems very properly to have refused to sanction. His epistle to the king shows the flourishing position of the monastery at that time, when civil broils had ceased to exhaust its means and drive away its vassals. The king's letter had asked this favour "propter necessitates eis incumbentes," "on account of difficulties which pressed upon them." The Pope adduced, as his ground of refusal, "the populousness and other excesses thereof." Gregory, in short, plainly told the king he was informed that the monasteries were only one hundred and fifty persons in all. That they had four dependant abbies, where priors had been instituted, and thirteen dependent parish churches, besides others, to which they had the right of collation. He added that, so far from being in pecuniary difficulty, his information led him to believe that they were opulent

repose whilst this negotiation lasted. This was not long.

Galfrid, the bishop, probably despairing of the success of the once haughty and weak Matilda, refused David's overture, who, in revenge, reduced Norham to ruins, and again entered England at the head of a strong but undisciplined army of border free-booters. This force enabled David not only to ravage the bishopric, but to cross the Tees, and penetrate some miles into Yorkshire. Here his fortunes changed. The Archbishop of York, at the head of a large body of troops, encountered the Scottish king and his army, laden with plunder, near Northallerton, and totally routed them. The battle is known as that of "The Standard." The consecrated host was carried in a silver casket, mounted on a tall pole or mast, and surrounded by the banners of St. Peter, St. John of Beverley, and St. Wilfrid of Ripon, in the van of the English army: and to the influence of these saints the superstition of the time attributed the disgraceful defeat of King David, which was no doubt owing to the comparative discipline and courage of the troops opposed to him, who was merely the general of an army bent on plunder rather than war, and without any general impulse, save that of carrying home as large an amount of booty as possible. This victory produced a peace between the Scottish and English border. The Earldom of Northumberland was ceded to Henry, Prince of Scotland, whilst David, on his part confirmed the privileges of the bishop on behalf of the Empress Matilda, who was now predominant for a time in England. At this juncture Bishop Galfrid, worn out with anxiety, died, in the midst of unsettled times and a succession still disputed by force of arms. His decease\* took place in 1140, and gave rise to a most singular usurpation, which is a strong evidence of the sad state of England at this period, by a Scotch ecclesiastic, named William Cumin, a priest in the confidence of Bishop Galfrid, and the witness of his last moments.

enough to be licentious and ostentatious; so much so, that when they travelled, they were attended by three or four mounted servants, making an appearance inconsistent with that humility which their vows bound them to cultivate. Nor did the Pope hesitate to inform the king that to ostentation abroad they added domestic excesses and luxuries, which ought to be discountenanced. So much for the state of the church in the prosperous reign of Edward the Third.

\* Galfrid Rufus, (ob. 1140). At his exequies, the church had his *funerals*, and from his chapel a cope called "Zaphirus," a thick black casule, a black alb (ita) with small lines of gold, a black stole and maniple lined in the same manner, a silver censor, and the other things belonging to the chapel of the bishop. After his death, his seals were broken and offered to St. Cuthbert.



## THE USURPER CUMIN. 1140—1143.

William Cumin was a Scotchman, a man of more talent than principle, who, in the neighbouring kingdom, had held offices of some trust and dignity. He had passed from Scotland into England; and being an ecclesiastic and well versed in business, became a confidential agent of Bishop Galfrid Rufus in his declining years. Cumin saw that the prelate's life was drawing to a close, when he formed the audacious scheme of seizing upon the palatinate and bishopric by force, and making it by the aid of an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Scotland, a completely independent principality. In this wild enterprise it can hardly be doubted that he was prompted by David, King of Scotland, who, in his turn, must have been worked upon by the representations of the Saxon refugees, who would of course point out the importance of erecting, if practicable, a barrier like this between the English power and the most assailable part of the Scottish border. In furtherance of this treacherous but daring undertaking, Cumin had the address to secure in his own interest the whole of those who were in attendance on the dying bishop's person, including the officials who commanded the castle. That this must have been effected by munificent promises is evident enough. It was, however, successfully accomplished; and perceiving Galfrid now drawing towards his latter end, Cumin feigned a sudden necessity for visiting Scotland, whether he went, having arranged beforehand with his fellow-conspirators that the prelate's decease should be kept secret until his return from his expedition. His object had clearly been to assure the Scottish monarch that all was secure, and to assure himself of Scotch co-operation. After he had been absent some short time, Bishop Galfrid expired, and his decease was kept a profound secret until within a week before Cumin's return, which took place without loss of time.

On Cumin's arrival he boldly proclaimed his pretensions to the episcopate; and assuming for the moment the character of a zealous adherent of the Empress Maud, he obtained powerful support within the bishopric, where Stephen of Blois was not popular. To his claims, however, the ecclesiastics were totally opposed. They flatly refused to elect him. The Bishop of Winchester was at that time Papal Legate in England; and to him Cumin, through the medium of Matilda herself, applied without success. The legate ignored his claims. In the meantime, the Scottish monarch, in furtherance of the plot, had not

hesitated to enter the bishopric as the guest of Cumin, and to proceed to Durham. His influence, however, was resisted by the arch-deacon and the other ecclesiastics, who probably saw through and disdained the whole nefarious arrangement, and Cumin was still only bishop in expectancy.

At last, seeing that negotiation was vain, the Scottish king and Cumin threw off the mask and resorted to open violence. They for the most part secured the support of the armed part of the population; and the borderers, to whom civil strife was ever welcome, were for Cumin. The clergy were, therefore, by Cumin's order, subjected to a mild but strict imprisonment, whilst Cumin seized, without further ceremony, on the temporalities, exercising the authority of Prince Palatine, *de facto*. In vain did the usurper and contrivers of this nefarious plot, however, continue to endeavour to force the clergy to elect him bishop. The arch-deacon was firm: and Cumin in rage banished him, together with Conyers the constable of the castle, who also demurred, from the precincts of the see. Forgery was his next device. He contrived and fabricated feigned apostolic missives from Rome to the Bishop of Winchester, the legate, purporting to confirm his claims, and ordering his election to be completed; adding at the same time a papal confirmation of the title of Matilda to the English crown.

This unprincipled fraud was, however, seen through, and the ecclesiastics continued to be immoveable. They further took secret steps to communicate with Rome, to explain their situation and the true views of Cumin; and to induce the Pope to send direct and peremptory orders for the regular election of a bishop, whenever or however it might be done. With this the Pope complied; and some of the ecclesiastics, eluding Cumin's guards, reached York, and there elected their dean, William de St. Barbara, bishop.

## BISHOP WILLIAM DE ST. BARBARA. 1143—1153.

As soon as the dean heard of this transaction, he journeyed northward, and after a conference with the clergy, at Wintingham, was induced to accept the perilous dignity thus offered him. But although bishop, he was all but banished from his see. Cumin and his men-at-arms held Durham, and controlled the greater part of the palatinate; and it was only by the courage and steadfastness of Conyers of Bishopton, the hereditary constable of Durham castle, that he at last found shelter at Bishopton, a hold, which, after

the fashion of these unsettled times, Conyers had strongly fortified, and held in defiance of Cumin and his followers. Here some of the holders under the bishop did homage for their lands, and the position of affairs seemed so much ameliorated, that St. Barbara ventured to approach Durham, in the hope that the usurper might now see the inutility of further resistance. In this he was disappointed. Surrounded by Cumin's adherents, he was compelled to take sanctuary in St. Gyles' church, near Kepier; from which he fled to Bishopton, and afterwards to the stronghold of Thornlaw, which received him.

Thenceforward a desultory civil strife seems to have continued, with little intermission, between the partisans of Bishop St. Barbara and the intruder Cumin. After much devastation, a truce was agreed upon, in virtue of which, in order to wait the decision of the Pope, Cumin and the bishop shared the revenues; the usurper still securing to himself the castle and city of Durham, the first of which was, in these rude times, believed to be proof against all assault. No decision was, however, obtained, and civil violence again broke forth, in the course of which the bishop, having ventured to approach Northumberland, was attacked by a body of borderers, under the nephew of the usurper, and saved his life only by taking sanctuary in the venerable church of Jarrow. Escaping from Jarrow, the harrassed bishop sought a precarious refuge at Lindisfarne, where he received the news of the loss of his fortalice at Thornlaw, which, the bishop's cause being now deemed desperate, was delivered up to the usurper of the see.

The only opposers of Cumin were now the faithful constable of Durham castle, Roger Conyers, and two other lords of manors, D'Escolland and Bulmer. Between their followers and those of Cumin, a barbarous and sanguinary strife was continued, through many months; Cumin holding the castle whilst the city and vicinity declared for the bishop. But the Earl of Northumberland having taken possession of the fortress of Thornlaw, which he held to watch the course of events, Cumin at last began to despair of his cause.

The truth of the matter was, that the fortune of arms was now visibly declaring for King Stephen. The Empress Maud had, by a mixture of haughtiness, rapacity, and imbecility, disgusted her own adherents, and was beginning to be deserted by all. Cumin had held possession in her name, and that name was now no protection. After another vain attempt of the Scottish king to patch up all accommodation at Newcastle

between the usurper and the bishop, Cumin, fearful of the vengeance of Stephen who was now acknowledged king, saw at last the necessity of yielding; and on the bishop's again approaching Durham, surrendered himself, and with all his followers, pretending deep contrition for his wickedness; and throwing himself upon the bishop's mercy.

That Cumin had secured lenity before this act cannot be doubted. He was accordingly pardoned by the bishop, and some ecclesiastical penance imposed upon him, as retribution for years of violence, cruelty, and bloodshed. His nephew was dealt with in a similar spirit of moderation, and had the castle and manor of Northallerton assigned to him.

William de St. Barbara was formally enthroned at Durham, in 1144, Cumin having usurped the power of the palatinate for nearly five years. The remainder of his episcopate was serene and untroubled. Stephen had now also obtained firm possession of the sceptre; and, under him, St. Barbara exercised the full powers of prince-bishop, even as far as coining money, and issuing it from a mint begun by Galfrid Rufus.

The only stain upon him, if it be a stain, was the impunity he agreed, or perhaps was forced, to extend to the ecclesiastical savage, Cumin, whose only refinement seems to have been the invention and perpetration of new cruelties upon those who opposed his usurpation. Some of these atrocities seem almost incredible. Cumin is said, by means of apertures made in the wall of their prison, to have exposed the naked feet of his captives to the severity of a long winters' night; to have plunged others into the frozen Wear, and kept them there until rigid with cold; to have suspended others across ropes, with heavy weights attached to the neck and feet; and lastly, to have used a punishment, similar to that of the "Iron Boot" of Scotland and France; (*"genus supplicii exquisitum, quò simul in artissimò loculi spatio membra collidebant"*); conjointly with which tortures, he is reported to have loaded his prisoners with heavy fetters, and occasionally to have famished them!

After an episcopate of nine years, during which he seems to have been generally beloved, the bishop, William de St. Barbara, died on the 14th November, 1152.

BISHOP HUGH PUDSEY. 1153—1195.

As soon as Bishop William de St. Barbara had expired, the archdeacon of the diocese, and the prior of the monastery of St. Cuthbert, preferred their respec-

tive claims to the episcopate. Between them the clergy seem to have hesitated long; and this delay occasioned an election of a very different character. The treasurer of York and archdeacon of Winchester, was Hugh Pudsey, a secular priest of high rank and connections. He is said to have been nephew to King Stephen; but if legitimately so, it cannot be shown how the relationship resulted. He was, however, both ambitious and powerful; and aware of the difficulty that had arisen at Durham, he took means to procure his own election, and thus decided the dispute. This nomination seems, from unknown reasons, to have given deep offence at York. The archbishop not only disputed the legality of the election, but threatened to excommunicate the monks of St. Cuthbert, unless some propitiatory penance was performed. This, it is said, was actually done at Beverley, after the fashion of "the flagellanto," with "a whip of knotted cords;" after which Pudsey appealed to Rome, and proceeded thither, accompanied by a splendid train both of ecclesiastics and vassals of the bishopric. The holy father first objected to his youth, for he was only twenty-five years of age. Pudsey's conjoined talents and influence, however, at length overcame the papal scruples, and he was consecrated by the Pope, in person, on the 20th December, 1153; after which he made a triumphal entry into his see, where he was enthusiastically received by the population, who were dazzled by his rank, influence, and ostentation; for his manners were secular as well as his priesthood.

In October, 1154, his patron, King Stephen, died, and was succeeded by the son of the Empress Maud, Henry II., a monarch of restless ambition, but great talents for government; though rapacious, arbitrary, and unscrupulous in the extreme.

With Henry, Pudsey's relations seem to have been of a critical nature. On the occasion of the matrimonial alliance of Maud, Henry's daughter, under pretence of levying an aid, Bishop Pudsey was compelled by the king to render a detailed account of the military tenures and holdings of the palatinate. This was unquestionably a device to ascertain his actual strength; for, as Prince Palatine, he owed no such return to the crown in point of law. The account, however, was given and is yet extant. It proves that the military resources of the palatinate were formidable, whilst its position with regard to Scotland rendered those resources still more important.

After this period arose that extraordinary and ill-understood conflict between King Henry and the

famous Thomas à Becket, first Chancellor and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, backed by the Pope and, secretly, by the ecclesiastics; but openly by the commons of England. During this great conflict, there seems reason to believe that Bishop Pudsey favoured Becket, whose principal ecclesiastical foe was the Archbishop of York, Pudsey's early opponent. In the conflict the Pope was victorious, though at the expense of Becket's life—who fell a sacrifice to his determination to support the church in the popular course she at that time found it necessary to her existence to take; and Pudsey had evidently come out of the struggle with bitter and hostile feelings against the king, with regard to whom we soon after find him acting a very questionable part. Soon after the disastrous issue of his attempt to crush the power and diminish the property of the church, who now found her very existence depend upon gradually reviving the old free Saxon common law, and lopping by degrees, the limbs of the fœdal tree, he became in another scene of trouble. Henry had during life, broken through every moral tie that stood betwixt him and the gratification of his master passion, power and lust; and by his licentious conduct seems to have outraged and turned to gall all the better feelings of his Queen, Eleanor. This vindictive woman at length succeeded in exciting Henry's own sons to rise in rebellion against what they conceived to be his tyranny. This rebellious spirit ended in open resistance in Anjou and the other continental possessions, of the English monarch; and this war, as usual, was accompanied by aggressions on the part of the Scotch.

Preparations were made, whilst Henry was in Normandy reducing his rebellious sons, to extend that rebellion to England; and in these plots Bishop Pudsey seems to have been deeply implicated. He permitted the Scotch troops to cross the border, without resistance, and march through the bishopric as friends. He had permitted, at Hartlepool, the landing of a *corps* of auxiliary troops, from Flanders; and he allowed the Scotch, together with the Flanderean mercenaries, to garrison and strengthen his stronghold at Northallerton. As to the bishop's designs, there could hardly exist any doubt, when the whole combination was quashed by the king's sudden, unexpected, and triumphant return. Pudsey was now in great jeopardy; and had it not been Henry's policy at this critical time to avoid, if possible, any further exasperation of the church, which would have interfered with his plans, to complete and consolidate his

conquest of Ireland, the bishop would unquestionably have suffered the full effects of Henry's resentment. Henry's ambition, however, was always uppermost. Peace and good will at home were necessary to enable him to form a kingdom in Ireland; and to conciliate the church, Pudsey was suffered to compromise his treason by a heavy fine and the surrender to the king, of all his castles, and amongst the rest, the stronghold at Northallerton, which Henry's policy led him to level with the ground.

This severe lesson seems to have had little effect upon the grasping mind of the bishop, whose ambition was equal to that of his master. The endeavours of Henry's unnatural children to dethrone their father only ended with his life; and of the difficulties with which these cruel dissensions, embittered the close of the king's days, Pudsey unscrupulously availed himself. Continental troubles, and a vow which the king had made to take up the cross and oppose Saladin in Palestine, had at last exhausted Henry's means, and Pudsey was employed by him to negotiate with Scotland for pecuniary aid to this holy enterprise. This enterprise Henry never accomplished; worn out by the ingratitude and civil dissensions of his sons, in 1189, he died, leaving his repentant son Richard to complete the adventure. Henry had left to his successor an impoverished exchequer. The bishop, ostentatious and luxurious, was rich; and he gladly drew upon the episcopal treasury to purchase from King Richard's necessity rather than his will, the earldom of Northumberland, and the wapentake of Sadberge, which was then severed from the see.

The ambitious prelate, excited by these honours, even went so far as to offer to accompany the king on his pious expedition, and affected to commence preparations. Richard seems, however, to have deemed the bishop's gold a better and safer auxiliary than his military force; and by the offer of accumulated honours at home, Pudsey was induced to lend the sums intended for his own equipment to the king. Besides the earldom of Northumberland, he was made chief justiciary of England and governor of Windsor castle and town; and during King Richard's absence in Palestine, the kingdom being divided into lieutenancies, the Bishop was made viceroy over the whole district north of the Humber. This extension

of this aspiring prelate's power helped, however, to destroy it. The south of England was under the joint care of the bishop of Ely and others, who were of no disposition to brook the ambitious and restless intrigues of Pudsey. After Richard's departure on his chivalrous and disastrous crusade, Pudsey was accused of treasonable designs; and having been induced to come to London to meet the charge, Ely committed him to the tower as a suspected traitor. After giving hostages for his fealty, and resigning his government of Windsor, his earldom of Northumberland, and his governorship of the fortress of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, he was released, but subject to a kind of surveillance, under which he remained until the Bishop of Ely's power was wrenched from him by Prince John, the king's brother, and the barons whom his haughtiness and tyranny combined against him.

In the midst of these intestine troubles, King Richard, whose ransom had been paid to the Duke of Austria, into whose power he had fallen, returned to England. Pudsey, who, under the pretext of procuring money to ransom the king, had got together large sums, employed those very treasures in mitigating the wrath of his needy sovereign. He gave the king two thousand marks for the restored earldom of Sadberge, and employed the rest in public works of magnificence or utility. The Galilee, or west chapel of the cathedral, was the foundation of Pudsey. He built the original Elvet-bridge, and greatly added to the strength of the walls of the city, and also restored such parts as had been destroyed during the conflicts caused by Cumin's audacious usurpation. He built additions to the fortress at Northallerton, and founded an hospital there. He also founded and endowed the great hospital at Sherburn. Darlington church was also finely restored by him, and an episcopal residence was added to it, long since destroyed. Lastly, he rebuilt Norham castle, adding a keep of enormous strength, and other works, the ruins of which yet remain.\*

His religious donations are equally liberal. He erected a shrine at Jarrow to the venerable Bede, and to the church of Bede gave a cross and chalice of solid gold. He added to the wealth of the priory of Finchale, founded by one of his sons, and confirmed to the nuns of St. Bartholemew, in Newcastle, certain possessions within the borough of Durham. He also, as Prince Palatine, incorporated by charter the towns

\* Amongst other works, this prelate had compiled under his direction, after the fashion of Doomsday Book made by the Conqueror, a statistical account of the whole Palatinate, exhibiting the tenures

of all the estates, &c., &c. It is still extant, entitled the Bolden Book, and is a curious and useful record of the wealth, the social state, and manners of the period.

of Gateshead and Sunderland, and the city of Durham, which owes its first municipal charter to the munificent policy of Bishop Pudsey. He was now, however, seventy years of age; and, in the midst of all these splendid schemes, death suddenly overtook him. Having some negociation with the king, he was proceeding southwards, but was suddenly indisposed at Craike, in consequence, it is said, of a surfeit or indigestion, arising from excesses at table. He went on to Doncaster, but continuing to get worse, he was conveyed by easy stages back to his residence at Howden, when he at last prepared to meet the stern dealing of death, which a silly prophesy had induced him to hope might be still distant. As was usual with men of his character, he tried to make a hasty atonement when on his death-bed, to all whom he had wronged; but, ambitious to the last, took measures to transmit to his successors the earldom of Sadberge, which he bought of King Richard. Having made these mixed arrangements, he expired, and was buried in the chapter house at Durham, leaving three natural sons, born before his exaltation to the episcopate.\*

Bishop Pudsey's character may be briefly summed up. It was as remarkable as it was imperfect. Exalted into a prince bishop, he played the first character to admiration but marred the last. Worldly honours were his real worship. Having obtained the earldom of Northumberland, the king is said to have laughed on his being girded with the sword of an earl, saying, "I can make, it seems, a young noble out of an old priest!" In his government of the palatinate

\* Hugh Pudsey, (ob. 1194.) At his exequies, the church had the horses bringing his body and chapel from his manor of Howdon, to Durham, and from his chapel a cross and chalice, both of pure gold, a reading desk of silver gilt, his mitre, staff, sandals, and other episcopal habiliments. Nine casules, of which the first is of red "samete," nobly (nobiliter) embroidered with plates of gold, and bezants, and many great pearls, and precious stones; the second red, the third black, with griffins, and stars of gold, and precious stones. The other six of "samete" of divers colours. Three stoles and three maniples, of which one stole and maniple are red, with kings and towers in embroidery. Five copes, one of which is red, another black, embroidered with griffins and stars; the third black, the fourth green, embroidered with flowers and stars; and the fifth black, with borders of gold. Ten embroidered albs, the first red, ornamented with eagles having two heads in small circles; the second red, with griffins and flowers in large circles; the third large and green, with griffins; the fourth of Indian colour (? indigo), with griffins, lions, and flowers in small circles; the fifth and sixth green, with stripes and flowers; and another, with apostles. Two of "samete," one red and the other black, with large gilt borders: two black, and embroidered, called "sandales"—a large censer silver gilt, two small silver candlesticks, four linen cloths for the altar, ingeniously stitched, two without frontels, the third with a frontel embroidered with the image of the Holy Trinity, and twelve apostles gilt, around whose head are stitched on pearls; and the fourth with a frontel of silk. He (Pudsey) made

he realised the description of Cataline, by Sallust, "avidus alieni, sui profusus." He seized on manors on pretended forfeitures, and exacted every penny from his vassals that could be obtained; but the treasures so obtained were applied lavishly, in many cases, to works of utility and charity. His personal conduct was similar; he was licentious, luxurious, and ostentatious, but often generous and munificent. In short, as a civil governor he was one of the ablest, as an ecclesiastic one of the worst of the bishops of Durham. He died March 3, 1194.

#### BISHOP PHILIP DE PICTAVIA. 1195—1208.

After Pudsey's decease, King Richard recommended the election, after an interval of a year, of Philip of Poitou; a favourite of his own, and this monarch's recommendation was equivalent to a command, such was the respect and awe in which he was held. Philip was a native of Aquitaine, and a man of talent and learning; but not even in priests' orders. This lack was supplied, however, after some demur, by the Bishop of Llandaff, who ordained him, and the new bishop was consecrated by Pope Celestine, at Rome, in 1197. Under his government, the affairs of the bishopric appear to have for some time gone on tranquilly and prosperously, with one exception. This was a dissention between the bishop and the monks of St. Cuthbert, who, not daring to disobey the wish of King Richard I., were yet very unwilling to see him bishop, and opposed him in every way. This disagreement produced some scenes disgraceful to the church. A

also the three large silver basins set with crystals, with their crooks, or lamps to burn before the high altar day and night, in veneration of St. Cuthbert and the relics; and another to surround the altar, upon which, in the shape of a crown, lights were placed on the higher festivals. For the maintenance of these lights, he and the Prior assigned to the sacrist a moiety of the tithes of Biwell and Edlingham. The church also had by gift of the said bishop the following books: A Pontifical. A Bible in four large volumes; another Bible in two volumes. The Decretals. Three copies of the Sentences. Four Psalters glossed, and four not glossed. Three copies of St. Paul's Epistles glossed. The Morals, in 3 volumes. The Scholastic History. A Gregorian. The four Gospels glossed, in separate volumes. St. John glossed. The five books of Moses glossed. Exodus glossed. The Twelve Prophets, and Ysaias glossed. A book of Evangelical Expositions. Sedulius. The Epistles of Peter Blesensis. A book beginning "Jesus was led into the Wilderness." The Decretals of Yvo. The Itinerary of Clement. Ysidore the Etymologist. Ambrosius de Officiis. Solinus on the Miracles of the World. A book on the Origin of Evil. John Cornubiensis on the Manhood Assumed. The Sermons of Peter of Ravenna. Tully on Friendship. The Gospel of Nicodemus. Three Benedictionals. A Missal. A Map of the World (mappa mundi). Two Priscians. Two books on Rhetoric. Claudius Magnus. Versus Moyici Monachi. The Life of Orn the Simple (Orni simplicis). An Abbreviation of Scolastic History. Five Antiphonars and four Gradals.

constant denial of rights on both sides took place, and this led to violent assertions of prescriptive privileges, after the fashion of these times. On one occasion, the bishop seems to have blockaded the convent, and having closed up also the road to and from the abbey well, starved the monastics into submission to some of his claims. On the occasion of another dispute, as to the manorial rights of the abbey of Finchale, the bishop destroyed all their fish reservoirs communicating with the Wear; and, on another quarrel, killed all the cattle in Bear-park.

These scenes were of no advantage to the church, and after the death of the popular King Richard, and the accession of the weak, tyrannical, and headstrong John—who was a strange mixture of obstinacy, rashness, irresolution, and moral cowardice—the dissensions which agitated and had nearly severed the kingdom, were felt in the bishopric. John's quarrel with the Pope was briefly this. The ancient Christian usage of the election of bishops by the people *and* clergy, had been long usurped by the clergy alone, who chose thus their own favourites. It often happened, however, that the kings wished to interfere, and whenever a dispute occurred, the monarch was sure to do so to gain patronage for himself. John's dispute arose out of the election of the celebrated Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose name stands first on the roll of Magna Charta. The monks of Canterbury had elected one man, and the suffragan bishops another. John had endeavoured to support the bishop's election against the monks', but the Pope being appealed to, chose neither, but prevailed on the deputation of monks to choose Langton, a man of great talents, courage, and popular qualities. The Pope's choice was really far the best; but the election enraged the king to a high degree, and the Bishop of Durham having himself been really elected by Richard I., in spite of the Durham monks, with whom he was at mortal feud, naturally sided with King John, and supported him to the utmost. The consequences are notorious. The main body of the clergy siding with the Pope against the king's pretensions to interfere in the election of bishops, John used violent means to gain his point, seizing their possessions, and committing other illegal and unpopular acts.

\* Philip de Pictavia, (ob. 1208.) At his exequies, the church had his funerals, and, belonging to his chapel, his mitre, and staff, and other episcopal habiliments. Also six embroidered copes, two red, one ornamented with great lions, and the other with stars and birds, with two heads; and two black, one ornamented with lilies, and the other with men on horseback; the fifth green, with lions of a moderate size, and flowers; and the sixth white, with two-headed birds.

In this unhappy dispute the kingdom was divided, part of the barons disapproving of John's arbitrary methods, and part supporting him. It ended in the kingdom being put under an interdict, and in the Pope's at last fairly excommunicating John, and all his adherents. In this excommunication Bishop Philip, of Durham, was included; and such was the determination with which he adhered to his sovereign, that he died (a fearful idea in these times) an excommunicated man.

Bishop Philip appears to have been a man of great resolution, compelled to take a part in times so unsettled, and amongst claims so mingled, that it was difficult for the most resolute and clear-headed to know how to act, or which side to take.

The friendship of the king was of temporal advantage to the see. Lands both in the counties of York and Lincoln, to which the bishop had some ostensible or colourable claim, were given him, and all the palatine privileges were freely admitted and approved by the king.

Bishop Philip of Poictou, or de Pictavia, died in 1208, whilst the land was still under interdict, and himself excommunicated from the Christian church, and was buried as an outcast without Christian burial in unconsecrated ground.\*

#### THE INTER-REGNUM.

At the moment of the death of the resolute Bishop Philip of Poictou, the struggle between King John and the Pope was raging. In such a predicament, the monks dared not to proceed to fill up the vacancy by an election. They had no mandates from Rome, with which intercourse was cut off; and to the king they were, of course, unwilling to apply. At length, a year having elapsed, the monks received communications from the Pope, authorizing the election of another bishop; but they still durst not openly obey. They accordingly in secret elected Richard, the Dean of Salisbury, but his nomination was kept profoundly secret, and practically the see was without episcopal government. This anomalous state of affairs continued until John submitted to the Pope; and, to the disgust of all but ecclesiastics, did homage for his

Two red casules embroidered, one with thin plates of gold and precious stones, and another called the Tree. Four embroidered albs, one red, ornamented with apostles, around whose heads are embroidered pearls; two red, with apostles; and the fourth green, with small lines or stripes; and a stole and maniple embroidered with bishops. His seals were broken after his death, and offered to St. Cuthbert.

crown, thus admitting that spiritual rebellion involved temporal disfranchisement, a doctrine abhorrent to freedom and common sense as well as true religion.

The Dean of Salisbury was now, in the eyes of men, bishop, but the event was otherwise. The papal legate, overjoyed with his victory over the weak and unpopular John, now showed as much deference as he had before exhibited contempt, and pronounced the dean's election null, because not confirmed by the crown. In the Pope's behalf, he then nominated, for the royal approval, Grey, Bishop of Norwich, who was, of course, chosen, but died before the papal ratification of the choice came from Rome. Upon this the monks again claimed their privilege of electing the bishop, and pitched upon the Prior of Beverley, one of the many natural children of the licentious Henry II. This haste displeased the king, who was as arbitrary as he was weak and capricious, and he refused his assent on the ground of the admitted illegitimacy of the prior. This might have been evaded by the prior's consenting to own himself the son of a reputed father, but this the pride of royal blood forbade, and the king prevailed.

In these disgraceful disputes the bishopric was involved for nine years, when at length the Pope's legate, joining the king against the monks, proposed Richard de Marisco, the then chancellor and favourite of John, who was elected and confirmed by the Pope, in 1217, in opposition to the convent.

#### BISHOP RICHARD DE MARISCO. 1217—1226.

The chancellor, now bishop, was more of a politician than a prelate, and being elected contrary to the claim of the convent, had their constant opposition. He endeavoured, it seems, to conciliate them by an acknowledgment of their rights, but in vain. The consequence

\* Modern research and facility of publication have brought before the world some documents which seem to show, that which has always been suspected—the great extent of misrepresentation to which Becket's character has been subjected by both Romanist and Protestant writers: one side attempting to show that the whole struggle was founded in gross superstition; the other that he was a martyr to his devotion to Rome. His real aim was to prevent Henry II. from subverting the rising liberties of his country, which were then emerging from Norman feudalism, and which the church, from a principle of self-preservation, aided. Had Henry succeeded, both people and clergy would have been trampled under foot. The following bitter rhymes, which are attributed to Becket, and were first published by Edelestrand du Meril (*Poes: Popal: Lat: 1847*) prove how little of respect Becket had, or pretended to have, for the character of the Pope, who is here lashed as "Simon Magus."

"Rosæ fiunt Saliunca:  
Domus Dei fit spelunca.  
Simon Malas præfert bonis,  
Simon totus est in donis,

was, that the bishopric, during his episcopate, was a scene of priestly turbulence of no edifying kind.

In his mode of life, de Marisco was ostentatious, licentious, and extravagant; and not only wasted the revenues of the see, but contracted heavy debts. By this conduct he laid himself open to the attacks of the convent, who publicly accused him of simony, sacrilege, and homicide. Amidst this disgraceful contention, he had lost the favour of the capricious king, and suits for various oppressions, illegalities, and violences were passed against him on all sides. His sudden and mysterious death ended them. Being on his route to London to answer the charges now thickening against him, he rested to sleep at the abbey of Peterborough, when next morning he was found dead in his bed. Whether the bishop died by some sudden visitation of Providence, or by his own deed, or by the deed of another, was never cleared up. The aspect of the times allows a wide latitude for suspicion.

King Henry III., a boy, as capricious as weak, and as self-willed as his predecessor John, though much more mild and humane, had succeeded to the throne. During his long and, to him, inglorious reign, the kingdom, deprived of a governing mind and in a state of development as to the liberties of the people, was torn by factions. The weakness of the king, which was favourable to the emancipation of the commons, who were now admitted to that participation in the legislation for which Becket struggled,\* was unfavourable to the repose and good government of the church. Three parties contended for influence in ecclesiastical affairs, all opposed to each other's claims. The lower clergy and a major portion of the higher ecclesiastical dignitaries strove to advance the power of the people, who, in return, defended their property

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Simon regnat apud Austrum:  
Simon frangit omne claustrum.  
Cum non datur, Simon stridet:  
Sed, si detur, Simon ridet,  
Simon aupert: Simon donat:  
Hunc expellit: hunc coronat:  
Hunc circumdat gravi peste:  
Illum nuptiali veste:  
Illi donat Didaema,  
Qui nunc erat Anathema.  
Jam se Simon non abscondit,  
Res permisceet et confundit:  
Simon Petres hunc elusit,  
Et ab altò jussum, trusit!  
Quisquis eum imitatur  
Cum eodem puniatur,  
Et, sepultus in infernum,  
Pauas luat in æternum!"

and privileges against the king and the feudal nobility, who would have destroyed both. To counteract the churchmen, the king and his barons contended fiercely for the control of the nomination and election of bishops; and both parties tried to obtain the countenance of the Pope and cardinals, who, by sometimes favouring the one and sometimes the other, contrived to engross much power and a good deal of wealth, under the name of aids and benevolences of all sorts, to themselves. Richard de Marisco had been the nominee of the king and the conclave, when corruption had risen to a great height, to the prejudice of the rights of the monks, which were admitted only to be violated whenever occasion served. Consequently, the monks who were at feud with the bishop, with one voice attributed his death to the judgment of God. When judgments are so easily anticipated and believed, however, that very anticipation and belief renders

Whilst now the fragrant roses blow,  
 God's temple is made dark with woe;  
 For SIMON MAGUS fills the throne,  
 And Simon worships gold alone.  
 Beneath that sunny, southern, clime,  
 Religion still is ap'd by crime:  
 Hypocrisy moves on before,  
 And Mammon opens every door.  
 Give—only give—and Simon smiles;  
 Close but the purse, and he reviles.  
 Plutus rules all our ups and downs:  
 This man he exiles—that he erowns;  
 For this, he has a venom'd snare;  
 Whilst that, a nuptial robe must wear;  
 Enthron'd and diadem'd in state,  
 Who, erst, was excommunicate.  
 Should any eye detect his tricks,  
 All things he will confuse and mix;  
 Till he, the keys of heav'n who bears,  
 Detecting e'en his darkest snares,  
 Shall hurl him to the lower spheres!  
 Let those his life who imitate,  
 Make up their mind to share his fate;  
 And compensate, by fineness woe,  
 For crime committed here below!

The application of these keen couplets cannot be mistaken. The "nuptial vest and diadem" evidently point at young Henry, the eldest son of the king, crowned during his father's life, and whose coronation the Pope was allured by the offers of the king to sanction. Becket was then in exile; and had unquestionably made up his mind to sacrifice his life rather than suffer the king to succeed in his tyrannical scheme, the whole of which was certainly known to the archbishop. The resolute character of the man is strongly expressed in his famous letter to Cardinal Albert: "*Viderit Deus (says Becket) et judicet; sed pro eâ mori parati sumus. Insurgant qui voluerint Cardinales; arment non modo Regem Angliæ, sed totum, si possunt, orbem, in perniciem nostram: ego Deo propitiante, nec in vitâ nec in morte, ab ecclesiæ fidelitate recedam. Causam suam, de cetero, committo Deo, pro quo exulo proscriptus, ille medeatur ut novet expedire.*" "God hath seen all and is the judge; but in this cause I am prepared to die. The cardinals, if they please, may plot against me, and arm not only the English monarch but the whole

fulfilment too easy; and the real circumstances of de Marisco's death must for ever remain a mystery. His body was conveyed to Durham, and interred in the chapter-house.\*

#### BISHOP RICHARD POOR. 1228—1237.

As soon as Bishop de Marisco's catastrophe was known at Durham, the monks proceeded to the election of another bishop. The king had lost no time in recommending to their notice his own chaplain; but the recommendation was, as a matter now almost of course, disregarded by the convent, who fixed upon the Archdeacon of Worcester, William de Stichell. The Pope, however, finding it convenient to side with the king, refused on very frivolous pretences to confirm the election, and ordered the monks to nominate another bishop. The monks, disregarding as before the king's wishes in favour of his chaplain, Luke, elected Richard

world, if they can, for my destruction. I, nevertheless, by God's grace, shall, neither in life nor in death, budge one step from my fidelity to the church. Beyond my own life, I commit this sacred cause to God, for whose sake I am now languishing in exile, and who will deal with it as he sees best."

From this exile Becket returned, after a hollow reconciliation with Henry, to lose his life before the altar at Canterbury. That the king was then almost universally believed to be a party to the assassination, the following stanzas from a poem on his death (now published by du Meril) sufficiently shows:

"Ægras dat inducias latro viatori;  
 Sabulo vis turbinis, vis procellæ flori;  
 Lupi eum oviculâ ludus est dolori,  
 Verè lupus lusor est qui dat dolo mori.  
 Ut, post Syrtis, mittitur in Charybdim navis;  
 Ut laxatis laqueis inescatur avis!  
 Sic remisit Exulem malè pax suavis,  
 Misesens erueis poeulum sub verborum favis."

"Before the wanderer, spite of every care,  
 The treacherous bandit spreads the deadly snare:  
 The gale will crush the flowret in the field,  
 The very stones before the whirlwind yield:  
 The wolf, before he laps his life away,  
 Will with the guileless lamb, in treach'ry, play:  
 —Worse monster he, who, by perfidious breath,—  
 And seeming smiles, ean wile his prey to death!"

Lur'd there by sunny seas and summer gales,  
 Gulf'd in Charybdis, sink yon hapless sails:  
 And yon free bird, that wantons in the air,  
 Is caught and captured by a slender snare.  
 So by a Judas' kiss,—unwarned by Rome,—  
 Lurid is the Exile to a murd'rous home;  
 A seeming truee th' assassins' heart belies,  
 And Becket at God's very altar dies!"

\* Richard de Marisco, (ob. 1226). At his exequies, the church had his funerals, and from his chapel two copes, a "bismata" called short (eurta) of red "samette," a casule of red samette which was called "Marrays," (from the bishop,) a mitre, and pastoral staff, and the other things belonging to his chapel, with his episcopal ring of gold. On the day of his burial, his seals were broken and offered to St. Cuthbert.



Poor, Bishop of Salisbury, who had been once before the object of their choice; and, after some delay, the papal court was prevailed upon to ratify his election. The new bishop was accordingly inducted into the temporalities of the bishopric, the king in revenge for the contempt of the monks retaining in his own hand the castles both of Durham and Norham.

Bishop Richard Poor's conduct, however, did honour to the judgment of the monks of St. Cuthbert. Whilst Bishop of Salisbury, he was noted both for his piety and learning, and his active benevolence, in days when good actions were thought the best and surest guarantee of a Christian spirit. When translated to Durham, he did not belie his character. He set about and accomplished the payment of the heavy debts of his licentious predecessor, de Marisco, and endeavoured by a formal agreement with the monastery, in which their rights were carefully defined and acknowledged, to prevent the risk of future disputes between the prior and the bishop. In this deed, which was afterwards ratified by some of the succeeding bishops, he went the questionable length of giving a delegated power to the prior to excommunicate those who should infringe the rights of the monastery; an act which does not, however, appear to have been objected to by the Anglican hierarchy of the time nor by the court of Rome.

From this period the bishop governed the see in peace; steadily avoiding to take any part in the constant feuds which existed between the imbecile Henry III. and some portion or other of his subjects.

In 1237, death overtook the good bishop. Whilst Bishop of Salisbury, he had founded a monastery at Tarrant, in Dorsetshire, the place of his nativity, to which he was much attached. Having visited this chosen spot, he was there seized with illness and expired, to the great regret of the inhabitants of the palatinate, who under him enjoyed quiet and protection, as far as he could give them. He was interred at Durham; but it is said his heart was buried at Tarrant, a spot which he had loved through life.\*

#### BISHOP NICHOLAS DE FARNHAM. 1241—1249.

The death of Bishop Poor was the signal for renewed contentions between the crown and the cowl, which were conducted with extraordinary asperity and

under circumstances, singular even for times so tempestuous as those of the third Henry. As soon as the late bishop's death was notified to the king, he sent by the Archbishop of York and the Earl of Lincoln, letters to the convent, desiring them to elect a new bishop, but also commanding them to prefer the procurator of Valentia, an officer of his own. To the bearers of this mandate the prior and monks gave an evasive answer; requiring time and only promising to elect a man of learning, continence and piety, as they had done before. Their choice, however, fell upon their own prior, Thomas de Melsonby, who is said, and with great probability, to have been very reluctant to allow of this nomination. To this nomination, the enraged king, offended by some imprudent expressions on the part of some of the monks, raised a host of objections; one was, that Melsonby was not sufficiently learned; another, that having formerly been prior of Coldinghame, he had sworn allegiance to the crown of Scotland, and was not to be trusted with the guardianship of the border of the palatinate. To these charges were added others of a most offensive personal nature; and, as appeared in the sequel, totally void of just foundation. The Archbishop of York was to consider the exceptions. He saw them to be groundless; but fearing to offend the king mortally by such a decision, he delayed it on various pretexts, awaiting the event in the meantime of an application to the Pope on the part of the monks, which they were about to dispatch.

On this quest went the sub-prior Robert de Esden, Alan, the chamberlain, and Lawrence de Upsettlington, a monk, attended by William de la Haye. Strange to relate, all died during their progress towards Rome. Melsonby, the bishop-elect, had obtained also the king's leave to proceed to Rome; but on arriving at Dover, was refused, it is said, a passport by Greol the constable of the fortress, and deemed it prudent to return to Durham, and at once renounce his election to the prelacy.

Melsonby's retirement being notified to the king, he again dispatched missives to Durham, advising the monks to elect Peter de Egreblanch, a kinsman of his own, and excepting beforehand against certain persons whom he deemed likely to be chosen. The monks, however, resolutely rejected Egreblanch, but as a compromise named Nicholas de Farnham, who was physician to the queen, a man of learning, deep

\* Richard Poor, (ob. 1237). At his exequies, the church had his funerals, and from his chapel an embroidered casule of green "samette," two albs, one black, embroidered with birds perching on

a vine; and another of silk not embroidered; his mitre, pastoral staff, and the other appurtenances of his chapel; after his death, his seals were broken and offered to St. Cuthbert.

for that era, and of unobjectionable character. To this choice the king joyfully acceded; and the bishop was consecrated at Gloucester, on the feast of St. Cuthbert's translation, the king and queen and many of the barons, together with the Archbishop of York, being present; and soon after enthroned at Durham.

The episcopate of Bishop de Farnham was honourable to himself. He seems to have taken an active part in those negotiations between the kings of England and Scotland, in which the absurd claims of the latter were supposed to be satisfied by the cession of certain lands near Penrith and Sowerby, in the county of Cumberland, which were assigned over accordingly by the bishop as Prince Palatine. This compact was, however, short lived. The border was again menaced by Scotland; and the king resolving to appear in person, and having entered the palatinate at the head of a considerable and well equipped force, the prior, Melsonby, fearful of the royal resentment, fled to the Fern Islands, where he ended his days. On the approach of Henry's army towards the border, the Scotch acceded to a treaty, by virtue of which the Scottish king did homage for his dominions, and agreed upon a league offensive and defensive against foreign interposition. In 1248, however, a breach having arisen between Bishop Farnham and the crown, arising out of some alleged invasion of the rights of the prior of Tynemouth, now an important place, the bishop, who never courted his uneasy elevation, resigned his see; and reserving for himself, by the Pope's license, the manors of Stockton, Easington, and Howden, retired to Stockton, where he died in 1257, and was buried in the chapter-house at Durham.\* He was evidently a man of probity, talent, and learning, and of moderate desires, at a period when ambition in private men had vast scope. It was imputed to him that he was actually married at the time of his sudden elevation, and that he repudiated his wife in consequence; but when we consider the equivocal nature of clerical celibacy at this period, it is easy to see how facile may have been such an imputation.

#### BISHOP WALTER DE KIRKHAM. 1249—1260.

The Dean of York was elected soon after the retirement of Bishop Nicholas de Farnham. The king, as usual,

tried to induce the clergy to elect Ethelmar, his half-brother, but they objected to his youth and want of learning. In revenge for this new affront, the king declared he would keep the see vacant until the clergy deemed his relative old enough to fill it. Undeterred by this threat; the clergy, however, proceeded to an immediate election, and pitched upon Walter de Kirkham, Dean of York, to whose succession the monarch, ever weak and changeable, offered no resistance. He was accordingly consecrated at York, and on coming to Durham, confirmed all the grants of his predecessors.

Soon after the accession of Bishop de Kirkham to the episcopate, the Anglican clergy became involved in a series of disputes with the Vatican. The Popes had always endeavoured to tax the clergy in order to extend their own power, and an attempt was now made by the papal conclave to mulct the clergy of England, under a pretence the most ridiculous and monstrous. As the papal power grew and extended with the influence of religion upon men's minds, the see of Rome had gradually set up pretensions of the most extraordinary sort; and amongst others, it was pretended that the title of princes to their dominions was dependent on the approval of the holy father, as Christ's vicar on earth. Acting upon this most absurd and revolting assumption, the Pope now pretended to confer the title to the crown of Sicily, upon Edward, the king's son, in consideration of a sum of 38,000 marks, to be paid, not by the king, but by the Anglican ecclesiastics. Against this most monstrous and ridiculous arrangement, which the Pope had no power to carry out, the Anglican priesthood almost unanimously rebelled. Amongst others, the Prior of Durham, countenanced by the bishop and all the secular clergy, openly resisted the demand, and denied the Pope's right to make any such bargain with Henry, at their expense. The Nuncio replied that as all churches were the Pope's, he could surely direct the disposal of their revenues. The English ecclesiastics rejoined that they were only held under the bishop of Rome for protection's sake, as all lay lands were of the king, without either Pope or king having any right to control or appropriate the revenues. The monastery of Durham was assessed at 500 marks, a large sum at that period; but so unanimous were the clergy in their resistance, that the court of Rome gave up the attempt.

\* Nicholas Farnham, (ob. 1257.) At his exequies, the church had the horses conveying his body, and a horse bringing two chests with this chapel (furniture,) viz:—A casule of red samette, with large borders and many precious stones, used on Palm Sunday; two

tunies of the same cloth, embroidered with much work of gold and gilt lilies; a cope, a stole, and maniple, an embroidered red alb, a chalice, with precious stones in its foot, a censer of silver, with many other ornaments of the church.

To this clerical dispute civil dissensions were soon added. The king's incapacity and arbitrary humour had now alienated, not only the majority of the barons, but a large portion of the dignified clergy: and at last, under the famous Simon de Montford, the great Earl of Leicester, that extraordinary league against the arbitrary claims of the crown was formed, which ended in the firm establishment of regular parliaments, in which, at first, the dignified clergy sat with the barons and the representatives of the commons.\* One of the fruits of this settlement of the government of the kingdom seems to have been the confirmation of all their Palatine privileges to the bishops of Durham, as we now find Bishop de Kirkham using the privilege of coining money with the distinctive mark of the Palatinate, which had been, for some time, in abeyance.

With one exception the remainder of this worthy bishop's episcopate seems to have been peaceable and prosperous. Having excommunicated and imprisoned some of the servants of John Baliol for violence done in a church, he was waylaid by Eustace and Jocelyn Baliol, with several of the retainers of Baliol, in his passage through a wood. Having taken four of his attendants as hostages for the imprisoned men, the bishop was suffered to pass, after having endured much insult. The cause of quarrel was, the bishop having illegally refused bail for the men in custody: and the dispute was at last settled by the king's intervention.

It appears that amongst other acts of grace, Bishop de Kirkham, at the instance of the king, released the burgesses of Newcastle from certain attendances on him, which were deemed onerous and oppressive. He died at Howden in August 1260, and was buried at Durham.†

#### BISHOP ROBERT DE STICHELL. 1260—1274.

On the death of de Kirkham, the convent, without delay, proceeded to choose a successor; and the election fell upon Robert de Stichell, a native of the

village or township of Stichell, near the Cheviots, in Northumberland, and now prior of the monastery or abbey of Finchale. De Stichell's youth had been stained by levity and licentiousness; but like many men of talent his character purified itself, and as prior of Finchale, he was highly esteemed both for learning and for propriety of conduct. He became bishop when the kingdom was distracted again by civil broil, owing to the incorrigible temper of the at once weak and arbitrary Henry the III.

This king by courting the Pope's favour, at last prevailed upon the pontiff to countenance him in his violation of the treaty agreed to at Oxford, concerning the privileges of the crown and the rights of the subject in future time. In addition to this, several of the higher nobility had become jealous or envious of the popular influence of de Montford, the Earl of Leicester, who had been, mainly, the instrument in procuring the royal acknowledgment of the rights of both lords and commons. The result of this was a violation of the Oxford Constitution, on the part of the king, and resistance on the part of Leicester and the barons, who were favoured as a matter of course by the majority of the clergy and of such of the people as were not in a state of serfage or vassalage. After some time spent in getting their forces together, the conflict finished for the time by the battle of Lewes in Sussex, where the king and his adherents, Scottish and English, were routed by Leicester, and most of them made prisoners. The king was now forced by de Montford to hold a parliament, to which the bishop and prior of Durham were both summoned. This anomalous state of affairs was not however destined nor likely to continue long. After a short time the king's eldest son, Prince Edward, a youth of vast ability, energy, and honesty of purpose, having regained his liberty, formed a league against the dictator de Montford, who now exercised a more than regal power. The two parties again met in arms, and at the battle of Evesham, the Earl of Leicester was conquered and slain.

\* Although it seems not to be a certain matter that the commons sent proxies or representatives, regularly, to parliament before the time of Henry the third, yet there seems reason to conclude that this was sometimes done in the reign of King John. It is certain that in the Record Office there are (or lately were) writs of King John, addressed not only to the "good men" (*probis hominibus*) of Hereford, Exeter, Worcester, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bristol, and Norwich, which held of him *in capite*; but also similar writs addressed to the burgesses of London, Northampton, St. Albans, Winchester, Lincoln, York, Oxford, and Gloucester, concerning certain aids, required by John on the termination of his quarrel with the Pope; as which aids, writs were also simultaneously sent to the barons, knights, and other

feudatories, whose advice, as well as aid, was required. It seems evident that the commons' consent to the levy was required by the king, in order to its being paid. The justiciary Peter, bishop of Winchester, is the agent on this occasion.

† Walter Kirkham, (ob. 1260.) At his exequies, the church received the horses which brought his body and chapel, two green casules, one ornamented with lilies, and the other plain, with two plain copes of the same set, a plain long red cope, with large borders of embroidery, with two others of "baudekynes," containing the history of the Nativity. After his death, his seals were broken and offered to St. Cuthbert.

This catastrophe led to a controversy between the Bishop of Durham and the king. Peter de Montford, a son of the great earl, was lord of Greatham in the Palatinate, which became forfeited after the battle of Evesham. Henry, who had, from first to last, not the slightest idea of the rights of others, immediately seized the manor, which, of course, ought to have reverted to the Prince-Bishop, of whom it was held. The bishop, however, having resisted and refused possession to Thomas de Clare, a minion of the king's, to whom it was attempted to be given, Henry was induced to succumb. From this time up to his death, the episcopate of Bishop de Stichell was prosperous and serene. Prince Edward, afterwards Edward the I., had, by means of vast ability joined to a stern rectitude, restored the reign of law and order, which continued until the accession of this greatest and best of the Plantagenets, in 1272.

The bishop survived the king two years, and died abroad, in 1274.\* He was the founder of the hospital of Greatham, upon the forfeited manors of Peter de Montford, and the patron of many other works of charity or public improvement.

#### BISHOP ROBERT DE INSULA. 1274—1283.

On the death of Bishop de Stichell, the king, (Edward the I.,) immediately consented to the election of a successor, and on the 24th September, 1274, the prior of Finchale, Robert de Insula, so named probably from the place of his birth, or having passed some of his early years at Lindisfarne, was chosen bishop. In him we find the first instance of a species of jurisdiction exercised by the Archbishop of York as primate. De Insula is stated to have been examined as to fitness, by Walter Giffard, then archbishop, who also on the occasion assumed the office of visitor of the convent of Durham, to the great displeasure of the monks.

The episcopate of this bishop was quiet and prosperous under the just but rigorous rule of King Edward I. He appears to have convened a synod of his clergy in 1277, at which were agreed to, several canons or constitutions as to the payment of tithe, mortmains, &c., and a sentence of excommunication was fulminated against all who should withstand or disobey them.

The principal events of the episcopate of Bishop de

\* Robert Stichell, (ob. 1274.) At his funeral, the church had the horses which conveyed his heart, and the horse which brought two chests containing his chapel. On the day of his burial, his seals were broken and offered to St. Cuthbert.

Insula, were, however, the restoration of the coinage of the Palatinate, as part of the King Edward's general measures for the rectification of the money of England, and the passing of the statute of mortmain, in order to check the acquisition of land by the church. For the first of these measures, the necessity was urgent. During the unsettled times which preceded the accession of Edward I., the Jews, who seem to have rendered themselves thoroughly obnoxious by usurious and dishonest practices, had clipped or debased the entire coin of the realm. The result was the banishment from England of the Hebrew nation by a solemn decree of parliament, which was only reversed under Cromwell, and an entire restoration of the coinage. With the general coinage of the realm, the bishop's coinage, which had been clipped and debased, was also rectified, the Palatinate coin having a distinctive mark given it. The statute of mortmain was so just in itself that the churchmen were unable to resist it. Nor were they successful in opposing an act probably intended as a sort of sequel, by which, under a writ of *quo warranto*, the king was enabled to enquire into all prescriptive titles where fraud or usurpation was suspected.

The rest of the events of Robert de Insula's life appear to have been insignificant. To his piety and humility of deportment, contemporary historians bear testimony. With the political struggles of his time, he refused, as far as he might, to interfere; and calmly departed this life in June, 1283.† Of learning, he was a patron, and he is mentioned as one of the benefactors of the rising university of Cambridge.

#### BISHOP ANTHONY BECK. 1283—1310.

The episcopate of Anthony Beck, who was now elected by the convent as their bishop, is in many respects remarkable. About this time the church, as it existed in England, may be said to have arrived at the summit of its power and glory. By the over-ruling influence over the minds of the laity of all ranks, with which its almost monopoly of learning and science, joined to the general popular nature of its policy, had invested it, immense property had gradually come into its possession. It was believed that in the reign of Edward the first nearly one third of the lands of the kingdom were in the hands of ecclesiastics; and this naturally caused at last great alarm

† Robert de Insula, (ob. 1283.) At his funeral, the church had the horses which brought his body, and two chests with the furniture of his chapel; and on the day of his burial, his seals were broken and offered to St. Cuthbert.

to the lay owners of the soil. In this alarm King Edward the first, certainly the greatest and best of the extraordinary family of Plantagenet, shared. He was now endeavouring, by associating the people with the government as closely as possible, to counteract this priestly influence, and as a means, parliaments were ordered to be held every year, by one of which the famous statute of "mortmain" was passed; and by another, the statute of "quo warranto," the first intention of which was probably against the acquisition of property, irregularly bequeathed or irregularly come by, but left, as a sort of compensation of wrong, to the church. The king's designs against the independence of Scotland, however, rendered it expedient for him to have a popular bishop to preside over the Palatinate, and hence the elevation to the mitre of Durham of Bishop Beck.

Beck was a man of much talent and learning, as well as of considerable energy in the conduct of affairs, and tinged with great ambition. He was already high in the church, and accordingly, in his election, the king and the monks of St. Cuthbert were for once in accord. He was consecrated by the Archbishop of York, to the great displeasure of the monks, who disputed the right of the primate to perform this ceremony, and enthroned by his own brother Thomas Beck, Bishop of St. Davids, to the exclusion both of the prior of Durham and the Archbishop of York. The liberties and immunities claimed by the bishop, as Prince Palatine, were reviewed before a session of the Lords Justices, holden at Newcastle, and fully confirmed. This seems to have been the most formal confirmation of the conjoined Palatine and episcopal rights that had hitherto been made, and was under a writ of *Insuperimus* again confirmed under Bishop Langley in 1409.

These assurances of royal favour seem to have been only preparatory to employing the active services of Bishop Beck in the enterprise now meditated by the king, of reducing Scotland under his dominion. In the controversy which arose between the famous Robert Brus, or Bruce, and John Baliol, as to their respective claims to the Scottish throne, Edward had been (not very wisely) appealed to, and had decided in favour of John Baliol.

Having made Baliol king, Edward, however, seemed determined to be viceroy over him. He was treated by Edward with studied indignity, and every practicable method taken to make the Scottish monarch appear, before the eyes of the world, as merely a chief vassal of the British crown.

Against these insults and their consequences, which were understood by both parties, the irritable and fierce spirit of the Scottish Celt soon rebelled. This result was no doubt part of the sagacious Edward's design, and he lost no time in taking advantage of it. He was promptly in arms, and set against the unfortunate Scottish monarch, an array of thirty thousand infantry, mostly archers, and four thousand mailed horsemen, to which the Prince Bishop added one thousand foot soldiers and five hundred heavy armed cavalry. Before the army, the banner of St. Cuthbert was carried by Robert de Horneastre, a monk of the convent; and at the head of his own army rode Bishop Beck, as one of the generals of division under the warlike king. The Scots were in no plight to resist an army accoutred and led as was that of Edward; and after a series of defeats, which led the English army as far as Perth, Baliol was driven to implore peace. Bishop Beck appears to have been commissioned by King Edward to manage the negotiation, if it deserved that name, which only allowed Baliol a titular crown on his consenting to hold under Edward, King of England, and to commit the real government of the realm to Edward's lieutenant, de Warrenne, Earl of Surrey. This surrender was submitted to for a time: and after marching as far as Aberdeen, the Prince Bishop leading the van at the head of his Durham and Northumbrian levies, and removing the coronation-stone of the kings of Scotland from Scone to Westminster Abbey, where it remains to this day, Edward and his army returned to England, leaving Baliol nominally, but Surrey really, ruler of Scotland.

Returning in triumph to his bishopric, Beck now carried his powers and privileges as Prince Palatine to their fullest extent. He coined money; held courts, equal in power to those of the king's judges of assize; appointed coroners; levied for services; and outlawed offenders and reversed out-lawries at his pleasure. In short, Bishop Beck exercised all the rights which sovereign princes were accustomed to claim, and this with the full consent of the king, who seems to have thought highly of his political and diplomatic talents. This was evident in his having been sent, in 1294, upon a special embassy to the Emperor of Germany, and in his being empowered, during the following year, to meet the Pope's nuncios who were sent to negotiate an accommodation between England and France.

The hollow peace, however, which Baliol's submission had patched up between the Scottish nation and King Edward, was not of a nature to last. Surrey,

who really ruled Scotland in Baliol's name, suffered great oppressions to be perpetrated by his English retainers, and these soon roused the martial spirit of the justly celebrated William Wallace, who, secretly encouraged by Robert Bruce and other powerful chiefs, broke out into open and daring insurrection. On this occasion Bishop Beek's services were again in requisition. He was sent to enquire into the state of Scotland; and had his advice been followed, it might have saved the English from some humiliating reverses. The resistance of the insurgents, however, was suffered to grow to such a head, that the king was again, aided by the bishop, forced to march an army into Scotland, which suppressed the flame for a time.

The pressure of these events led to some good with some evil, the bishopric partaking of the latter. The necessity for money induced Edward to acknowledge the full power of parliament over the national purse, in the famous statute *de Tallagio non concedendo*; and by inducing the bishop to expend more than his revenues, caused great disputes between himself and the vassals of St. Cuthbert, who complained of the illegality of being called to serve beyond the bishopric.\* To these disputes, which were at length brought before parliament, was added a quarrel between Beek and the convent of Durham, during which the prelate was guilty of great violence, and exhibited an excess of obstinacy and arrogance, which at last alienated the king, and enraged the Pope, whose interference he also set at nought. The end of these violent scenes was the suspension of the bishop, and the seizure of the Palatinate by the king, in consequence of this

\* They pleaded that being "haliwerke folks," and holding only on condition of defending the body and patrimony of St. Cuthbert, they were not bound to serve beyond Tees or Tine.

† Anthony Beek, (ob. 1310.) Bishop Anthony, on the third day of his installation offered to the high altar two pieces of red "samette," embroidered with the history of the Nativity and Passion of Christ. A vestment (this term generally implies a whole set of priestly robes) of the same cloth, embroidered with the Passions of many martyrs in roundels, with the name of each over its head, and an alb of the same embroidery. After his death, the church had the horses which brought his body from his manor of Eltham to Durham, and from his chapel, his patriarchal cross of silver gilt, a "manual" of the same workmanship for his torch on the day of purification, his mitre set with stones, his pastoral staff, ring, and sandals, a censer of silver gilt with gilt chains, two candlesticks, silver gilt, of ingenious workmanship; a candlestick, silver gilt, upon the bottom of which is the image of the Virgin Mary with her son, lying in the manger, for the night of the Nativity; a gilt ship (for incense); a holy water pot, enamelled, with a sprinkler of silver. Eight vestments from his chapel, six embroidered and two not. The *first* of red "samette," with many small images of saints standing in ingeniously-worked circles embroidered with small pearls and silk; an alb of the same workmanship with gilt "platys" around its border, studded with small pearls of different colours; and two stoles, and maniples embroidered

abrogation of the episcopal functions. This was only put an end to by the interference of parliament, and a forced reconciliation ensued amongst all parties.

This reconciliation was only caused by the exigence of Scottish affairs. Robert Bruce was now at the head of a large army, and it was clear that the crown of Scotland was again to depend on the fate of a battle. The bishop's oppressions, waste, and extravagance, were now to be overlooked; and the aged king again required his aid in the work of exterminating the independence of Scotland. Edward's death at this juncture probably preserved Scotland, as his desire to conquer that kingdom had re-instated Beek. The remnant of the bishop's life was mostly spent in participating in the conflict which still went on, and still further delapidated the sources of the bishopric.

In 1310 died Anthony Beek, Bishop of Durham—an unquestionable politician but a very questionable prelate. Under his temporal rule the Palatinate was in its greatest power and splendour, and few sovereign princes ever exhibited more magnificence and arrogance of power than was shown by Anthony Beek during the twenty-eight years of his episcopate. Ostentation and show seem to have been his ruling passions; for his life was not personally licentious, and his activity was very great. His exactions, however, were, as a consequence, very oppressive, and but for the exigencies of the time would have lost him his bishopric. His personal effects, which were very splendid, he bequeathed to the church; † leaving behind him the reputation of a politician and a captain rather than that of a dignitary of the church. ‡

with small archangels. The *second*, of red cloth of tartary (tartarico,) embroidered with gilt archangels, was lent to an English lord going towards Scotland with the king, and was there lost in the war. The *third* of purple "satyn," embroidered with archangels in silver. The *fourth* of red "welvet" in the cape, upon the back of which is the coronation of St. Mary. The *fifth* of blue "satyn," interwoven with fleurs de lis, and other flowers and stars. The *sixth* of sarraenic cloth used on the day of St. Laurence, with an alb of the same. Seven (here is a blank) with two copes made out of a web stripped with white, blue, and red, interwoven with the armorial cross of the bishop called "ferum molendini." Eight of cloth of a blue colour, used in the mass of St. Cuthbert on holidays, and four copes of the same. Three albs of the same cloth of blue and gold, with branches of trees and flowers, and little birds feeding upon them. A great cloth of blue and gold for his tomb. On the day of his burial, his seals were broken and offered to St. Cuthbert.

‡ It is only a matter of justice to observe, that the great expenditure of Bishop Beek and some other prelates was not without certain excuses. The truth seems to be, that after the acquisitions of the church had risen to a certain height, their obligation to "keep hospitality," as it was then termed, was often and purposely abused by the powerful amongst the laity, who forced the churchmen to entertain them and their retinues at great cost, as a matter of privilege. This is apparent in some of the provisions of a curious statute, made

## BISHOP RICHARD KELLOW. 1311—1316.

The scandalous disputes as to rights which the death of every successive bishop seems to have re-kindled, were revived on the demise of the late prelate. The monks of Durham had, during the vacancy caused by the bishop's demise, appointed officers, *pro tempore*, to carry on the ecclesiastical business of the see. This was resented by the Archbishop of York as an aggression on his primacy, and he went so far as to excommunicate certain of the monks. In the meantime, the king granted licence to elect a new bishop, which was done by such of the brotherhood as were not under the primate's ban, and whose choice fell upon Richard Kellow, to the rejection of Antoline de Pisana, a kinsman of the king, and recommended by him. To this choice, the king, a weak and luxurious prince, at last assented, and Bishop Kellow was consecrated at York by the archbishop, who revoked, on the occasion, his censure of the monks, who were also relieved of some grievances under which they had suffered during their feud with the haughty Bishop Beck.

The conduct of Bishop Kellow seems to have been very exemplary. In his censures of vice he made no distinctions of rich and poor; and with the brethren of the convent lived in relations of the greatest amity and kindness. In the meantime, however, affairs in Scotland became more and more precarious. The king, a weak and irresolute person, was the slave of a worthless favourite, Piers Gaveston, who mismanaged the great matters entrusted to his charge. The consequence was, that Robert Bruce and his forces became masters of a large part of that kingdom, and strong enough to attempt a diversion of the English forces in Scotland, by invading Northumberland. In this exigence the bishop, who, unlike his predecessor, knew only the arts of peace, was compelled to make a separate truce with Scotland for which he paid £2000, a huge sum in the money of that day. The good bishop, however, only escaped one trouble to fall into another. The confederate barons, enraged by the excesses of Gaveston the favourite, took up arms and drove both him and the weak monarch to seek refuge in the north, whither the insurgent forces pursued them. Bishop Kellow refused to take any part

in this civil strife, and Gaveston was at last shut up in Scarborough castle, where he surrendered only to be publicly decapitated at Warwick. This event caused the king to vow vengeance against the bishop, who refused to shield the favourite, and in revenge he accused the prelate before the Pope of the murder of one Wedale, a Tynedale moss-trooper, whom he had caused to be put to death. The accusation, however, failed, and Bishop Kellow returned in triumph from Rome to witness the degradation of his country in the shameful rout at Bannockburn, in which disastrous affair 1500 of the bishop's forces were engaged. The English were now driven out of Scotland by the heroic Bruce, who, in revenge, entered Northumberland and penetrated southward into Yorkshire, ravaging all the western parts of the bishopric, and even visiting the town of Hartlepool, which was plundered. These disorders caused a famine which crowned the disasters of the bishopric, in the midst of which the venerable bishop, worn out by anxiety and grief, sickened, and at length died at his manor house at Middleham, on the 9th October, 1316.

As a prelate, Bishop Kellow's character was irreprouchable. He was humble, unostentatious, peaceable, and just, and a lover of literature, being possessed of a library of an extent very uncommon in these earlier times, when books were few and very expensive. He was also said to be a fine orator and a man of great beauty of person and dignity of manners. One of his acts as Prince Palatine was the establishment of a market at Sedgfield, and under his economical rule the dilapidated revenues of the see were much renovated.

## LEWIS BEAUMONT. 1317—1333.

The episcopate, on the decease of Bishop Kellow, became the subject of very conflicting interests. The Earl of Lancaster, who headed the confederate barons; the king, who was a sort of half prisoner at York; and the queen, who now began to take a part which afterwards made her so infamous, each applied to the convent in favour of their respective candidates. The monks, however, listened to no such recommendations; but without delay, selected the prior of Finchale, a man of character unimpeachable, and of sufficient

\* Richard Kellowe, (ob. 1316.) At his exequies, the church got the two horses which brought his body from his manor of Midilham to the nave of the church, and from his chapel two copes of red samette, embroidered with the passions of many martyrs, with their names over their heads; and, on the day of his burial, Thomas, Earl of Lan-

caster, offered upon his body three pieces of red cloth, ornamented with his coat armour, out of which were made the vestments used by the convent when in *albs*. King Edward the Second sent his almoner from York to Durham, to honour his body with cloth interwoven with gold.

learning. The queen, however, was determined that if possible, her kinsman Lewis de Bellomonte or Beaumont should be bishop, and induced the imbecile king to refuse his consent to the election of the prior, and appeal to the Pope. This was done, and with such effect, that his holiness appointed Beaumont; but so high was the price paid for this favour, that it is said to have impoverished the intrusive bishop during the whole of his episcopate. Such were the gains made by the corrupt court of Rome out of English dissensions.

The new bishop was confirmed at Westminster, in September, 1317; and thinking it would give *eclat* to his accession to be consecrated by the two cardinal's nuncios, who were then on a mission to the north, he accompanied them on their progress towards Durham. At Rushyford, however, an accident befell them, indicative of the then state of the border. They were intercepted by Middleton, governor of Mitford castle, near Morpeth, who, after robbing the cardinals, took the bishop prisoner, and lodged him at Mitford, until a ransom should be paid, to which he was compelled to submit.

The first year of Bishop Beaumont was passed amid constant alarm from Scottish inroads, until, in 1322, the king mustered resolution and force to march against the Scotch, and to cross the border. The expedition was signally unfortunate. Disaffection to the king and his favourites was universal; and this unhappy state of affairs again exposed the Palatinate to the vengeance of the Scots, whom the bishop, impoverished and disliked as was his master, was in no condition to resist. The imprudence of the unhappy monarch in making his young son independent lord of the English continental possessions, at this time, sealed his fate. The queen, who was equally destitute of virtue, decency, or humanity, made a league against him, imprisoned him, forced him to abdicate, and in a few months put him to a death too horrible to be described. As soon as the young king, Edward III., nominally succeeded to the throne, Bishop Beaumont appears to have busied himself in trying to get restitution of the manors which Edward I., when at variance with Bishop Beck, had severed. In this suit he partially succeeded,

\* Lewis Beaumont, (ob. 1333). At his exequies, the church had the herse and five horses which brought his body from Brantyngham into the nave of the church of Durham, and two chests, containing his mitre and pastoral staff, a vestment of blue samette, with two copes and two cloths for the altar, embroidered with archangels, and two pieces of cloth of gold, ornamented with his arms, and those of the Lord de Vesey, spread over his body. Also a blue bed, with six pil-

but died suddenly in 1333, at Brantingham, in the diocese of York.

Lewis Beaumont was one of the most unfit persons for the episcopacy that ever held the see. In person he was a maimed cripple, and consequently, when affairs required it, his brother, Henry Beaumont, commanded the military levies of the palatinate. He seems to have been destitute both of natural and mental advantages, and of acquired learning; and was unable to pronounce the Latin in which the bull for his unworthy elevation to the mitre was couched. His best qualities were mere negations. He was not licentious, and not meddling; but occupied himself with petty squabbles with the monks, who naturally despised and derided him. The bribe paid to Rome for his undeserved elevation so impoverished him, that his public improvements were few and petty, the best of them being a repair of the fortifications of Durham, after the inroad of the Scotch under Bruce.

#### BISHOP RICHARD DE BURY, 1333—1345.

On the demise of the incapable Lewis Beaumont, the convent proceeded to look out for a bishop that might redeem the see from the evils suffered under its late incompetent ruler; and they made choice of Robert de Graystones, their sub-prior, a man of great learning and ability, and the historian of their church. Notwithstanding this wise and irreproachable choice, the king and the Pope thought otherwise; and at the royal solicitation, the Pope took upon himself to nominate Richard de Bury, a favourite of the young king, and a man inured to public business. The monks did not deem it prudent, in the existing state of the Palatinate and conventual treasuries, to resist this arbitrary act of the court of Rome; and to the deep chagrin of the venerable de Graystones, whose laudable ambition was thus abruptly thwarted, de Bury was consecrated bishop. His whole episcopacy, from time to time, was disturbed by hostilities then raging between England and Scotland, in the course of which the Palatinate suffered grievously.

Bishop de Bury was not a military man, but was employed by the king on various diplomatic missions, one of which seems to have had for its object, a scheme

lows, and ten woollen coverings (tapeis) of the same colour, with the same armorial bearings; and on the day of his sepulture his seals, with their silver chains, were broken, and offered to St. Cuthbert, as appears by the following instrument of Hugh Palmer made upon the occasion. *Memorandum*, that on the morrow of St. Faith, the Virgin, 1333, &c., &c.



for preventing France from assisting the enraged Scots, who were bent on revenging the sufferings inflicted during the conquest of the kingdom by Edward the First.

Bishop de Bury appears to have exercised the entire powers of Prince Palatine, as is evident in the records of his episcopacy, which have been remarkably well preserved. To his love of literature he added a most beneficent temper; and the accounts of the sums distributed by him in alms and other good work in the course of his progresses through the Palatinate, are really extraordinary. All this liberality did not prevent him, however, from carefully husbanding the episcopal revenues; so that besides the various acts of public munificence performed by him within the limits of his see, he was enabled to advance the cause of learning, so loved by him, by founding a public library at Oxford for the use of students, which he liberally endowed. As furnished by Bishop de Bury, it constituted the finest collection of books then extant in England. With his own hand the bishop drew up the rules for the government of his library and the preservation of the then costly volumes with which it was stored. The bishop's treatise also lays down certain terms, on which students were allowed to take books from the library to their own chambers for study. This was probably the first circulating library known in England; and its institution reflects the highest lustre on the liberality, good sense, and truly popular feelings of the excellent Richard de Bury. No less than five librarians had the care of this princely collection of the learning and science of the times; and to these, handsome yearly salaries were paid, in accordance with the high rates of remuneration which all men in these days received for valuable exertion. In the choice of the works deposited in this institution he was assisted by the foreign scholars with whom he corresponded, of which the immortal Petrarch, one of the greatest restorers of elegant Italian letters, was one. In addition to the noble public library of Durham college,\* now Trinity college, Oxford, Bishop de Bury, had, at his own residences in the palatinate, fine and expensive collections of books, many of which he

purchased at Paris, then a great seat of learning, when a resident there in his diplomatic capacity. In fact, it was believed at the time, that this bishop of Durham possessed more books than all the rest of the English episcopate put together. Whether this is to be regarded as an eulogy upon Bishop de Bury, or a satire upon the rest, or as both, the reader must determine for himself. Amongst other evidence of the desire to forward classical learning, which governed his actions, may be stated the care he took to provide both elementary and standard works in the Greek language, which then, and for many years afterwards, was almost unknown in England.

This learned and truly liberal prelate died in 1345, at Bishop Auckland, having ruled the see of Durham twelve years. He was a man of almost perfect character; and his elevation to the episcopate, even to the rejection of the venerable Robert de Graystones, does no dishonour to the penetration of King Edward III., who seems thoroughly to have known and appreciated his talents and disposition. He is best described as being the exact opposite of his stupid, illiterate, and incapable predecessor. His talent was hardly equal to his varied learning; and Petrarch, with a cautious phraseology, styles him *homo ardentis ingenii*—a man of ardent temperament,—which conveys the idea of more energy than real genius. His writings are neither remarkable for fine Latinity, nor good taste in style; but they abound with practical sense and liberality of sentiment on most subjects. For the acquirements of the laity of his time, generally, he seems to have had considerable contempt; which, considering his own, is hardly to be wondered at. The excellence of his heart showed itself on the death of his rival, the venerable de Graystones, which was told him when at dinner at York, with several nobles at table. His emotion being perceived by the company, he at once said, “had you known this man as I do, you would have felt as I do. He was fitter for this mitre than I am who wear it, or than any other in England who may wear it.” This excellent prelate was buried in the cross aisle of the cathedral at Durham, in 1345.†

\* It is lamentable to reflect that at the Reformation, as managed by the savage tyrant, Henry VIII., Durham college was suppressed; and this noble library, rich in rare and costly MSS., dispersed and scattered. That the blacksmith's son, Lord Cromwell, who was the brutal tyrant's chief tool for many years, should set little store by this collection of learning is little to be marvelled at; but that some of the reformed bishops, some of whom, as Cranmer for instance, had vast influence with the reckless king, should not have preserved in-

tact this storehouse of antique erudition, is marvellous indeed. Its fate, however, was better than that of some of the conventual libraries, the most costly and finest MSS. of which were torn to pieces and burned.

† Richard Bury, (ob 1345). At his exequies, the church obtained the three horses which brought his body and chapel from his manor of Auckland to Durham, and from his chapel a vestment of white camlet, subtly embroidered, with two tunics, three copes, and two

## BISHOP THOMAS HATFIELD, 1345—1381.

As soon as the learned and amiable Bishop de Bury had breathed his last, the king, who seems to have been intent upon controlling, as far as possible, the nomination to the see, wrote to the Pope, recommending his chief secretary and keeper of his privy seal, Thomas Hatfield. The royal wishes were eagerly met by the court of Rome, whose dislike to free elections, in all cases of ecclesiastical preferment, was fully stronger than that of the king. With the king they were, however, content to divide church patronage; and Hatfield was accordingly nominated by his Holiness, who declared that "if Edward had chosen to recommend an ass for Durham, he should have had his sanction!" The monks were unable to resist the joint influence of the monarch and the Pontiff; and Hatfield accordingly was elected and enthroned by Fossour, the prior, who performed the office unwillingly, the manners of the new bishop being by no means creditable to his high and holy office. In fact, the king's choice had probably been influenced by the statesmanlike and political abilities of Hatfield, which the deadly feud with Scotland was likely to call into requisition. A truce of two years between the two kingdoms afforded Hatfield time to settle the affairs and strengthen the defences of the Palatinate; but this truce was succeeded by a fierce conflict.

Edward, whose impracticable ambition it was to unite the crown of France with that of England, mangre the diverse character of the two nations, and their complete geographical separation, was prosecuting a bloody war in the former kingdom. Of the king's absence, together with that of his son the famous Black Prince, David, King of Scots, resolved, probably at the instigation of France, to take advantage. Whilst the chivalrous son of Edward was winning the victory of Cressy, and striking terror into

altar cloths, of the same embroidery, containing the history of the nativity of our Lord, and the sleep and assumption of his glorious mother; which vestment the bishop had caused to be made in honour of the Virgin Mary for the altar; and two white curtains stragulated for the horns of the altar, a cloth of gold and green for his tomb, his mitre embroidered with many small pearls of divers colours, and chains, and golden bosses, his pastoral staff of silver, with a gilt head, his gloves and sandals, a censer of silver gilt, a long piece of cloth of red camlet, interwoven with a vine and letters, out of which were made four vestments and a casule, of which one was used at the high altar on Sundays, with two tunics, two copes and four albs. The rest were distributed among the different altars. Also, by gift of the said bishop, long before his death, six pieces of cloth of gold of a marble colour, interwoven with green lions and stags, and a piece of green cloth, interwoven with white and green cocks, out of which were made vestments for divers altars. Also, by his gift, two vestments,

his enemies by the employment, for the first time, and at vast expense, of artillery, the Scots, headed by their king, crossed the borders, penetrated through Cumberland and Northumberland, entered the county of Durham, and, as if intent merely on plunder and cruelty, ravaged and burned wherever they came. The country was at this moment bare of military defenders, the king having taken all the best of his disposable forces to France; consequently, before anything like an army strong enough to check his advance could be mustered, the Scottish monarch had advanced within sight almost of the sacred towers of Durham. In the meantime, the nobles of the English border had got together considerable forces, and in the midst, together with Neville and Percy, March, the Archbishop of York, and the Prince Bishop of Durham, Hatfield, who, in this exigence, carried before him the banner of St. Cuthbert. The event of the conflict, which took place amid some hilly ground close to the city, upon a spot now known as Neville's Cross, was extraordinary, and may justly be called the English echo of the immortal victory of Cressy. The Scottish army was totally and entirely routed and dispersed. David, their king, surrendered, when escape was impossible, to Sir Thomas Copeland; and Baliol, the titular king of Scotland, who fought in the English army, pursuing the routed Scotch across the border, made himself actual master of part of the country. A truce between Edward III. and the French monarch followed this victory, and this truce enabled him to visit the north of England, and to besiege and take the border fortress of Berwick, which the Scotch still held. These successes were followed by the great victory of Poitiers in France, in which John, King of France, was made prisoner; and Edward, having now both France and Scotland apparently in his power, returned to England. The result was the restoration to liberty of

one of black camlet, with three copes, one having large oraries, decently embroidered, another of red "velvet," with many images of saints standing in tabernacles, nobly embroidered with gold and silk, and two cloths for the altar, of the same cloth and embroidery. Another vestment, of the same cloth and colour, but of much richer embroidery, he had purposed to leave to the church, but he was compelled by necessity to place it in pawn to the Lord Ralph de Neville for £100, who afterwards offered it to St. Cuthbert. After the death of the bishop, his four seals were broken, and offered to St. Cuthbert, out of which Richard de Wolveston, the shrine-keeper, made a chalice of silver gilt for the altar of St. John the Baptist, in the eastern part of the church. Under the foot of the chalice were engraved these two verses:—

Hic ciphus insignis fit presulis ex tetra signis  
Ri. Dunelmensis quarti natu Byriensis.

King David, after a negotiation conducted by Bishop Hatfield, the Bishop of Carlisle, and Lords Scroop, Musgrave, and Neville.

After this splendid era, Bishop Hatfield's life appears to have been private. Of the depravity which sullied the last years of the king he could not approve; and, after the death of Edward the third, he seems not to have been employed by his weak successor, Richard the second. Bishop Hatfield died in 1381, at Aleford, near London, a manor which he held, and was lamented by the whole bishopric, which enjoyed, at all events, ecclesiastical quiet during his episcopal administration.\*

His character may be favourably summed up.—Supported by the king and the pope, whose interest it was to be on amicable terms with each other—the king allowing the pope ecclesiastical patronage in return for the countenance given by his holiness to Edward's ambitious claims to the throne of France—Hatfield was appointed to the see without any real election by the convent. With the monks and their prior, however, he lived on terms of great friendship, and delighted in their society. That Hatfield was chosen by Edward for his statesman-like and not clerical qualifications seems very manifest; but in neither capacity did he discredit his high station. In

\* Thomas Hatfield, (ob. 1381.) At his exequies, the church got the herse and five horses, with its whole apparatus, in which his body was conveyed from his manor of Aldeforde, near London, into the nave of the church, and the three pieces of cloth of gold of a red colour, interwoven with pelicans and crowns of gold, which covered his body; a great chalice of silver gilt, having at its foot an image of our Saviour on the cross, and upon the boss the arms of the bishop with three lioncels in silver. A cup, gilt within, and enamelled without, for the Eucharist. A "mosse" of silver gilt, set with many precious stones, for his cope; two long candlesticks of silver-gilt, worth £30; two great silver dishes, with his arms, worth £20. A basin and ewer of silver. A vestment of purple "velvet," with a cope, with many images of saints standing in tabernacles, embroidered with silk and gold. Two cloths of the same, with a linen cloth for the altar, having a frontel, ornamented with the heads of our Lord and the Apostles. Two curtains for the horns (ends) of the altar, upon which is written, "In do' e' spes mea." (In the Lord is my hope.) An alb, embroidered with the passion of St. Katherine the Virgin, and a stole and maniple of the same embroidery. Two albs, a stole, and two maniples of red camlet, embroidered with apostles, and martyrs, and lions. A bed, with fine curtains of blue "samytte and satyn," with representations of St. George the martyr in armour, which the sacrist sold to John Lord Neville, as they could not be well made into vestments. Eight woollen coverings (tapeç) for the same bed of the same colour, "cnm wodwyse in armis ejusdem intextis," which the prior retained in his apartment for hangings for walls. In lieu of his mitre and pastoral staff, and the whole of his chapel, his executors, John Mawndour and John Popham, gave the following cattle from his park of Stanhope: 291 cows, 44 "stottes" of three years, 78 heifers of three years, 97 "stottes" and 91 heifers, of two years, 117 "stirkettes" and 89 heifers of one year, 140 young

the transaction of the business of the palatinate he always selected men of talent, and was never swayed by favouritism, the vice of inferior statesmen. Hence Chambrè says of him:—"Honorificos viros diligens habere, et non pueros; equos pro vectura, non equolos." "He chose for administration men who had won honour, and not striplings; strong horses for the carriage of weighty business, and not ponies"—a metaphor which Hutchinson has most absurdly misconstrued into a revolting insinuation against the manners of the clergy of the time. Bishop Hatfield was a lover of learning as well as a statesman, and added to the endowments of Durham College,† and its invaluable library, as bestowed by Richard de Bury. He appears to have provided maintenance for eight lay students (*scholares seculares*) to study grammar and philosophy. He also greatly enlarged the foundation of Carmelites at Northallerton; and, amongst other munificent undertakings, built a princely mansion at the spot now called the Adelphi, on the banks of the Thames, as a residence for the Bishops of Durham when summoned to Parliament, as they now were.

Bishop Hatfield, as a matter of course, during his long and active episcopate, exercised all the privileges of prince-bishop. He coined money, granted markets and fairs, and, with the consent of the "Haliwerk folk,"

calves, and 9 bnlls. His seals were broken, and offered to St. Cuthbert, out of which was made an image of the bishop, of silver gilt, suspended at the head of the shrine, and a plate of silver gilt on the opposite side of the said image, upon which were engraved the verses:—

John Alver villa mo'chus capiendo sigilla  
Ex Hatfeld Thome sic disponit. bene pro me.

The said Thomas Hatfield, many years before his death, made the bishop's seat, between the choir and the great altar, of very sumptuous stone work, and beneath it a place for his burial, where he lies solemnly interred. He made there also an altar, ordaining a monk to sing for his soul for ever; for whose maintenance he gave to the convent the manor of Henknoll, which manor the convent, by his licence, gave to John Belasys, in exchange for his land in Wolveston. He also made divers great windows, of four lights, and gave to the prior and convent £3000 for the endowment of Durham College, in Oxford.

† DURHAM COLLEGE, OXFORD.—Bishop Hatfield founded, in connexion with Durham monastery, a college at Oxford to last for ever, for eight monks of the monastery of Durham, and for boys studying arts in Durham school; and for the perpetual support of the said eight monks he provided, by lands, possessions, and churches, ten pounds per annum for each; and five marks a-piece per annum, to be levied and appropriated to the support of seven boys; and three marks for a residence for the said monks and boys, sufficiently commodious, and afterwards to be extended. The chapel attached to the college was built about the year 1340. At the Reformation Durham college was suppressed, and Sir Thomas Pope purchased the site and buildings, and converted it, in the year 1555, into the college now known as Trinity College, Oxford.

as all those who held under the prince palatine were then styled, levied a special aid to remunerate him for the enormous expenditure which he incurred in defending the country prior to the great victory of Red Hills or Neville's Cross. At his death he left the episcopal revenues in excellent order, and seems to have united the virtues of priest, diplomatist, financier, and statesman, to a great extent. In short, he was one of the best bishops that ever ruled the palatinate, and as such ought to be held.

#### BISHOP JOHN FORDHAM, 1381—1388.

On the death of the accomplished prelate Hatfield, the king's license for the election of another bishop was quickly obtained, when, after many days of manoeuvring and cabal, probably arising from the interference of the court, John Fordham, the royal secretary, was elected bishop. The favour of a king like the worthless Richard II. was not of good omen as to the character of the new prelate; and the sequel showed that this impression was not ill-founded.

In order to understand the conduct and character of this prelate entirely, we must, however, first comprehend the political position and tendency of the church at this era, as this it was that was really the mainspring of all his acts, and the occasion of his ultimate removal from his see. The reader may have remarked, that, from and after the time of Henry I., the court of Rome began gradually to interfere with the free election of the English bishops, and especially with the election for the rich and important bishopric of Durham. This conduct was the result of that corruption which ultimately broke up the Catholic structure of faith and discipline, and had a twofold object. One was to obtain political influence, the other the fruits of influence—that is to say, money. The popes succeeded in this crooked design by sometimes siding with the king against the clergy, and sometimes with the clergy against the monarch. Thus, in these early times, the honest and pure portion of the church had to contend against two opponents, the pope and the king; and this they did by advancing popular rights and privileges, on all occasions, as the only allies of their own. Even our best monarchs were induced,

by political reasons, to mix in this commerce with Rome. Anthony Bek was the political servant of Edward I.; Edward III. did so in the case of Bishop Hatfield; and now the weak and worthless Richard II., still a minor, by the assistance of Rome, procured the election of his secretary, Fordham.

In the history of the bishopric, from this critical period, the reader curious in unfolding the germs of great political changes will find some of the seeds of that astounding revolution, which, some centuries after, prostrated the catholic church in England; alienated its revenues without regard to the poor, who had a deep lien therein; and established, at last, that mitigated form of catholicism, which is known as "the Church of England," and which, protesting against the grosser superstitions of Rome, professes to preserve intact the vital points of catholic faith, doctrine, and discipline.

At the period of the election of Bishop Fordham, the king, Richard II., was a boy; and the government was, in fact, in the hands of his uncles, of whom the Duke of Lancaster was the most powerful and the most dangerous. Indeed, there seems to be colourable ground for supposing that the duke had already cherished those ambitious designs which, a few years after, elevated the house of Lancaster to the throne; and that Fordham, the new bishop, a favourite of the boy-king, was also, in some sort, a tool of Lancaster. Be that as it may, it is certain that he was installed as prince-bishop with the full consent, not only of the king, but of his uncles, and that, neglecting his see, he was deeply engaged in promoting all those arbitrary, rash, and suicidal measures, that rendered Richard's whole reign one scene of melancholy disorders, and at last changed the succession, after costing the worthless monarch first his throne, and then his life. Nor was there ever a time when England more required a ruler of conduct, and the Border an exemplary bishop, than the present.

The vast expense of men and money, which the wars of Edward III. in France occasioned, had caused great discontent in the now exuberantly rich and thinly peopled kingdom of England.\* The consequence of this was, that the king's uncles carried on

\* As an instance of the vast accumulations of the English mercantile body towards the end of the fourteenth century, we may mention that, in the beginning of Richard II.'s reign, a Scottish pirate, having taken many merchant ships on the English coast, which were negligently guarded by the government, one Philpot, an alderman of London, fitted out some armed ships at his own expense, on board

of which he put 1000 men, well equipped, and brought the pirate, a captain, to London in triumph; an action which is said to have displeased the Regent Lancaster, who deemed it a tacit insult on his own rule. During the preceding reign, a goldsmith of Lombard Street entertained Edward III., with his two prisoners, the kings of France and Scotland, and most of the nobility, with a profusion and

the French contest so languidly and inefficiently, that the conquests of his predecessor were soon wrested from the ill-fated Richard, who wasted, in ridiculous extravagance at home, the monies that might have secured, for a time, the conquests of Edward III. in France.

This state of affairs led, as usual, to a predatory diversion made by the Scots upon the English Border. The bishopric, in the absence of its bishop, who was now treasurer as well as secretary to the king, was ravaged after some desultory and ineffectual resistance; nor was it until the Regent Duke of Lancaster levied a powerful and disciplined force, and pursued the tumultuary Scotch marauders across the Border, as far as Haddingtonshire, that peace was for the moment restored. In the meantime the clergy, who had the king in their hands, went so far as to prefer accusations against the Duke of Lancaster of actual treason. Against these machinations the duke employed open force, as well as remonstrances and explanations, with so much effect, that the charge was obliged to be dropped by those who would have prosecuted it. The jealousy between the powerful family of Lancaster and the clergy laid a foundation, however, for after-consequences in England of an astounding nature.

About this time the celebrated Wickliffe began to promulgate those doctrines, some launched at the doctrinal, and some at the disciplinarian canons of the church of Rome, which gradually, owing to various causes, obtained some footing in England, and may be described as the English precursors of the Protestant Reformation. These teachers were afterwards known by the name of Lollards; and their spread may certainly, in some measure, be attributed to the fostering of the Lancastrian family, who, at feud with the principal clergy, and apprehensive of their arbitrary and capricious king, encouraged Wickliffe and his disciples as a counterpoise to the power of both. This diversion, together with the other measures taken by Lancaster, seems to have succeeded, and he departed in security for Spain, where he had formed powerful connections by marriage.

Bishop Fordham, unchecked by the Duke of Lancaster, was now left, as it appears, amongst the principal advisers of the unhappy king, whose follies soon

brought his kingdom again into jeopardy. The French, having wrested all that was conquered from them, threatened an inroad in turn upon England. The king, having wasted in boundless extravagance the monies wanted to defend his kingdom, felt himself in jeopardy; and the Parliament, to whom he applied for more, refused to grant supplies until his evil councillors were dismissed. In the midst of these civil distractions, the Scotch, prompted by France, again invaded the English territory, and ravaged the bishopric. Having loaded themselves with plunder, they began to retire, after their ancient custom, towards Scotland, by the pass of the vale of Reed, when they were intercepted by Henry Hotspur, the most famous scion of the house of Percy. A fierce conflict took place at Otterburn, in which, after great slaughter, the English were worsted by the sudden arrival of a Scotch reinforcement, which decided the conflict before the retainers of the bishopric, who were also marching to the aid of Hotspur, could join him and recover the day.

The king's excesses, in no long time after this event, caused a confederation of the nobility to make head against him. By the commons he had been hated even from the time when the early exactions of his unprincipled favourites raised the insurrection, headed by Tyler, so that he had no support to expect from them. In these forlorn circumstances, the incorrigible and tyrannical king had no alternative but submission. His throne was spared; but he was compelled to dismiss the whole of his minions, Bishop Fordham amongst the number, who was deprived of his bishopric, which he never regained. This singular event took place in the year 1388, about eleven years before the final catastrophe of his master.

His character is written in his deeds. As bishop, Fordham was a mere nullity, being the creature of the court, and located there. By his influence, however, he obtained for the see some privileges, one of which was, that merchants of the bishopric might load and unload coals on the south side of the river Tyne, without molestation or claim from the burgesses of Newcastle, now a flourishing and wealthy incorporated trading town. He died at a great age, in 1425, at Ely, whether he had retired after his merited disgrace.\*

magnificence that astonishes modern ears. The rarity and vast variety of the foreign wines consumed at this banquet almost exceed credibility, especially with those ignorant of the real state of England at this era.

\* John Fordham, in the seventh year of his episcopate (1388), was translated to Ely. After his departure, he sent, as a memorial to the convent, two dishes of silver gilt.

## BISHOP WALTER SKIRLAW, 1388—1405.

The new bishop, Walter de Skirlaw, was no doubt placed in the see of Durham because he was a contrast to his predecessor. He held no temporal preferment, but had been translated from Litchfield to the see of Bath and Wells, whence civil broils removed him to the rich and powerful episcopate of Durham. He was invested, after his consecration, with all the privileges and possessions of prince-palatine, which he exercised unmolested whilst he lived. He was undisturbed, however, in his bishopric by the passions of the weak, unprincipled, arbitrary, and unhappy Richard, whom no lesson of experience could teach.

Michael de la Pole, one of the royal favourites, had, it appears, in Fordham's time, got possession of certain manors in the bishopric. Being accused and found guilty of high treason, the manorial possessions became forfeit. As prince palatine, they legally fell to Bishop Skirlaw. The rapacious Richard, however, seized upon them, and after much unseemly dispute, a very questionable compromise was affected. Shortly after this affair, the vices and follies of Richard brought about his final catastrophe. He was unseated, deposed, and murdered, unpitied; and the heir of Lancaster, under the title of Henry IV., seized the crown, perfectly in accordance with the general wish of the people, who were wearied out by the outrages and vices of Richard, but with a very questionable title in all other respects, which turned out ultimately a very unfortunate thing for his country.\* Consequently, the compromise under which Bishop Skirlaw was allowed by Richard to keep a temporary possession of the disputed manors fell to the ground on the deposition of the king, and the elevation of his ambitious successor.

On the accession of Henry the fourth, the bishopric was again troubled by Scottish incursion, which the

king only succeeded in beating back after much bloodshed. In these contests the bishop, now in years, was not engaged, but died in 1405, and was buried with much pomp in the cathedral.† He was a quiet, unostentatious, but, as to public works, munificent prelate. He erected a bridge over the river Wear, near Shincliffe, and another over the Tees at Yarm, for the perpetual maintenance of which he left some lands. He also much beautified the palace at Auckland, and erected a bridge there. Nor did his liberality centre in his own see; he contributed large sums to the completion of the lantern (as it is vulgarly called) of York minster, and also built and endowed a beautiful chapel in his native parish, in the Holderness of Yorkshire. He also founded three scholarships at university college, Oxford, and was a benefactor to Durham college, before enriched by the excellent Richard de Bury.

## BISHOP THOMAS LANGLEY.

On the demise of Bishop Skirlaw, Thomas Langley was, on the royal recommendation, elected bishop. He had filled the high office of lord chancellor, then mostly held by churchmen, which office he resigned to be made prince-bishop of Durham. No opposition was made by the clergy to this nomination. Henry, who deeply felt the defect of his hereditary title, deemed it his policy to conciliate the church; and although the Duke of Lancaster had from the same motive protected Wickliffe and his followers, Henry's policy was now the reverse.‡ He persecuted the Lollards with great virulence; nor was his son exempt from the same stain of intolerance, the vice of the time. Hence Henry the fourth, in selecting Langley for the see, strengthened himself; the new bishop being a man of great talents and learning, and so highly

\* The struggle under Henry VI., with the house of York, not only caused vast bloodshed, but also, amidst the confusion, the suffrage was changed, and the money commutations for feudal services fell into desuetude and abeyance—two events the source of great evils.

† Walter Skirlaw, (ob. 1405). This bishop, long before his death, being informed of the custom of the church of Durham, gave to the prior and convent permission to choose for themselves one of his best vestments. Thomas Lyth, a monk, being sent to Auckland for the purpose, selected a vestment of cloth of gold and rich embroidery, consisting of a casule, 2 tunics, 3 albs, and 5 copes. He gave also, before his death, a chalice of gold, and an image of St. Cuthbert, silver gilt, having upon its pedestal the arms of the donor. He gave also, in his life time, 350 marks towards the building of the dormitory. The church afterwards had the chariot and horses which brought his body from Howedon to Durham, a piece of cloth of gold, out of which was made a cope, and a cloth for the high altar, sumptuously embroidered. His executors gave at his funeral—To

the prior, 100s.; to the sub-prior, 40s.; and to each monk present at his exequies, 20s. They also gave for the building of the cloister at first, £400 to the college of Durham monks at Oxford, a solemn vestment of cloth of gold, consisting of a casule, 2 tunics, 3 albs, and 2 copes, of the same set, with stoles and maniples, and paid 8 marks for glazing a window above the altar of St. Cuthbert in the Nine Altars.

‡ How insecure Henry the fourth felt his title to be is evidenced in the two acts of parliament, passed at his instance, in the last year of Richard the second, and the first of his own reign (cap. 3-4); both of which, re-enacting and confirming the twenty-fifth of Edward the third, which defines what high treason is, contain clauses declaring that to levy war against the king *with the intent to remove a wicked minister is not treason*, by the act of Edward the third; as to which, see the learned treatise of Prynne on "The Lawfulness of the Parliament's necessary defensive Warre," p. 42. King Henry's motive in procuring these clauses to be inserted is transparent enough.

esteemed as afterwards to be elected a cardinal by pope John XIII.

During the early part of his episcopate, the troubles on the borders appear to have been the cause of constant anxiety. In other respects his government of the see was peaceful and conciliatory; and it is evident that he used his legal lore to improve his bishopric, having disforested various lands, in order to their being brought into tillage. He also recovered, by process of law, against the mayor and burgesses of Newcastle, the property of one-third part of the bridge over the Tyne, which had been usurped by that body. He seems to have been trusted by Henry the fifth in the same fashion as he was trusted by his father. In fact, the kings of the house of Lancaster seem to have courted the church whilst they were secretly consenting to measures for destroying its now enormous power. Thus, whilst the hero of Agincourt was heaping honours upon cardinal Langley, and savagely persecuting the unfortunate followers of Wickliffe, even to the roasting to death of Sir John Oldecastle, baron of Cobham, he was taking measures for seizing upon the revenues of the alien priories, under pretext of obtaining means for his French expedition.

This was unquestionably the second blow struck at the property of the church; the confiscation of the estates of the Knights of the Temple (a sort of military priesthood), under the most ridiculous accusations of sorcery and magic, being the first.\* Yet so much had the corruption of morals and luxurious lives of the higher clergy, at this era, weakened the attachment of the people, that neither cardinal Langley nor the other prelates seem to have deemed it prudent to resist the king in this; and the cardinal continued to be in his confidence up to the hour of his early death in France, which he conquered. Under the luckless minor, Henry

\* The alien priories were foundations held by other larger foundations abroad, which shared their revenues.

† Thomas Langley, (ob. 1437). This bishop in his life time caused the chapel of St. Mary, commonly called "le Galilee," to be very sumptuously repaired at the expense of £471 5s. 9½d., over and above the marble work (his own tomb.) He gave to the construction of the library and chambers of the college of the monks of Durham, in Oxford, £10; to the vault of the nave of Durham, £20; to the roof of the nave of Fynkall, lead worth £17 6s. 8d.; to the roof of the choir of Holy Island, . . . . . To the glass work above the altar of St. Oswald and St. Lawrence, 100s. He presented to the library of the church of Durham, a volume containing the Commentary of Lyra, upon the Epistles of Paul, the Canonical Epistles, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Apocalypse. He paid for making the bishop's registry, near the north door of the church, £28 0s. 10½d. A while before his death, he gave to the library a dictionary, in 3 volumes, for which he paid £60, and Notyngnam upon the four Evangelists, worth £20. Two years before his decease, he gave to the prior a mitre

the sixth, Bishop Langley appears to have held the same station in the councils of the kingdom; and he appears amongst the commissioners appointed to settle a peace between England and Scotland, when conservators of the peace, or wardens of the marches, were appointed on both sides, under certain stipulated international treaty-laws, there and then laid down. Amongst other measures for the good of his bishopric, this prelate also obtained a royal charter from Henry the fourth, by letters-patent, an "Inspecimus" of all preceding grants and privileges pertaining to the see, and a confirmation thereof under the great seal—a record yet extant—though, by the religious revolution, now lowering in the distance, its value was soon to be diminished.

Cardinal Langley died in 1437, full of years and honours, and an ornament of that church which, in his time, had become too luxurious and worldly to maintain its once mighty influence much longer in England, amidst the shock of civil dissensions and a disputed succession.†

#### BISHOP ROBERT NEVILLE, 1437—1457.

Robert Neville, who was now chosen bishop by the influence of the pope, united with that of the court, was already Bishop of Salisbury, and was merely translated to Durham as the richer and more important office. His family influence was great, he being the son of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, by Joan Beaufort, the daughter of the famous John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by his second wife, Catherine Swinford, whose issue was legitimated by act of Parliament, after the duke married her.

Bishop Neville obtained the see of Durham amidst the decadence of ecclesiastical influence, but his conduct was not such as to decrease that influence. He

worth. . . . . His executors delivered to the prior and convent, after his death, the property bequeathed to them in his will, viz. :—The "Policronica," worth. . . . . A cross of silver gilt, with a great pedestal, having images of divers saints, and on each side of the cross is an angel holding a censer, worth. . . . . A vestment of "weluett crymeson" red, with its whole apparatus, viz. : A casule, 2 tunics, a principal cope, having like "orfrays" of gold of "cyprys," 2 stoles, 3 maniples, 3 albs, and 3 amices, with parures stitched on, of the same set, and with two copes of "weluett crymessyn," and a cope of velvet red, each having similar "orfrays" of gold of "eyprys" of the set aforesaid, with two copes of cloth of red "damascen," and four copes of red "baudkyn," each having "orfrays" of red "baudekyn," woven with stags and birds of gold of "eyprys."

On the back of the roll are recorded a few gifts from the laity, viz. :—The Lord John Earl of "Warrenne," gave to the church of Durham a chalice of great value, of the most pure gold, set with many precious stones; and then follows a long entry relative to the family of Neville.—(Compiled by Prior Wessington, 1416-46.)

was of a mild and exemplary character, and was chiefly employed as prince-bishop in preserving unbroken those truces between England and Scotland, which alone rendered the borders habitable. In this it was impossible always to succeed; and under the episcopate of this pacific and amiable prelate was still raging that fierce border feud, to which the conflict of 1436, between the Northumbrians under Henry Percy, and the clan Douglas under their chieftain, so celebrated in border ballad and tradition, had given rise. To appease the disorders occasioned by these fierce outbreaks of national dislike, frequent truces were negotiated and broken, and in 1449 and 1451, especially, two of these border negotiations were conducted under the immediate eye of the bishop.

In the civil strife which now began to desolate and uproot the best institutions of the kingdom, Bishop Neville appears to have taken no part. The clergy had now all but lost their former power of mediation, and to take a side was only to render themselves obnoxious to some powerful party or other in the state. It is probable, also, that the bishop would now share that difficulty, or rather impossibility, of collecting the monied commutations of feudal services, which naturally grew out of a disputed title to the throne, and the confusion of actual civil warfare. This defalcation, in the ripeness of time, became one of the leading causes of the prostration of the papal power in England, and of the alienation of the greater portion of the church property.

That Bishop Neville felt its effects in his own see, where, however, the house of Lancaster was popular, is partly evidenced in the only building he erected, and which bears his arms—the Exchequer on Palae-green. It was erected for the transaction of the law business of the see, now becoming difficult and complex, and was, and is, in fact, an episcopal palatine court of equity, presided over by the bishop's chancellor. In this court common pleas were also tried.

During Neville's prelacy, the unhappy monarch, Henry the sixth, seems to have made a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Cuthbert, probably under some view of strengthening the Lancastrian party, whose power lay in the north. He was a religious and amiable, though totally incompetent monarch, and would have become Lindisfarne much better than the

throne of England, the greatest misfortunes of which took date in his miserable reign.

Bishop Neville, after a blameless administration of his see, departed this life in July 1457. He requested, with his dying breath, to be interred near the venerable Bede, whose memory he fondly cherished, but this prayer was not complied with.\*

#### BISHOP LAWRENCE BOOTH, 1457—1476.

On the demise of the blameless Bishop Neville, the king seems to have recommended to the pope his own chaplain and physician, Arundel. This choice was, however, set aside by his virago queen, Margaret of Anjou, who really ruled as king; and Lawrence Booth, then dean of St. Pauls, London, was inducted into the bishopric, on the 15th September, 1457. He quickly found himself involved in the troubles of the border, and in 1457, a truce being renewed between the two kingdoms, Booth, as Bishop of Durham, was one of the commissioners. To these troubles succeeded other distractions of a still worse description. The party of Lancaster, having obtained what seemed to be a decisive predominance, proceeded with an impolitic severity against all who had appeared in any way to favour the claims of the house of York. This was resisted, amongst others, by the famous Earl of Warwick (afterwards known as the king-maker), and the consequence was that his domains at Barnard Castle, being forfeited, passed into the hands of the bishop, as supreme lord over the palatinate. Whilst the bishop, however, was endeavouring by negotiation to obtain a favourable renewal of the border truce from the king of Scotland, fortune became suddenly adverse to the royal party, and at the battle of Northampton, fought in July 1460, the forces of the queen were totally routed, and the imbecile and unresisting monarch made prisoner in his tent, the queen, (the celebrated Margaret of Anjou) flying northwards with a few adherents. The event of Queen Margaret seeking sanctuary with her young son within the precincts of St. Cuthbert's patrimony embarrassed Bishop Booth not a little. Fearing the king's declining fortunes might place him in critical circumstances, the politic prelate had obtained, as a security beforehand, a pardon for any act he might be compelled to do contrary to his allegiance to Henry. But, by sheltering

\* Under this bishop, in 1422, by the statute Henry V., 9, cap. 10, it was first enacted that keels, carrying sea coals to ships in the river Tyne, should be measured and marked by commissioners.—By an act in the same year of the same king, Henry V., cap. 7, it was

provided, that murders, robberies, and manslaughters in Redesdale should be tried by the same authorities as crimes in Tyncedale and Hexhamshire. Until then, Redesdale was *de facto* debatable land.



the queen, he was braving the vengeance of the Yorkists, and this he had no wish to seem to do. He appears, accordingly, to have persuaded Margaret that she was unsafe in the palatinate, and after various adventures she took refuge in Scotland, whose king was quickly convinced that this was the time to revenge himself upon the English, and who in consequence invested (fatally for himself) the fortress of Berwick, and the strong castle of Roxburgh, where he was slain by the bursting of a piece of ordnance.

In the meantime, the deadly struggle between the white and red rose went on with various fortunes for the parties, but only one for their hapless country, which was betrayed and prostrated in every possible way. The rights of election were limited, and their freedom destroyed. The revenues of the crown went into abeyance and were lost, the manorial holders on both sides evading payment of the sums levied as commutations for the feudal services. At last, after wonderful vicissitudes of fate, in which Bishop Booth remained attached, in name at least, to the royal cause, Henry's forces were completely routed at the decisive and bloody struggle on Towton Moor, in Yorkshire; and Edward, eldest son of the late claimant Duke of York, was crowned king at Westminster, by the title of Edward IV. All the bishop's caution did not now avail to save him from the vindictive measures of the Yorkist party. Upon some pretended cause of disagreement between him and the king, the revenues of the bishopric were seized, and himself suspended from the office of prince-bishop during the royal pleasure.

Shortly after the bishop's disgrace, the battle of Hexham put a finish to the hopes of the Lancastrian party for the time, and the deprivation threatened to be perpetual. The misconduct of the self-willed and licentious Edward the fourth, however, by alienating the all-powerful Earl of Warwick, again raised the hopes of the house of Lancaster, and Edward, in his turn, was compelled to abdicate and leave the kingdom. This gleam of sunshine was as brief as it was sudden. The arbitrament of arms was again on the side of York. Edward won the crowning victory of Tewkesbury, in which the unhappy king and his son

were both made prisoners, only to be assassinated in cold blood; and Bishop Booth, apparently despairing of the cause of his patrons, seems to have made his peace with Edward the fourth, who restored him to his temporalities in 1464.

Bishop Booth seems to have acted the part of a thorough politician. After the murder of the son of Henry the fourth, he probably despaired of the cause of the house of Lancaster; it is certain enough that he successfully courted the favour of the licentious and unscrupulous Edward the fourth, and, by certain complacencies, obtained from that monarch privileges for the bishopric, as well as honours and power for himself.\* By what methods Bishop Booth attracted the regards of the licentious and arbitrary Edward is uncertain. All that we know is, that, in 1473, he was raised by the king to the important station of Lord High Chancellor. About the same time, probably through his negotiation, the king's daughter, Cecily, was affianced to the eldest son of the king of Scotland—a truce by treaty between the two kingdoms being at the same time concluded. This truce preserved the quiet of the border during the remainder of Booth's term of the see of Durham. Higher honours were, however, in store for him; and in 1476 he was made Archbishop of York, on the demise of Neville, who preceded him, but who, having adhered to the falling cause of Lancaster, was cruelly persecuted, to the shortening of his days, by the vindictive king.

Lawrence Booth died in 1480, at Southwell, where he was interred. Living, as he did, in disastrous times, he did little for his bishopric under the head of public works. To the palace at Auckland he added gates; but this is the only improvement attributed to him. His character may be briefly sketched. He was a political bishop during perilous times, through which, by political compliances, he managed to preserve all he had got, and to add to it through life. His private conduct seems to have been decent, in an age when the clergy had become corrupt, and when statutes were passed by Parliament to curb their vices and secure their punishment; and this perhaps is praise, in default of any other. As a statesman, his talents were undoubtedly considerable.

\* By the statute, Edward the fourth, anno. 6, cap. 3, it was enacted that the wools, fells, morlings, and shorlings of the country, beyond the waters of Tweed and Teese, and of all the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Richmond-shire, Northallerton-shire, and of the bishopric of Durham only, and of none other counties, shall be carried to Newcastle, to be transported to the staple of Calice; and of all other shires to the staple of Calice, upon pain that every

offender that transporteth them in other sort shall forfeit to the king and the informer the double value thereof. As England was then one of the greatest producers of wool and leather, this arrangement was no small boon to the trade of the bishopric. By the statute of Edward the fourth, anno. 12, cap. 5, this enactment was confirmed, and any breach of it made felony—such was the importance of these trades.

## BISHOP WILLIAM DUDLEY, 1476—1483.

On the translation of Bishop Booth to the see of York, William Dudley, then dean of Windsor, was nominated by the pope as his successor. To this nomination the convent and the king were obedient; and in the October of 1476 he did homage to Edward, and received confirmation of his rights as prince-bishop. The episcopate of Bishop Dudley, which only lasted six years, was marked by few incidents of importance to the see. Its rights seem to have been infringed in more than one instance, by the king, without resistance or even remonstrance on the part of the prelate. It seems, for instance, that the king granted to his brother, Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard the third, license to erect a college within the demesnes of the manor of Barnard Castle, of which he was then in possession, to the prejudice of the privileges of the prince-palatine; yet, at this time, the bishop was in high court favour, and had all the palatine privileges confirmed to him. An irruption of the Scotch made about this time was beaten back, and hardly extended beyond the borders.

In 1483 Edward the fourth died, and, towards the close of that year, he was followed by Bishop Dudley, who, dying at Westminster, was buried in the abbey there, where his tomb remains.

## BISHOP JOHN SHERWOOD, 1483—1494.

To Bishop Dudley succeeded John Sherwood. In the reign of Edward the fourth he had become eminent for his extensive knowledge of law, and was for some time king's advocate at the papal court, in all cases to be pleaded at Rome to which the monarch was party. Nor did Bishop Sherwood's lore confine itself to the dry department of law. He was a good classical scholar, and especially skilled in the Greek language, which was, at that time, very little known in Europe. He was a munificent collector of books, and also essayed to be a poet. Like Bishop Booth he was, however, more of a politician than an ecclesiastic, and showed, in that vice so common to politicians, the tendency to ingratitude when self-interest comes in the way of duty.

Notwithstanding the confidence reposed in him by Edward the fourth, and the benefits heaped upon him by that monarch, perceiving that the Duke of Gloucester must supplant the infant children of his brother, Sherwood attached himself to Richard, and walked on one

side of the usurper when his coronation took place. In return for this aid, the king seems to have mediated between the bishop and the pope for a remission of large sums due to the sacred college, upon the plea that the bishop's charge of the border was so heavily expensive as to require this lenity on the part of the holy father. These negotiations seem to have delayed the confirmation of the palatine privileges, which were not formally restored to Bishop Sherwood until within three weeks of the decisive battle of Bosworth Field, which finished Richard's bloody career.

The Earl of Richmond now got the throne under the title of Henry the seventh,\* and naturally viewed with distrust and dislike the active friends of his predecessor. All Sherwood's abilities did not, therefore, induce the cautious king to employ him, and his name is merely made use of in a commission issued by Henry, when on the spot, to enquire into the rising in favour of the alleged impostor, Simnel, which took place within the bishopric. He was studiously omitted from the embassy despatched from Newcastle to treat with the Scotch monarch, and Fox, then Bishop of Exeter, and afterwards of Durham, sent instead.

That the bishop secretly resented these slights seems highly probable. He did not openly foster that violent insurrection against Henry's exactions, in which Percy, Earl of Northumberland, was slain by the insurgents; but he appears soon after to have left the kingdom, and was believed to have plotted with the Duchess of Burgundy in favour of the Yorkist faction. He died at Rome, January 12, 1493-4, and on his decease his effects were sequestered by the crown, to which he was evidently regarded as a bitter enemy.

## BISHOP RICHARD FOX, 1494—1501.

As soon as Sherwood's death was known, Henry filled up all the great offices *pro tempore*, and in 1494 nominated Richard Fox, at that time in the see of Bath and Wells, to that of Durham; and with the true spirit of a Tudor, disdaining openly to consult either the monks or the pope, confirmed him in all the temporalities and palatine privileges on the day following. Bishop Fox, who was a man both of competent learning and ability, had been long known to the king. He had, during the short but turbulent reign of Richard the third, resided at Paris as a student, at the then famous university there, of divinity and canon law. In France he was introduced by Morton the

\* The interests of the house of York and Lancaster were blended in the marriage of Henry VII. and the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. By this alliance was terminated the unnatural war-

fare between the rival roses, in which 100,000 human beings were sacrificed, and many of the oldest families in the kingdom were entirely extinguished.

refugee Bishop of Ely, to the Earl of Richmond, for whom, just prior to his successful descent upon England, he conducted some delicate and important negotiations with the French court. The battle of Bosworth Field placed the crown upon Richmond's head, and the rise of Fox followed as a natural consequence. He became in succession prebendary of Bishopton and South Grantham; master of St. Cross hospital, Winchester; Bishop of Exeter and of Bath and Wells, and now of Durham, to which he was translated in 1494, with every mark of honour and confidence in Henry's power to bestow.\*

The new prelate was immediately employed by the king in affairs of state connected with the north. He was one of the five commissioners who, in that year, met the commissioners of Scotland to negotiate a prolongation of the truce between the two kingdoms. In the following year also he was directed by the king to call out the entire of the men at arms within the bishoprick, in consequence of apprehended aid from Scotland to the pretensions of Warbeck to the crown. This apprehension was well founded. Eager on all occasions to vex England, the Scotch king and his nobles at once espoused the cause of a man whom all contemporaries regarded as an impostor; and aided by a few foreign troops, which Warbeck brought from Burgundy, a Scotch force entered Northumberland, proclaiming Warbeck king, but taking care to plunder the country of which they pretended to wish to make him king. As no Englishmen joined these marauders, they were soon beaten back; and the truce, as usual, renewed after some negotiations, for seven years.

Out of these interviews, however, arose an event which ultimately proved of the highest importance to the two kingdoms. This was the match between the Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., and the Scottish monarch James IV., which was wisely promoted by the sagacious prelate, and as wisely acceded to by his equally politic master. This marriage ultimately caused the union of the two crowns, and ended a feud which had endured for centuries, and barbarized the whole border. When the princess halted at Durham on her progress to the north, she was magnificently entertained by Fox in the great hall of the castle, which he had repaired and fitted up in regal style.

Soon after this ultimately happy event, Fox was

\* The king's tenderness for his palatine rights and dignity is evidenced in various ways, amongst others in the following manner. By the act of Henry VII., anno undecimo, cap. IV., certain towns are appointed in each county for the places of deposit of the standard weights and measures of the kingdom. In this act Appleby is selected for Westmoreland; "Carleyl" for Cumberland; and Newcastle, for

translated by Henry to the rich see of Winchester, after holding which a short time he was afflicted with total blindness. Whilst in this state he founded, in conjunction with his friend Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, the College of Corpus Christi, at Oxford. The tradition is, he first thought of endowing a monastery, but that Oldham dissuaded him, saying "the monks already had too many possessions, and that it was not possible they should hold them long!" a saying which proved Oldham the more acute politician of the two. Bishop Fox died at Winchester in 1528, a very few years before Henry VIII. seized the monastic property.

Fox was a man of high character; just, generous and able, but more of a statesman than a priest; a character applicable to too many churchmen of that era, and one of the causes of the ecclesiastical changes that soon afterwards took place.

#### BISHOP WILLIAM SEVER, 1502—1505.

On the translation to Winchester of Bishop Fox, the see was bestowed upon William Sever; no doubt in accordance with the will of the king, who now really governed the church as far as preferments were concerned.

Sever appears to have been a man of some learning, having been Warden of Merton College, Provost of Eaton College, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford. He had been politically employed, in conjunction with Bishop Fox, and was one of the commissioners who negotiated the marriage of the Princess Margaret.

Dying, as he did in 1505, there occurred no events of note under his episcopate. He is believed to have been the son of poor parents, and a native of the village of Shincliffe, near the city of Durham, and to have raised himself solely by ability and learning. After his death the see was kept vacant two years by Henry VII., who, bent upon restoring the dilapidated revenues of the kingdom, received the temporalities during that period.

#### BISHOP BAINBRIGG, 1507—1508.

At length, in 1507, the king sanctioned the election of Christopher Bainbrigg. Like his predecessors in the see, Bainbrigg was a statesman, and had previously been employed by Henry on various embassies, one of which was to the Emperor Maximilian, and another to Charles VIII., king of France. In 1508, however, it pleased

Northumberland; but the bishopric is wholly omitted. This doubtless was to show the royal respect for the sovereign rights of the prince bishop, with whose regulations, even as to matters of general application, Henry was unwilling to interfere. The act reserves the rights of the Duchy of Cornwall, as vested in the Prince of Wales, as to tin, &c., but never names the County Palatine of Durham.

the king to translate him to York, and the see remained vacant until the demise of the crown, which happened in 1509. Bainbrigg afterwards attained the dignity of Cardinal, and died at Rome in 1514, of poison, administered by one of his servants in revenge for supposed ill-usage.\*

There is some difference of opinion as to the abilities and merits of this prelate, but the favour shewn him by so wise a prince as Henry VII. is in his favour.

#### BISHOP THOMAS RUTHALL, 1509—1522.

Henry the eighth succeeded to the throne in April, 1509, and on the day of his accession Thomas Ruthall was nominated to the see of Durham. Like his three predecessors, he was a man of the world—a politician and a statesman. He had been keeper of the privy seal and secretary of state during the preceding reign, and was constantly employed by Henry VIII. under Wolsey, who soon became that monarch's favourite. To Wolsey Bishop Ruthall seems to have played the part of sycophant during the remainder of his life, and was so constantly occupied by the offices thus obtained by him as rarely to attend to those of his bishopric. During his episcopate occurred the famous battle of Flodden, in which James IV., king of Scotland, was defeated by the English forces under the Earl of Surrey, and lost his life.

This bishop's public works seem to have been confined to the building of a dining-room at the castle and palace of Bishop Auckland, and the rebuilding of a third part of the bridge over the Tyne. Employed as he was in lucrative offices, he amassed vast wealth, and this is said, whether truly or not, to have caused his death.

Henry the eighth, who was as prodigal and reckless as he was rapacious, unprincipled, and cruel, was now in straits for money. His wise and politic father, Henry the seventh, had strained every nerve to restore the ancient revenues of the kingdom, arising out of the money-commutations of the feudal services, which had fallen to decay during the turbulent and disastrous era between the accession of Henry the sixth and the final catastrophe of Richard III. In this design, so unpal-

\* Bainbrigg was the bearer of the bull to England, which conferred on Henry the title of "Defender of the Faith." In a fit of sudden passion he is said to have struck his house-steward, one Renald of Modena, and the insult was avenged by a dose of poison. The assassin, either from remorse or to avoid public justice, fell by his own hands. Fuller says, "If something may be pleaded for this cardinal out of the Old, sure I am more must be pleaded against him out of the New Testament, if the places be paralleled:—

table to the nobility but so just in itself, he employed the two commissioners Empson and Dudley, by whose means these commutations were recovered and the royal treasury enriched beyond example.

Henry the eighth, young and reckless, fancied this treasure was without end; and to gain popularity with the nobility and greater landholders, he sacrificed the unfortunate commissioners to their revenge. They were put to death under a bill of attainder, their accusers being also their judges, and the evidence such as those accusers chose to produce. In a few years, however, the profligate king found that his treasury had a bottom, and towards 1522 he was looking about for every source whence money might be drawn. In furtherance of the king's wishes, Bishop Ruthall was appointed to compile in a volume, an account of all the remaining sources of royal revenue, with their capabilities and extent. This the bishop is supposed to have done; but by mistake, it is said, gave to the king a volume, similarly bound, which contained an inventory of his own revenues and wealth, whence soever arising. Tradition says, that Ruthall's treasure at this period had about reached the enormous sum of £100,000 of the money of that day, or nearly two millions sterling.

Wolsey, who was now beginning to be jealous of his influence, is said to have remarked to the king, on this revelation being made, that "his majesty now knew where to apply, if the other volume were not satisfactory." The bishop, who well knew the tyrant's character, was, it is said, struck with mortal fear, and sickened and died in 1522, leaving the bishopric to the rapacity of Wolsey, who took care to lose no time in succeeding.

#### BISHOP AND CARDINAL WOLSEY, 1522-1528

Cardinal Thomas Wolsey received the temporalities of this rich see, to clutch which he resigned Bath and Wells, in 1523. Being prime minister to Henry the eighth, he had no time to perform the duties of Bishop of Durham, and with the exception of receiving and spending the revenues, he seems nearly to have neglected *in toto*, the concerns of the bishopric. No public work were done by him, excepting those that necessity forced

'A servant will not be corrected by words,' &c.—*Prov.* xxix. 19.

'A bishop must be no striker,' &c.—*1 Tim.* iii. 3. But grant him greatly faulty, it were uncharitable in us to beat his memory with more stripes, who did then suffer so much for his own indiscretion." The cardinal lies buried in the English church of St Thomas the Martyr at Rome. He received from the pontiff a cardinal's hat with the title of Saint Praxede in 1511, and resided some time in Rome as ambassador from Henry to Pope Julius II.

upon him; and the only evidence of his care of the temporal interests of the palatinate seems to have been the fomenting of a dispute as to the commercial rights of the corporation of Newcastle over the river Tyne, which, as soon as he relinquished the see, were settled by statute.\* In 1528 Bishop Fox, who was translated from Durham to Winchester, dying, Wolsey, who found Winchester to be still more wealthy than Durham, translated himself thither, and held it until his disgrace and death in 1530.

The character of this haughty, arrogant and rapacious, but munificent and gifted prelate, has been so often painted, that repetition would be superfluous. He unquestionably contributed by his conduct to alienate the remaining respect of the people for that church whose wealth and power he carried to their utmost height, only to fall with a surer and sadder ruin. The immediate cause of his disgrace and mysterious death is commonly held to be the dislike with which he viewed the king's determination to divorce Catherine of Arragon. Henry, however, in all probability, had then secretly contemplated the possibility of replenishing his exhausted treasury by means of a confiscation of the abbey-lands and other possessions, to which Wolsey would have been a bar, and hence his fall must have been accomplished and some other ground of quarrel with Rome discovered, had the divorce of the queen never entered Henry's head. Anne Boleyn was then queen in all but the name, and from 1528 to 1530 she actually received the whole or a large part of the revenues of the bishopric of Durham. In December 1529, however, the king found some other means of gratifying the luxury of his favourite, and the see was given to

#### BISHOP CUTHBERT TUNSTALL, 1529—1559,

Who received the temporalities in 1530. He had before this been Bishop of London. He was known to be opposed to Henry's views as to the subversion of the authority of the Pope over the Anglican church, which were now becoming notorious; and it is possible that Durham might be given partly as a bribe, and partly as a means of keeping him at a distance from the metropolis.

As far as learning and ability went, the new bishop was not unworthy. Like his more immediate predecessors, however, he was a statesman priest, and had,

amongst other posts, been employed on an embassy to the Emperor Charles the fifth, and seems to have held for a time the office of master of the rolls.

Like most of the politicians of the time, Tunstall saw the extreme danger to the authority of the Pope and to the stability of the church, if the reckless and rapacious king were not conciliated; and he seems to have temporised during the course of that controversy, concerning the divorce of Queen Catherine, which ended in bringing about the Reformation. There seems to be little doubt that he admitted the original illegality of Henry's marriage with his brother's widow, and possibly held, as Lord Bacon afterwards seems to have done, that even the Pope's dispensation was obtained by Henry on his marriage under false pretences; but failing to obtain the consent of either Campeius the legate, or the Pope, to the dissolution of the marriage, he resisted the assertion of the king's supremacy as long as he dared, seeing that it was intended to lead, as it immediately did lead, to the alienation and confiscation of the revenues and property of the church in England. Convinced, however, by the fate of Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More, he gave up the perilous and hopeless conflict as the only means of saving his life, and temporised so far as to endeavour, though without success, to persuade Catherine to acquiesce in the sentence pronounced by Cranmer, as to the invalidity of her marriage with her first husband's brother. In this he was not actually inconsistent, as it seems clear he always doubted the validity of the transaction; but by thus acting he indirectly helped forward the palpable designs of the king against the possessions of the church, which were soon apparent enough.

Henry had now exhausted all his resources for extravagance, including the whole of the large accumulations of the king his father; and the people, including both the nobility and the commons, who at this period were generally holders of land, dreading a renewal of that inquisition into the commuted tenures which the two unfortunate commissioners Empson and Dudley carried on for the late king, were ripe for anything that might rescue them from these taxes. Of this feeling, and of the disgust which the luxury and haughtiness of the churchmen had too generally created in the breasts of the people, Henry now availed himself.

The scheme of the dissolution of the smaller monas-

\* By the statute anno xxi., cap. xviii., Henry the eighth; that is to say in the year 1530, it was enacted that "no person shall ship, load, or unload any goods, to be sold into or from any ship, at any place within the river of Tyne, between the places called Spar-hawke and Hedwin-stremes but only at the towne of Newcastle. The mayor,

burgesses, and commonalty of Newcastle, and their successors, may pluck down all wears, gores, and engines, that shall be made in that river between the places aforesaid." This act seems completely to confirm the jurisdiction, by prescriptive right and charter right, over the bed of the river Tyne, claimed by the corporation of Newcastle.

teries was now broached, Cranmer, now Archbishop of Canterbury, giving it his sanction, and the king assuring the commons that if they gave him the superfluities of the church he should require no more taxes. This turned the scale decisively, and the smaller monasteries were now suppressed, after an enquiry made under the direction of Thomas Lord Cromwell, a tool of the king, the result of which might easily have been contemplated. By this act the bishopric of Durham was very much affected, but Tunstall dared not openly resist a proceeding which he, no doubt, secretly esteemed a robbery and sacrilege. The possessions of all the smaller monasteries and nunneries, of which the two counties of Durham and Northumberland contained many, were accordingly confiscated, and their whole possessions shared by the king and his instruments.\*

It was impossible that an act of this nature, however agreeable to the greater landlords and to those of the nobility who shared in the spoils of the church, should not deeply irritate and revolt the commonalty. Out of the revenues of these abbies, and convents, and hospitals, such poor persons as existed at that time had a claim legally for relief. It was all held partly in trust for such purposes. In the hospitals infirm persons found refuge and medical aid; and at all the monasteries, and by the clergy, general hospitality to travellers was shown in a way modern times have no idea of. These

their privileges the commonalty saw would soon be lost; and in the north of England, and especially within the rich bishopric of Durham, insurrection accordingly burst out, as soon as leaders were found. These insurgents called themselves "the Pilgrimage of Grace;" and the spirit of resistance soon spread through the several counties of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, rousing a force in arms who were soon strong enough to advance southward as far as Doncaster, exciting great confusion even beyond the Humber, where the inferior clergy favoured the revolt.

The king seems to have felt it prudent to meet this rising by a mixture of negociation and force. It was favoured by many persons of consideration in the north openly; and secretly by many more, amongst whom probably was Bishop Tunstall; and to temporize and amuse the revolters by means of negociation, was the plan adopted by Henry. It succeeded. The rebels gradually fell away, wanting a commissariat or magazines of any sort for the support of their troops. Force was then resorted to; and after a struggle, which was quite ineffectual to avert the fate of the catholic establishment, a great number both of ecclesiastics and laymen were taken prisoners and executed; amongst whom was the Lord Darcy. Amongst the names of the imprisoned are Tempest, Percy, Lumley, and Bulmer;

\* The following is a list of the whole, as far as known, of the monastic and conventual possessions alienated, in the two counties, during the period of the Reformation:—

#### DURHAM COUNTY.

	Yearly value.	Now worth.
Bishop Auekland College, . . . . .	£180 3 2	£3,603 3 4
Chester-le-Street College, . . . . .	77 12 8	1,552 13 4
Darlington College, . . . . .	51 8 4	1,028 6 8
Durham Benedictine Priory, . . . . .	4,436 16 3	88,726 5 0
Finchale Benedictine Cell, . . . . .	146 19 2	2,939 3 4
St. Edmond's Hospital, . . . . .	109 4 4	2,184 6 8
Gretham Hospital, . . . . .	97 6 3½	1,946 5 10
Jarrow Benedictine Cell, . . . . .	40 7 8	807 13 4
Keepyer Hospital, . . . . .	167 2 11	3,340 18 4
Lancaster (Lanchester) College, . . . . .	49 3 4	983 6 8
Norton College, . . . . .	34 13 4	693 6 8
Shereburn (Sherburn) Hospital, . . . . .	135 7 0	2,707 0 0
Staindrop College, . . . . .	126 5 10	2,525 8 4
Weremouth Benedictine Cell, . . . . .	26 0 0	520 0 0

#### NORTHUMBERLAND.

Alnwick Premonstratensian Abbey, . . . . .	194 7 0	3,887 0 0
Blanca Landa (Blanchland) Premonstratensian Abbey, . . . . .	44 9 1½	889 2 6
Brecken-burn (Brenk-burn) Augustine Priory . . . . .	77 1 0	1,541 0 0
Bambro' Augustine Cell, . . . . .	124 15 7	2,495 11 8
Hospital, . . . . .	(value not given.)	
Holm Carmelite Priory, . . . . .	(value not given.)	

#### NORTHUMBERLAND—CONTINUED.

	Yearly value.	Now worth.
Hexham Cathedral Abbey and Augustine Priory . . . . .	138 1 9	2,761 15 0
Lindisfarne Cathedral and Benedictine Cell . . . . .	60 5 0	1,205 0 0
Lumley-on-Tyne Benedictine Nunnery, . . . . .	5 15 0	115 13 4
Nesseham Benedictine Nunnery, (this probably belongs to Durham), . . . . .	26 9 4	744 3 4

#### NEWCASTLE.

St. Catharine's Hospital, . . . . .	8 0 1	160 1 8
St. Mary Virgin Hospital, . . . . .	26 13 4	533 6 8
St. Mary's Hospital,—Henry I., . . . . .	(no value given.)	
St. Mary Magdalen Hospital, . . . . .	9 11 4	191 6 8
Augustine Friary, . . . . .	(value not given.)	
Blaek Friary, . . . . .	(value not given.)	
Carmelite Friary, . . . . .	(value not given.)	
Trinitarian Friary, . . . . .	(value not given.)	
Novum Monasterium (Newminster, near Mitford, . . . . .)	140 10 4	2,810 6 8
Ovingham-on-Tyne Augustine Cell, . . . . .	13 4 8	268 13 4

#### TINMOUTH.

Benedictine Priory, . . . . .	511 4 1	10,224 1 8
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The whole known annual value of the church property in the county of Durham, alienated, seems thus to be £113,573 17s. 6d.; in Northumberland, £27,827 2s. 6d.: total, £141,401. This is probably, however, much under the truth.

which are quite enough to prove the state of public feeling within the bishopric, and to execute the vengeance of a merciless king who was said "never to spare man in his anger," as he "never spared woman in his lust."

The independence of the palatinate was now modified. The prince bishop was deprived, by act of parliament, of the higher powers of his jurisdiction. He was forbid to appoint justices of the peace, which was now styled "the king's peace." His power of pardoning felonies and misdemeanors was abrogated; and all writs were thenceforward ordered to run in the name of the king. To all this Bishop Tunstall was compelled to submit, without a murmur or a remonstrance. The episcopal revenues were left him; but the regality of the prince palatine was, in great part, abrogated.

In 1540 the dissolution and spoliation of the larger monastic institutions followed the alienation of the property of the smaller priories and convents. The prior of Durham of course surrendered with the rest; the king creating, out of the spoils of the bishopric, the deanery and twelve prebendaries as they now exist. The property of many of the smaller cells, such as Finchale, thus became capitular. The rich priory of Tynemouth, however, was ultimately granted by Edward the sixth to the Dukes of Northumberland.

In 1545 Henry, whose appetite for confiscation seemed to "make the meat it fed on," seized upon the whole of the colleges, free chapels, hospitals, guilds, fraternities, and chantries in the kingdom, to the great loss of literature as well as of the poor, many of these institutions possessing costly and valuable libraries, numbers of which were ruthlessly and barbarously destroyed.

The king died in 1547, and was succeeded by his son Edward the sixth, a minor of only nine years of age. The death of the despotic Henry brought about that Reformation of the doctrines of the catholic church, of which his spoliations of her property were only the precursors, and to the spoliations themselves it added somewhat.

Amongst the councillors appointed to guide the non-age of the new monarch, the Bishop of Durham is named; but if he were still opposed in heart to the approaching changes, he was powerless to delay them; and some indications of hesitation on his part only ended in his banishment from the council-table. He was sent accordingly to look after the temporal concerns of his bishopric, whither the turbulence of the Scotch rendered it necessary to dispatch a strong force. By this army Scotland was invaded and these ill-disciplined troops being routed, Roxburgh castle was taken, strengthened, and

garrisoned, under the governorship of Sir Ralph Bulmer.

In the meantime Archbishop Cranmer and the counsellors of the young monarch pushed forward the doctrinal reformation of the church; and a liturgy was at last compiled, containing a modification of the new opinions then prevalent. This was followed by another confiscation of the remaining moveable treasures of the church. In all the churches, up to this period, were remaining the candlesticks, censers, chalices, &c., used in celebrating mass. The images of our Saviour and the saints were also still there, as well as many pictures of value. Many of the ornaments of the altars were of gold and silver, and the whole were of great value. The mass being now abolished, all these were seized for the king, and confiscated to his uses as the other properties had been. To all this Bishop Tunstall submitted in silence; but to all he avoided, as far as possible, giving any prior consent. This temporizing, however, could not now avail him longer. The riches of his see were still enviable, though of much of his princely state the bishop was shorn. Accordingly, some of the courtiers of the protector Somerset, now in disgrace, accused him of misprision of treason, and in 1551 he was, on this charge, committed to the tower. A letter which he had written to one Ninian Menzill, assenting to the insurrection in the north during the late king's reign, being actually produced and not denied by the bishop, he was now kept a close prisoner in the Tower, where he remained during the short remainder of the reign of the young king, it not being deemed politic to strike at his life. The integrity of the see itself was now seriously menaced. Dudley, the Earl of Northumberland, having supplanted Somerset, held in his hands the power of the kingdom; and to his ambition there were no bounds. A scheme seems to have been entertained for dividing the see, to which Bishop Ridley had been translated from London, and to erect a cathedral church at Newcastle for another bishop. In pursuance of this scheme probably, the act of Edw. VI., anno vii., cap. x., was passed, by which the town of Gateshead was severed from Durham and annexed to Newcastle. The death of the youthful king, however, under somewhat suspicious circumstances, soon after he had signed an instrument settling the succession upon the Lady Jane Grey, Northumberland's daughter-in-law, made this plan abortive.

The people of England, undismayed by the prospect of a catholic successor, steadily and universally refused to join in this attempt to pass by the king's sisters, Mary

and Elizabeth, and Northumberland's ambitious attempt was stifled, as it were, in its very birth, by the unanimous resistance of the English people. This singular event restored Bishop Tunstall to his see, after a long imprisonment.

Queen Mary was proclaimed, July 19, 1553, and on the 5th of August Bishop Tunstall left the Tower, again to become Bishop of Durham. The repeal of the act for disuniting Gateshead, preparatory to a division of the diocese, was repealed, and the bishop was restored to all his temporalities. The corporation of Newcastle very naturally resisted this alteration, so mortifying to them, and with so much success, that it was deemed prudent to compromise the matter. The bishop accordingly, in conjunction with the dean and chapter, ceded to the corporation a large plot of land, called the Salt Meadows, on the south bank of the river Tyne, a little below the town of Gateshead, at a nominal rent, under a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years. Some arrangement in favour of the corporation was also made as to the toll upon goods, &c., in passing through Gateshead. In addition to the restitution of his episcopal temporalities, the queen granted also to the bishop the patronage of the prebendal stalls, which had before been vested by the reformers, under Edward the sixth, in the crown.

If Bishop Tunstall had been of a vindictive spirit, that spirit would now have found full employment. He lived to see the destruction, by the most shocking of all deaths, of his arch-enemy, Archbishop Cranmer, whose conduct with regard to the unfortunate Anne Boleyn (whose death he voted for adultery, after his own decision that she had never been legally nor morally the king's wife), must remain a blot upon his character whilst history exists. There is every reason, however, to believe that Tunstall, like the mild and amiable Cardinal Pole, disliked the more violent measures of this reign, and indeed every thing that savoured of revenge. He had lived to see the doctrines and discipline, which he really deemed founded in truth, restored. He had assented to that parliamentary compact by which the holders of church property, after being again received into the bosom of the catholic church, were allowed to keep the possessions which they had helped to alienate; and after that, he probably deemed any ulterior proceedings against individuals useless, cruel, and unjust. The end, however, of the mild bishop's vicissitudes was not yet come. His own diocese, whilst he was triumphant, was unstained by persecution, but it was reserved for himself again to feel the hand of power.

In 1558 Queen Mary died, and a new combination of events again threw the shadow of adversity over the now aged and venerable bishop. Elizabeth, who was crowned as a catholic, and who had professed the catholic faith during the reign of her sister, finding the Pope determined neither to acknowledge her legitimacy nor her title to the crown, joined the Reformation, and again changed the religion of the country by an act of parliament. To this second change, Bishop Tunstall, together with most of the prelates, refused to conform. He declined to take the oath of supremacy, which he had been compelled to take, by fear of the consequences, under the ruthless Henry the eighth, and was accordingly deprived of his bishopric, and committed to the free custody of Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, who entertained the now poor and aged scholar with all hospitality and kindness, until his death in 1559, at the age of eighty-five.

Bishop Tunstall was a man of great and varied learning and high talent; of amiable character, strict morality, and great humanity, and of that piety which consists in doing good. The shadows of his life evidently arose from his being too good for the unprincipled and cruel era during which he lived, and for the furious fanaticism or hard selfishness of the race amidst which his chequered lot was cast. It is manifest that Cuthbert Tunstall's mind united liberality to moderation; and that he had too little sympathy with either party to become a martyr for the sake of either. Of the many corruptions, that at that time had all but destroyed the utility of the catholic church as a religious establishment, he could not approve. But it is also clear, that of the confiscation of the church property and the dispersion of the monastics, who were at that time the only refuge for the poor and disabled, he approved just as little; nor could he find in the doctrinal modifications of Luther, Calvin, and Zuinglius, and the other innovators upon the established creed, any improvement upon its leading tenets. Hence the course of this amiable man was submission to changes which he could not avert, but which he deemed fully as objectionable as the things which they superseded.

Bishop Tunstall was a beneficent patron of that literature of which he was one of the ornaments; and seems to have been highly esteemed by the ripest scholars and best writers of his age. He who was praised by the moderate but accomplished Erasmus, and by Sir Thomas More, could hardly be undeserving of the admiration of his contemporaries. Let it be written in his honour that, in the midst of a bloody and persecuting age, he



abhorred persecution; and that he had as little in common with Bonner or Gardiner, as he had with the equally questionable Cranmer or Thomas Lord Cromwell. He was buried in the chapel of Lambeth church, by Archbishop Parker, at his own charge, the deceased bishop not leaving behind him enough to defray the expenses of his own funeral.

Bishop Cuthbert Tunstall was the last Catholic Bishop of Durham. The church, of which he was certainly one of the ornaments, had now run its race in England. In the annals of the diocese of Durham, its uses and abuses are perhaps more strikingly displayed than they could easily be elsewhere. That the early civilization of the border was due to the ecclesiastics, for the most part, candour must confess. To the last, law was imperfectly obeyed; but such law as there was they taught and administered.\*

Learning and education were rare; but such learning as existed was altogether preserved by the church. The riches and power which this gave them, they gradually abused; and in proportion as the priesthood became worldly and ostentatious, we see their influence decayed, until under Wolsey a combination of singularly adverse events brought ruin upon the entire structure, and caused the mild, the learned, and the amiable Bishop Tunstall to expire a captive and a beggar.

#### BISHOP JAMES PILKINGTON, 1560—1575.

The *Conge d'Elire* for the election of the first Protestant Bishop of Durham was issued by the queen, March 26, 1560, and at once obeyed by the dean and chapter, who accordingly nominated James Pilkington, in unison with the royal will and pleasure. He was a man of learning and good character; and a consistent partisan of the reformed doctrines, having left England on account of his opinions during the reign of Philip and Mary.

To the new bishop the queen confirmed all the ancient charters, through a writ of *Inspecimus*, as was done in the episcopate of Bishop Langley. Nor was the new prelate tardy in exerting his power as bishop of the palatinate; as he immediately granted a charter to the electors of Durham, which incorporated them under the government of a mayor and burgesses. The military office of the former bishops was now, however, to be

transferred to lay noblemen, who nominated them as lieutenants under the crown for the northern counties. The Earl of Bedford seems to have exercised this power in 1565 over four of the northern counties, and under his auspices Berwick was strongly fortified.

The peaceful life of Bishop Pilkington was, however, doomed to be disturbed by civil broil, as had been the lot of most of his predecessors. That plot against Elizabeth and the reformed religion, which was attributed to the Duke of Norfolk and Mary of Scotland, now broke forth, and took the shape of insurrection in the north, where the reformed faith was by no means popular either amongst the people or their leaders. The queen, aware of the disaffection in these counties, summoned to court, Thomas Percy the Earl of Northumberland, and Neville Earl of Westmorland, whose loyalty was more than suspected. This brought on a crisis. The two earls refused to obey the summons, and at last took arms; and having collected a considerable force, became masters of the country as far as York. They were, however, not joined by the catholics in other parts of the kingdom, and being ill supplied with money and stores, could not keep the field. Seeing their forces rapidly diminishing, the two earls fled in despair. Westmorland escaped to Flanders, then in possession of Spain, where he died under the protection of the Spanish monarch. Northumberland, less fortunate, was betrayed by a vassal with whom he had taken refuge, and executed at York. The measures of Elizabeth against the inferior rebels were vindictive in the extreme; and it is said her partizan, Sir George Bowes, boasted that between [the] Tyne and York there was hardly a village which had not yielded a victim to Elizabeth's fears or revenge. Amongst the attainted occur the names of Percy, Radcliffe, Dacre, Neville, Swinborne, and Tempest; a proof how widely disaffection had been diffused over the diocese of Durham. Bishop Pilkington, following the custom of his catholic predecessors, claimed the forfeited estates within the bishopric; but this the despotic Elizabeth was not inclined to yield, and the forfeitures went to the crown.

As soon as the revolt of the two earls was put down, and that bloodshed which, whilst it appears to defend, really disgraces religion, was at a close, new troubles arose, of which the see of Durham partook. The re-

\* The lawless habits of the borders unquestionably existed beyond the term of the Reformation, and up to the union of the two crowns. This is evinced by the provisions of the statute of Edward the sixth, anno 3, cap. 34, which compels or tries to compel the sheriffs of the county of Northumberland to account regularly to the king, like all

other sheriffs, for all dues upon fines, issues, amerciements, alienations, intrusions, wards, marriages, reliefs, &c., instead of receiving and taking to their own uses, as heretofore they frequently did, all such dues and profits. This state of things only ended after the accession of the Stuarts.

formers of the Anglican church fondly imagined that it was in their power to cause the reformed church in England to take the place of the catholic church, and include the whole people; and with a view to this the new liturgies were manifestly framed. But this was beyond their power. The theology of Geneva, under Calvin, divided opinion with that of Luther and Melancthon, and now arose in England the sect afterwards known as "Puritans," fated to be the instruments of future and mighty change. This section of opinion Bishop Pilkington was believed rather to favour. He was a plain man. He disliked ecclesiastical display and deemed it savoured of superstitious mummery. Hence even the episcopal vestments sat uneasily upon him, and were esteemed by him as some of the rags of popery.

The disputes, however, which arose out of the feuds between the followers of Calvin and of Luther caused great and continual contention in the diocese, as in most other parts of England; and to such lengths were these contentions carried, that priests not unfrequently carried swords and daggers, as is positively stated in a paper sent up to secretary Cecil at this period. At length parliament was compelled to interfere for the sake of decency, if not of orthodoxy, the churches becoming constantly the scenes of outrageous brawls and open violence. Laws were made to repress "brawling and fighting in church-yards;" and the efforts of the puritans to ridicule the ceremonies of the church repressed in part.

In the midst of these disputes, Bishop Pilkington died. That no public works are to be attributed to him is not matter for wonder. During the distractions of the times, the episcopal revenues had become completely dilapidated. Rents and tithes remained unpaid; and severity in recovering these dues was not always politic nor even practicable. The result was that the bishop left the episcopal residences in so ruinous a state, that his successor sued his executors-at-law for damages; a novel feature in the annals of the bishopric. Bishop Pilkington died in 1575, and was succeeded by

#### BISHOP RICHARD BARNES, 1575—1587,

Who is believed to have been placed in the see at the instance of Cecil, Lord Burleigh. He was already Bishop of Carlisle, and was translated to Durham on the

\* In 1561, letters patent recite that Queen Elizabeth had alienated, during 1559 and 1560, the manors of Norham, Norhamshire, Allerton, Allertonshire, Sadbergh, Middleham, Easington, Cotton Monvil (Coatham Mundeville), and Gateshead. In 1566 part of these were restored. In and after 1578, however, the queen's necessities were again supplied from Durham, and she alienated during several years, the

decease of Bishop Pilkington, in April, 1575. From first to last he appears to have been a mere instrument in the hands of Queen Elizabeth and her principal adviser, the unscrupulous Cecil. He appears to have found the affairs of the see in a state of utter ruin. Calvinism was now triumphant in Scotland, where the term "Prelacy" was become as obnoxious to zealous religionists, as the term "Popery." The borders had shared in this spirit, and hence the dues of the church had been evaded wherever evasion was practicable.

That Bishop Barnes should meet with vast ill-will in his endeavours to win back the dilapidated revenues of the see, cannot surprise us. The consequence was inevitable. Upon the head of his brother, who acted as his chancellor, a still greater weight of unpopularity fell; and the accounts which in his letters the bishop gives of the feelings of the people within the diocese, are distressing to peruse. His pecuniary difficulties were also augmented from another cause, for which he is hardly to be blamed, if at all.

The revenues of the queen were dilapidated as well as those of the bishopric, and she felt more than the bishop's difficulty in repairing the waste. Her title was a disputed title, and those who denied it were most numerous. She had been twice declared illegitimate, and by two opposite authorities. First by the Pope, who never acknowledged the legality of her mother's marriage; and next by Archbishop Cranmer, who, at her father Henry's command, had also declared the marriage to have been null and void from the beginning. To add to her insecurity, the sudden withdrawal of that relief from the poor, which they formerly derived from the church lands and tithes, was causing a deep discontent amongst the lower classes; and her presumptive successor, Mary Queen of Scots, was known to be prepared, in case of any sudden convulsion, to join the catholic party and reverse the entire order of affairs. In this peril Elizabeth dared not tax her people further; and she, like her father Henry, now looked to the church as a resource when in straits. To this necessity Bishop Barnes was compelled to bend; and he seems to have alienated large portions of the revenues of his bishopric to the use of the queen, who had already, in the episcopate of her predecessor, made free with many of the manorial revenues of the sec.\*

following properties:—Gateshead lordship, Crake, Hovedon, Norhamshire and the fisheries, Darlington, Blackwell, Mildridge, Leake rectorial tithes, Wolsingham, Coundon Grange, Middleham park and manor, and Whickham; many of these properties she ultimately leased out, for terms of years, to favourites, whom she had no other means of paying for services, or supposed services, to the crown.

It is obviously unjust to visit upon the memory of Bishop Barnes, that unpopularity which was in part occasioned by the critical position of the crown itself. There cannot, however, be a doubt, that through his chancellor and brother John Barnes, great severity and occasional injustice of exaction were committed, for which he was made answerable to public opinion. Notwithstanding the dilapidation of his resources, Bishop Barnes put into repair the different episcopal mansions, and otherwise spent money upon the see. He was not by nature avaricious; but was placed in a position by Cecil, in which his pliable disposition suffered exaction to be forced upon him.

Bishop Barnes died on the 24th August, 1587, and was buried in the choir of the cathedral. His failings as a bishop are to be attributed more to his position than to any inherent vice in his nature or character, which was one of mere mediocrity. After his death the see was kept vacant for two years, when he was succeeded by

#### BISHOP MATTHEW HUTTON, 1589—1594.

Matthew Hutton was a native, it is believed, of Lancashire, and was by some said to be a foundling. He was certainly the son of poor parents; but betraying early considerable quickness of intellect and great love of books, he became noticed, and at length, after receiving the ordinary education of a public school, was placed at Cambridge where he became a fellow of Trinity-college. Having taken orders, and being remarkable both for deep learning and exemplary conduct, he was soon presented with the prebend of Bloomsbury, in the church of St. Paul, London; and being also one of the chaplains of Archbishop Grindal, he was by him recommended to the mastership of Pembroke-college, Cambridge, and became Regius Professor of Divinity to the university. In this capacity he preached before Queen Elizabeth in 1564, and so acquitted himself as to attract the royal attention to the graces of his elocution as well as the profuseness of his learning. This soon led, being now made one of the royal chaplains or preachers, to a presentation to the deanery of York. Whilst here he seems to have been involved in some disputes as to matters now devoid of interest; they did not, however, interfere with his

preferments in the church, which seem to have been various.

In 1589 he was made Bishop of Durham by the queen, who overcame in his favour her dislike to married bishops, and by whom, and by whose ministers Cecil and Walsingham, he was held in high esteem for his learning, moderation, and good sense, and occasionally consulted on theological and ecclesiastical affairs. After holding the see for five years he was in 1594 translated to the archbishopric of York.

Bishop Hutton was a man of excellent moral character and great ability. As a theologian he was one of the most learned of his time, and as a preacher one of the most eloquent. His modesty was conspicuous. He was not ashamed of his low origin;\* but rather gloried in having raised himself by ability and moral conduct, without any mean arts or compliances, to the highest offices in the church moderation seems to have been his rule in all things: and he seems to have dreaded the fanatical and heated zeal of the Puritans much more than the schemes of the Papists, an opinion in which after events certainly bore him out.

He was three times married before he became a bishop, and died in 1605, after the final settlement of the canons of the church, under King James the first.

#### BISHOP TOBIAS MATTHEW, 1595—1606.

Tobias Matthew was the son of a merchant, and was educated at Christ Church-college, Oxford, where he distinguished himself as a scholar. His abilities and good conduct quickly gained him preferment in the church; and after filling the office of public orator to the University, and other honourable trusts, he was made, in 1590, rector of Bishopwearmouth, and in 1595, Bishop of Durham. He seems to have been a good deal engaged in political and legal negotiations and suits, and granted several charters; one being to Stockton-upon-Tees of incorporation, and another of incorporation of sundry trades at Gateshead.

This prelate was also greatly employed in quieting border troubles which during the reign of Elizabeth became constant and excessive. After the dissolution of the monastic orders, and the alienation to lay persons of most of their lands, the claims of the poor on

\* When Dr. Hutton, says Whittaker, in his History of Richmondshire, was Bishop of Durham, and as he was travelling over Cam, betwixt Wensleydale and Ingleton, he suddenly dismounted, and having delivered his horse to a servant, walked to a particular place at some distance from the highway, where he kneeled down, and continued for some time in prayer. On his return, one of his attendants

took the liberty of enquiring what was his master's motive for so singular an act; in answer to which the bishop informed him that when he was a poor boy, without shoes or stockings, traversing this cold and bleak mountain on a frosty day, he remembered that he had disturbed a red cow, then lying on that identical place, in order to warm his feet and legs on the spot.

a part of the produce of such lands, though saved by the statute, was disregarded by the new owners, and after a few years suffered to fall into a total dissuétude. This sudden change, which the reformers probably did not contemplate, added, after some years, vastly to the number of beggars and vagabonds. To suppress this beggary and vagabondism, severity was at first tried; and whipping, branding, banishment, and at last death, were resorted to. The statute 31, cap. 7, of Elizabeth, goes so far as to forbid the erection of cottages, unless each have attached four acres of land, lest such buildings should harbour beggars. These severities seem to have added, towards the end of Elizabeth's reign and in the episcopate of Bishop Matthew, greatly to the lawlessness of the entire border, and to have been a severe visitation to the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland.

This disordered state of society is fully described in the statute of Elizabeth 43, cap. 7, which was passed by the same parliament that enacted the celebrated poor law, Elizabeth 43, cap. 2. It paints the whole border as the resort of outlaws, vagabonds, and rovers, from all parts of the kingdom, who were harboured and countenanced by the inhabitants, and lived by plunder and the exaction of "black mail." The act calls upon the justices and sheriffs of these counties to put up in all towns lists with the names and descriptions of such outlaws, and to call out the constabulary to apprehend them. A commission was also established to treat with the Scotch border commissioners for the suppression of outrage, in which commission Bishop Matthew was included. The death of the queen, however, soon after, and the union of the two crowns, together with the operation of the law for regular relief, effected what no commission could perform; and the latter years of the bishop's episcopate were undisturbed by border outrage.

On the accession of the Scottish monarch to the English throne, Bishop Matthew met his majesty at Berwick, and preached before him. With James I. he seems to have been a favourite; and in 1606 he was translated to the see of York, which he enjoyed till his demise in 1628.

As a prelate he was respectable, as a scholar estimable, and as a man of business highly accomplished. He was succeeded by

#### BISHOP WILLIAM JAMES, 1606—1617.

This prelate, like his predecessor, was accomplished as a scholar, and held offices in the University in which

he was educated. He originally studied at Christ Church-college, Oxford; but in 1572 was made master of University-college. Soon after this he became archdeacon of Coventry; and then, in succession, dean of Christ Church and dean of Durham. He was also chaplain to the Earl of Leicester, and it is said witnessed the death-bed of that notorious favourite of Elizabeth. His episcopate was singularly tranquil and barren of events, and he seems to have employed himself in promoting the prosperity of his see. He granted a market and fair at Wolsingham; appointed a water-bailiff at the harbour of Sunderland, which was then only a port of insignificant trade: and incorporated the company of cloth workers in the city of Durham. He seems also to have exercised the privileges of the palatinate by making small grants of land forfeited by persons in a state of outlawry; and what at this day would sound strangely, claimed, for his use, all wrecks upon the Durham coast. He died in 1617, and was buried near the entrance of the choir of the cathedral.

#### BISHOP RICHARD NEILE, 1617—1627.

Richard Neile was born at Westminster in 1562, and educated at Westminster-school. His family had been ruined in the persecuting times of Henry VIII., in whose reign his grandfather's estate was forfeited; and young Neile was placed at St. John's-college, Cambridge, only through the patronage of the family of Cecil, Lord Burleigh. In due time he took orders, and became chaplain to Robert Cecil, Lord Salisbury. His learning was only moderate, but as a preacher he was eloquent and insinuating; and is said, on one occasion, when a young man, to have highly pleased Queen Elizabeth, before whom old Lord Burleigh contrived that he should preach. By Robert Cecil he was recommended to James the first, soon after his accession, and in due time became dean of Westminster and a courtier. It is said the 5th of November, when the Gunpowder Plot was discovered, was the day of his induction as dean, and it is possible that his patron, Robert Cecil, had not a little to do with both events. In 1608 he received the mitre of Rochester, and two years after changed that see for Lichfield. He now became not only one of the favourite divines of James, but also one of the instruments of Laud, afterwards too famous as Archbishop of Canterbury, under Charles the first. With Laud he was at the head of the opponents of the Puritan party, whom he persecuted with much violence. He was also one of the most confident expounders of the then court-doctrines of the divine

right of kings, and the duty of passive and unconditional obedience to them. Of his obsequiousness in this line, an amusing story has been preserved, which shall be related in the words of the poet Waller, who put it on record, through his son-in-law, Dr. Birch. Waller going one day to see King James dine, heard the following extraordinary colloquy between the monarch and the two bishops, Andrews of Winchester, and Neile then of Durham, who stood behind his chair. "My lords," said the king, "cannot I take my subjects' money when I want it, without all this formality of a parliament?" The Bishop of Durham, who was a complete court-sycophant, readily answered, "God forbid, sire, but you should! you are the breath of our nostrils." Whereupon the king turned and said to the Bishop of Winchester, "Well, my lord, and what say you?" "Sir," replied Andrews, "I have no skill to judge of parliamentary cases." The king answered, "No puts-off, my lord! answer me presently." "Then, sir," said Bishop Andrews, "I think it lawful for you to take my brother Neile's money—for he offers it!" An answer, the stinging wit of which, seems to have silenced the royal pedant for a time.

In 1613 Neile was made Bishop of Lincoln, probably to requite him as one of the four prelates whose services were required in the affair of the infamous Countess of Essex, on the occasion of her trial and divorce from the Earl of Essex. His signature stands third to that celebrated declaration and certificate of the corporal purity of the countess, exhibited at the trial and divorce, which it pronounces ecclesiastically. In 1615 he attended King James during a journey made by that monarch to his ancient hereditary kingdom of Scotland. The journey was a prosperous one for Bishop Neile. Whilst with the king in Scotland, the see of Durham again became vacant by the death of Bishop James, and Neile had interest enough to obtain the preferment for himself. Whilst he was Bishop of Durham he was also clerk of the royal closet; in which capacity he is believed to have assisted in the compilation and composition of the celebrated "Book of Sports," the intent of which was to discourage the notions of the Puritans respecting the observance of the Christian Sabbath.\*

\* The following is the king's declaration, in reference to this subject, dated the 24th May, 1618:—"That for his good people's lawfull recreations, his pleasure was, that after the end of divine service, they should not be disturbd, lett'd, or discouraged from any lawfull recreations; such as dancing either of men or women, archery for men, leaping, vaulting, or any such harmless recreations: Nor for having of May-games, Whitsun-ales, or Morrice-dances, and setting

In 1625 Charles I. succeeded to the throne, and now began to shew themselves the effects of that dilapidation of the feudal revenues of the crown, derived from the land, which commenced under the troublous reign of Henry VI.; and was one of the causes of the spoliations under Henry the eighth and Edward the sixth; which had driven Queen Elizabeth to farm out monopolies and to various other shifts to obtain an ordinary revenue; and which now helped to drive the Stuart family into those illegal and arbitrary courses that ended so fatally to themselves.

With Charles I. the obsequious and courtly Bishop Neile soon became as great a favourite as he had been with his father. He had already given his theological sanction to the divine right and non-resistance doctrines of Filmer and Laud; and in all else he was equally obliging to his royal master. One of the first acts of the new monarch was to grant to his Queen Henrietta, for life, all fee farm rents due to the crown from lands within the bishopric. To this no objection seems to have been raised within the palatinate, and the grant was issued under the privy seal, March 4, 1626. It gives away fee farm rents at Derlington, Edredacres, Auckland, Easingon, Sudbergh, Coatham, Mundeville, Middleham, Gateshead, Hart, Hartlepool, Lumley, Pelton, Chester-le-Street, Tanfield, Birtley, Urpeth, Elwick, and Binchester. In 1627 Neile was translated to the see of Winchester; and, in 1631, he was made Archbishop of York, a dignity which he held for nine years, dying in 1640, just three days before the meeting of the Long Parliament, an event which he had too much reason to dread.

Bishop Neile's private character seems to have been in many respects amiable; but of his public conduct it is impossible to speak with respect or approbation. Educated and patronised by the family of Cecil, his first lesson was subservience to arbitrary sway; and to this strange tenet, and the still stranger one of a divine right inherent in certain families to rule the rest of their species, he adhered through life, and was a bitter and savage persecutor of those who called them in question. That he might by possibility sincerely believe that which he taught may be true; but it must ever be questionable whether even sincerity in opinions

up of May-poles, or other sports therewith used, so as the same be had in due and convenient time, without impediment or let of divine service: And that women should have leave to carry rushes to the church for the decorating of it according to their old custom; withal prohibiting all unlawful games to be used on the Sundays only, as bear-bating, bull-bating, and (at all times in the meaner sort of people by law prohibited) bowling."

like those of Bishop Neile can be admitted as an excuse. As a prelate he was munificent and generous. He was kind to his clergy; fatherly to his chaplains; and friendly to those who agreed with his party. He was at much expense in adorning both the palace at Auckland and the castle at Durham, and King Charles, who with all his faults was a prince of much taste, whilst entertained here by Bishop Morton, in his progress down to Scotland, praised highly Bishop Neile's improvements. He was succeeded, on his translation to York, by

#### BISHOP GEORGE MONTEIGNE, 1627—1628.

On the translation of Bishop Neile to Winchester, in 1627, he was succeeded by George Montaigne, Bishop of London. This prelate held the see only for a few months. It is possible he was translated thither on account of his courtly opinions, in which he seems almost to have rivalled his predecessor, having been deeply censured, when Bishop of London, for licensing and recommending a sermon, preached by one Dr. Sibthorpe before the judges at Northampton, in which it was broadly asserted that the king was absolute master of the lives and properties of all his subjects.

Like Bishop Neile, though full of pernicious theological opinions, Montaigne was a munificent prelate, and expended his revenues liberally for church purposes. In 1628 he was made Archbishop of York, and died soon after his translation.\*

#### BISHOP JOHN HOWSON, 1628—1631.

On Bishop Montaigne's being translated to the Archbishopric of York, John Howson, then Bishop of Oxford, was elected for the see of Durham. He was educated at Oxford, of which university he became vice-chancellor, and seems to have been considered not only a learned man, but a good theological controversialist by James the first, who ordered his polemical discourses to be printed. He appears to have kept the

middle course, combatting Calvinism and the Puritans on one hand, whilst he argued against the Popish doctrines of Bellarmine on the other. When translated to Durham by Charles the first, he was an aged man; he died in 1631, in London, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral.

#### BISHOP THOMAS MORTON, 1632—1659.

Howson was succeeded by Thomas Morton, Bishop of Lichfield, in 1632, the king having till then received the revenues of the bishopric. This prelate was born in the city of York, in 1564, of respectable parents. The rudiments of his education he received there; and at the proper age was sent to Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by great diligence and much ability. He took orders, and in 1598, became rector of Long Marston, in the county of York, where he behaved with great courage during the ravages of the plague, 1602. About this time, he also proceeded to Germany as chaplain to Lord Eure, and visited most of the German universities. In 1606 he became doctor of divinity and one of the royal chaplains, when he was promoted by James I. to the deanery of Gloucester. In 1616 he was made Bishop of Chester. At this time the controversies between the church and the Puritans ran high. Bishop Morton, however, took the pacific and moderate course. He used every means to conciliate Nonconformists on one side, whilst on the other he discouraged that desecration of Sunday, to which, in the estimation of the Puritans, the Book of Sports contributed.

In 1618 he was translated to Lichfield, where he acted in the same moderate and sensible manner. Amongst other good acts he preserved a poor woman from being put to death as a witch, and detected the imposture of a boy, Bilson, who pretended to be possessed of a demon or evil spirit, but whose knavery the enlightened bishop thoroughly exposed. In 1632 he

\* The following somewhat apocryphal account of Montaigne appears in Gent's History of York, p. 82:—"The inhabitants of Cawood, by tradition, shew the house where he was born, and tell us, that his mother was a beggar woman, who travelling with her son George to Lincoln, seemed to follow her occupation in that city and the adjacent villages; but the lad carrying the bag, and one time eating more than what his mother was willing to allow, ran away from her, fearing a severe correction; when coming to a gentleman's house in the neighbourhood of Cawood, he took compassion on him, first ordered him to attend his kitchen, and perceiving his bright parts, gave him an equal education with his son, which put him in the road to ecclesiastical preferment. In process of time he became bishop of Lincoln, and made enquiry for his mother, who happening to open a gate through which his lordship was to pass to that city, recognised and tenderly

embraced her, and ordered that care should be taken of her during life. When the see of York became vacant, many were the candidates that put up for it. The king being in suspense to whom to give it, sent to Montaigne to ask his advice, how to clear the difficulty. The bishop modestly answered, 'If his majesty had faith as a grain of mustard seed, he might say to this mountain, be thou removed into the sea, and it would obey.' The king replied, 'miracles were ceased, and what had faith to do in this point?'—"To convince your majesty to the contrary, (said the bishop) be only pleased to say to this mountain, (pointing to himself) be thou removed into yonder see, (alluding to York) I am sure your majesty will forthwith be obeyed.' The king smiling, and taking the hint, 'Why then, Mountain, (saith he) I will remove thee;' and accordingly sent him down lord archbishop."

was translated to the see of Durham, where the equity and moderation of this excellent man's character quickly became conspicuous.

With respect to renewals of leases and the amount of fine proper to be levied on such occasions, the notions of justice entertained by this good bishop were very remarkable, and we fear little imitated. On such occasions he himself never interfered, but left the settlement between himself and his tenants to four gentlemen of the neighbourhood of the land of which the lease was renewable; and by their independent decision the bishop was bound. In cases of shipwreck, up to that time by a rude and inequitable custom, the wreck was claimed *in toto* by the bishop as Prince Palatine. The terrible injustice of thus adding prescriptive pillage to misfortune was manifest to the liberal mind of Bishop Morton, who accordingly in all such cases, contented himself with a mere nominal acknowledgment, to preserve the right for his successors, if they chose to exercise it. In cases of *felo de se* he also refused to take the forfeited estate, as law then allowed him to do as well as custom. On the contrary, he always took care that the valuation should be moderate, and then compounded for a fourth part only. In some cases he remitted the whole forfeiture. In cases of wardship he was equally liberal.

With all this liberality as to the bishop's own revenues, his munificence was very great. He found out deserving young men of talent, and at his own expense sent them to the university where he was himself educated, and maintained them there. Indeed, in the cause of education he was active in every way. To the library of St. John's-college, Cambridge, he gave books then valued at five hundred pounds. He endowed a grammar-school at Bishop Auckland; and also set on foot a plan for augmenting the value of the smaller livings in his gift, in order that men of more learning might fill these benefices. In this he met, as might be expected, with great opposition both from the Puritan party and the holders of lay impropriations within the diocese,

\* In the early part of the year 1841, was discovered amongst the ancient records of the city of London, at the Guildhall, a contract between King Charles I. and the members of his privy council on the one hand, and the city of London on the other; by which the monarch seems to have made over to the corporation of London, certain large tracts of land within the bishopric of Durham, by way of mortgage, as security for loans of certain sums of money, amounting in all to £300,000 of the money of that day. That the lands so mortgaged must have been bishop's lands is manifest enough, inasmuch as the crown neither had, nor could have, lands of its own within the bishopric which it could so pledge, under any colour of law, unless it were some of the forfeited manors of which, after the Reformation,

whom he moved to aid him in this certainly patriotic measure; and if he failed, the failure is not to be laid at his door, but to be attributed to the temper of the times, which then ran very adversely to any augmentation of the influence or means of the church.

Like Bishop Tunstall, his individual virtues were insufficient to save an establishment which the vices and follies of its principal members were then fast bringing into the gulph of ruin. To the excellent Bishop Morton, however, no part of the fate of the church must be attributed. If the virtue of our prelate could have preserved it, saved it would have been by Bishop Morton. Providence, however, in its inscrutable wisdom, ordered otherwise.

In 1633, Charles I. made that journey to Scotland, the chief object of which was the prosecution of those insane schemes which ultimately destroyed the monarchy and his own life. On passing through the bishopric, the unhappy king was sumptuously entertained by the bishop, when the former took occasion to praise the deeds of the bishop's predecessor Neile, adopting as the pretext, the alterations made by Neile in the castle at Durham. Had he acted by the advice of such men as Bishop Morton, his fate might have been different. As it was, the distractions of the period had nearly affected the interests of the bishopric in a very singular manner;\* but times were now approaching in which, even the excellent conduct of a prelate like Morton, was but as dust in the balance against odium that at length bore, with irresistible weight, against the church.

The Scottish Presbyterians, now driven to desperation by the avowed design of the despotic monarch, and his equally despotic favourite Archbishop Laud, to force episcopacy upon the Scotch nation, had taken up arms to resist by force that which remonstrance could no longer avert. As they now had with them the sympathy of a large portion of the English nation of all ranks and degrees, and as the infatuated king, obstinate in resisting the just desires of his parliaments, was now

the crown deprived the prince bishop, who claimed them as palatine. This document is quite perfect and bears, not only the signature of the king, together with the royal seal, but also the signatures and seals of the Duke of Buckingham and other members of the privy council of that period. It appears that the king never being able to repay this loan, these lands were afterwards sold by the corporation of the city of London, and form now portions of the estates (leasehold or freehold) of some of the great proprietors of coal in the county of Durham. The corporation of London at that time, could not of course have the most remote idea of the mineral wealth that lay under the surface of these apparently poor lands, which in modern times would probably, in a single year, have paid off the whole of the royal mortgage.

unable to raise money to pay an army strong enough to oppose them, the struggle speedily came to an end.

In 1640 the Scotch Presbyterian army, well equipped and commanded by the veteran general Lesley, traversed Northumberland without resistance being attempted, and crossed the Tyne at Newburn, despite the feeble opposition of Lord Conway. The skirmish there showed that even the troops in the pay of Charles fought unwillingly. The resistance made at Newburn-ford indeed, scarcely deserved the name; and Lord Conway seeing himself out-flanked, retreated precipitately to Durham, and from thence into Yorkshire; leaving the town of Newcastle, with all its magazines, and the city of Durham to be occupied by the victorious Lesley.

In the midst of the panic, the bishop not wishing to put himself in the power of the Presbyterians, retired to his castle of Stockton, and from that place into Yorkshire, whither he was quickly followed by the dean Balcanquhall, who was highly obnoxious to the Scotch Presbyterians, being suspected of the authorship of a very strong declaration against them, which the king had imprudently put forth.\* The seizure of the then strongly fortified town of Newcastle, together with the royal magazines, now brought the affairs of Charles to a crisis. The Long Parliament met, and a negotiation with general Lesley was immediately opened, which had the effect of stopping his march southward.

From Yorkshire Bishop Morton proceeded to London, in order to attend the house of lords: but so obnoxious had the bench of bishops become, that notwithstanding his known moderation and excellent character, he had a narrow escape from the violence of the people who surrounded the house of lords. The Puritan was now the popular and dominant party; and they had as little toleration for the episcopal bench as some of its mitred occupants had shewn them.

In December 1641, the moderate and excellent Bishop Morton, having, with eleven other of the bishops, been prevailed upon to sign a protest against some of the proceedings of the house of commons, was accused of high treason and committed, by a vote of the house, to the custody of the usher of the black rod. In the evening of the same day being brought, with his brethren, to the bar of the house, they were committed to the Tower, "until the pleasure of the house was further known."

From this order, however, the Bishops of Durham, Lichfield, and Coventry, were humanely excepted, in consideration of their great years and ill-health, and

\* The flight of "Doctor Bokanko," as he was called, formed the subject of many jests and scoffing ballads; "as great a coward as

were placed in the keeping of the gentleman usher. This charge was not, however, proceeded with; and after a short detention, the bishop was liberated and suffered to reside in privacy at Durham-house, whence he afterwards retired to Durham, living in seclusion and pursuing his studies, during the sequestration of his diocese, which was still continued.

The good bishop's misfortunes, however, were not at an end. In 1645, being ordered by the house of commons to deliver up the palatine seal, he refused; and he was again committed to custody, from which he was only released after some months detention, during which the revenues of the see were totally alienated, and in lieu, a stipend of eight hundred pounds per annum, allotted him, which, however, not being specially charged on any fund, was never paid. In 1648, he was ejected from Durham-house, where he had remained in straitened circumstances, and he took refuge with the Earl and Countess of Rutland. He afterwards lived with captain Saunders in Hertfordshire, and Mr. Rotheram in Bedfordshire; and lastly with Sir Christopher Yelverton of Northamptonshire, by whose son (to whom he acted as tutor,) he was supported until his death, in 1659, at the venerable age of 95 years.

Like Bishop Tunstall, he was too good for the revolutionary times in which his lot was cast. He was moderate and mild in his theological views; philosophical in his modes of thinking; beneficent in disposition; and liberal and just in his dealings: but all these virtues could not preserve him from sharing in the ruin of a church which his example, if followed, might have saved.

#### THE SEE DISSOLVED.

When James the first succeeded to the English throne and was waited upon by Robert Cecil, the second son of Lord Burleigh, it is recorded that the statesman assured his Scotch majesty, that "he would find his new subjects as easily led as asses, and needing no bridle but their own long years." This speech no doubt helped to make him Earl of Salisbury. Patient, however, as the English people have always been under oppression, and easily conciliated or baffled by the finesse of their rulers, even the astute Robert Cecil went here too far. The Stuarts were not contented with ruling by finesse, but insisted upon an open, barefaced, acknowledged despotism. Re-action was therefore at last created; the bitter commentary of Salisbury was falsified; and the crown and church brought down to the dust.

Doctor Bokanko," is a Durham proverb to this day. From all this ridicule, however, the good bishop escaped.



The Presbyterians, who were now the most powerful party, were, however, as little tolerant of religious or political opinions opposed to their own, as were the Papists or the Anglican high-churchmen. They accordingly lost no time in abolishing episcopacy, and in appropriating to other purposes the bishop's lands and those of the capitular bodies. The bishopric of Durham, of course, was one of the first dealt with, being one of the richest; and it was dealt with in no stinted measure. The palatine privileges were accordingly extinguished by an ordinance of parliament. The palatine officials were displaced, and the entire legal and ecclesiastical duties of the bishopric put into other hands. In particular, the ancient courts of palatine judicature were declared to be abrogated; an act was passed for holding assizes in the usual manner, and for making the sheriffs of Durham accountable, like other sheriffs of counties, to the government: the fines on renewals of leases and all other feudal or legal commutations, were also ordered to be levied before the courts of common pleas at Westminster.

The most sweeping ordinance of all, was that for "the sale of bishop's lands for the use of the Commonwealth," made in 1646. It first abolishes and abrogates the names, titles, styles and dignities of all the archbishops and bishops; and then appropriates and vests in the hands of trustees therein named, the first of whom is the then Lord Mayor of London, the counties palatine and all the episcopal honours, manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments; and lastly, reciting that bishops of Durham have hitherto exercised, as counts palatine, certain franchises, liberties, and jurisdictions, called *Jura Regalia*, it vests them in the trust-commissioners, absolutely without a power to delegate, alienate, sell, or dispose of them to any other person.

In virtue of this instrument, large parcels of the lands of the bishopric were sold; and as the account of these sales has been preserved, and is both curious and interesting, it is here given. It will be seen that the amount in the money of that day is £67,524 14s. 11½d. which is equal to perhaps half a million in the money of the present time.

	1647.	£	s.	d.
Oct. 18. Certain farms parcel of Houghton-le-Spring manor, sold to Adam Sheppardson for ..	352	0	0	
Feb. 2. Houses, shops, and waste ground on Tyne bridge, sold to Francis Alder for ..	59	2	6	
Mar. 8. Bishop Auckland manor, to Sir A. Hasilrigge	6102	8	11½	
22. Manor of Ivy Church, co. Wilts, and Alderbury, and £200 a year out of Durham House, parcel of the sees of Durham and Sarum, to Sid. Bere and Ferd. Parkhurst ..	7280	2	4	

Mar. 24. The fee farm of £40 a-year out of the new exchange, called Britain's Burse, to the Earl of Salisbury ..	480	0	0	
Stockton Manor, to William Underwood and James Nelthorpe ..	6165	10	2½	
1648.				
Apr. 19. Several parcels of Gateside manor by Tyne bridge, sold to James Baylis for ..	63	15	10	
May 10. Lands in Northallerton to John Wastell and James Danby ..	102	10	0	
Northallerton manor, sold to William Cave for	1453	6	8½	
June 9. Two third parts of Tanfield Moor coal mines, sold to Richard Marshall for ..	91	16	0	
Third part of Tanfield colliery, to Arch. Lovett for	17	6	8	
Dec. 8. Several oxgangs in Osmotherley, co. York, to Thomas Todd ..	186	17	2	
15. Lands in Sowerby, Osmotherley, Northallerton, &c., to Robert Medcalfe for ..	1081	7	3¾	
Mar. 7. Crayke manor, to Sir Thomas Widdrington and Thomas Coghill ..	1163	8	2½	
24. Part of Wolsingham manor, to John Emmerson	406	13	4	
1649.				
May 2. Durham Castle to Thomas Andrews, Lord Mayor of London ..	1267	0	10	
30. Parcel of Wolsingham manor, to Richard Marshall ..	158	11	8	
June 29. Lands in Northallerton manor, to Thos. Lassels	553	17	3	
Several lands in Northallerton, to Robert Medcalfe ..	289	0	3	
Sep. 21. Frankland Wood Park and colliery, with the meadows in Durham Moor and Gateside, and tolls of the town of Gateside, sold to Thomas Redger for ..	2559	2	0	
Nov. 9. Bishop Middleham manor, to Thomas Hasilrigg, Esq. ..	3306	6	6½	
Sunderland Burrough, and the manor of Houghton-le Spring, sold to Geo. Fenwick	2851	9	6	
1650.				
Apr. 5. Easingwood Burrough, to Sir Arthur Hasilrigg	5833	9	9	
Bedlington manor and Choppington farm, sold 21st Jan. 1649, and again in 1650, to Robert Fenwicke, Esq. ..	1296	0	5½	
May 31. Parcel of Northallerton and Whiston Cliffe, parcels of the sees of Durham and York, sold to Moses Jenkyns ..	113	0	4	
Parcel of Northallerton manor, to Henry Darley	1215	1	1¾	
June 1. Parcel of land in Rivehope, sold to George Fenwick, Esq. ..	2091	16	3	
Wolsingham manor, to Sir Arthur Hasilrigge	6764	14	4	
July 27. Howden manor, sold to William Underwood and Thomas Coghill for ..	5192	15	0	
Mar. 24. Easington manor, sold to Walter Boothby, Esq.	8528	2	3	
1651.				
Apr. 18. Durham Burrough and Framwelgate, sold to the corporation of Durham for ..	200	0	0	
May 2. Two parcels of land near Durham, to Richard Marshall ..	8	13	4	
Northallerton Burrough, to Henry Darley and John Wastell ..	237	3	2	
Mar. 12. Several parcels of land on Tyne bridge, sold to Francis Alder ..	52	5	8	
				£67,524 14 11½

In addition to this, a design was also set on foot, and afterwards nearly carried out by the Protector Cromwell, for founding a college at Durham, an account of which is given elsewhere. Cromwell dying before the institution of the new college could be completed, it was again feebly taken up by his son Richard, during his short-lived shadow of power, but left it in so imperfect and unformed a state, that it fell to pieces at the Restoration.\*

During the Protectorate it is also to be noted, that the county of Durham for the first time sent representatives to parliament; a privilege, singular to relate, little esteemed in these times, when members were paid for their services by their constituents, and when the kingdom, being governed principally under the old common law, the necessity for new statutes was little, and excepting votes of occasional subsidies, the business of parliament was uninteresting. In the first parliament, summoned by the Lord Protector, Henry Dawson represented the county. The city was excused sending a member. In the Protector's second parliament, Robert Lilburn of Thiekley-Punchardon, and George Lilburn of Sunderland,† were members for the

county; Anthony Smith for the city. In the third parliament under the Protectorate, Thomas Lilburn of Upperton, and James Clavering of Axwell, were the representatives of the county. For the city, Anthony Smith again sat. The Protector did not live to call another parliament; and his son Richard was destitute of the talent and energy which could alone control the unruly elements of an anomalous and revolutionary government. After a short period of almost anarchy, the Restoration succeeded.

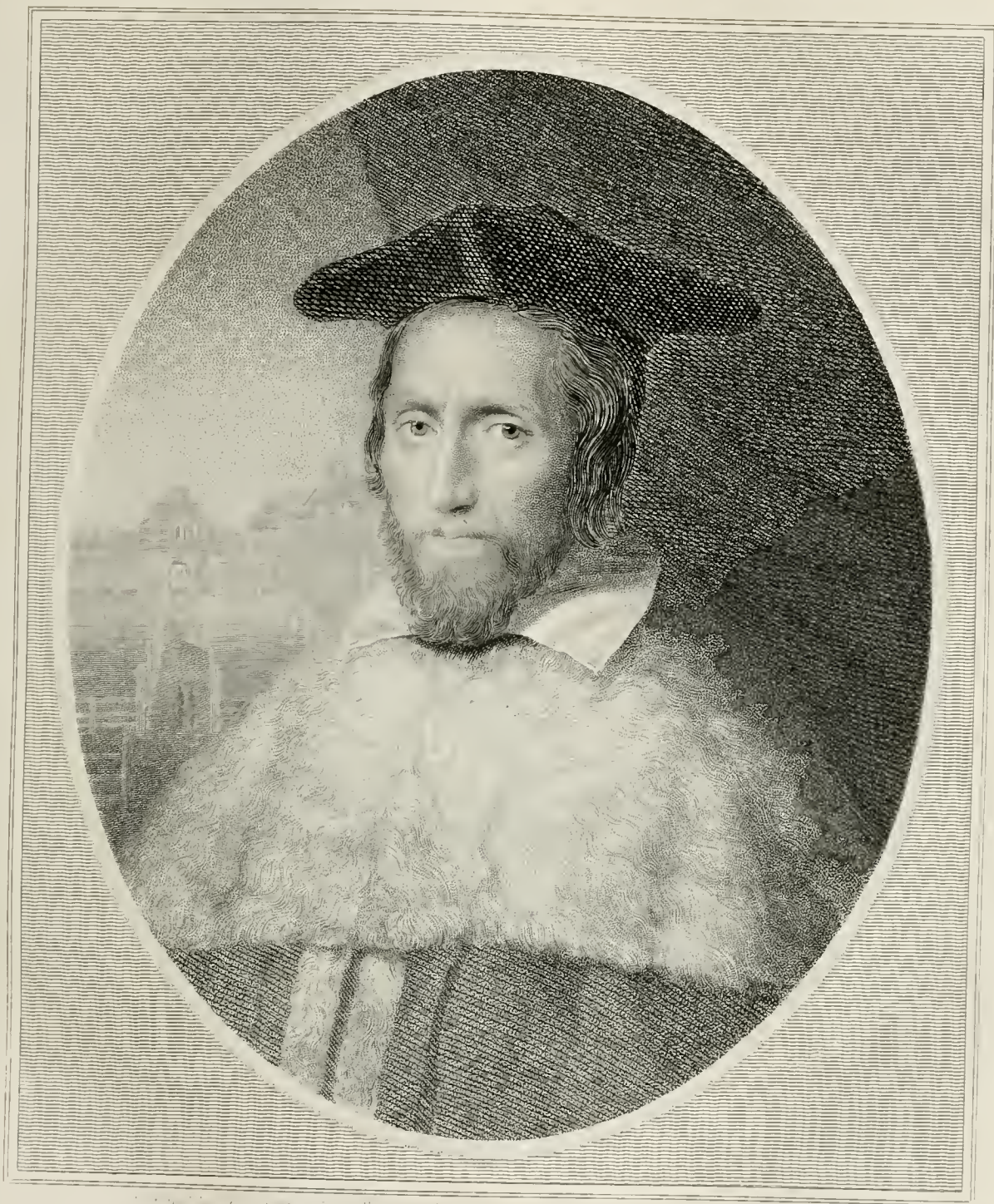
#### BISHOP JOHN COSIN, 1660—1671.

The Restoration having now been brought about, John Cosin was elected to the bishopric, and consecrated 2nd November, 1660. He was a native of Norwich, and educated in the free-school of that city. His father was a man of some little property, and died whilst his son was yet young. He left behind him, however, enough for the maintenance of his widow and infant son, who accordingly in due time, was entered at the university of Cambridge, at Caius-college, where he took the degree of fellow. Being noticeable both with respect to learning and general ability, Cosin attracted

\* It appears that the new college was so far on foot, that it proceeded to confer degrees; but the universities of Oxford and Cambridge remonstrating by petitions, Cromwell suspended this power.

† COLONEL JOHN LILBURN.—The family of Lilburn was an ancient house, and were then settled at Thiekly Punchardon in the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland, Durham. George Lilburn, the first member for Durham, was a merchant adventurer of Sunderland, where he alone acted as magistrate, and accordingly was returned as knight of the shire to the Protector's first parliament. Nephew to this George Lilburn, and brother to Robert Lilburn, was the celebrated colonel John Lilburn, one of the staunchest of republicans, and certainly one of the bravest and most resolute of men. He it seems had early joined the promoters of the principles of those who, in the slang of that era, were called Roundheads or Puritans. As early as 1636, having carried over to Holland to be printed some free spoken tracts written by the physician Doctor Bastwick, he was brought before the infamous court of Star Chamber, but refused to take the oath to answer all interrogatories, even so as to accuse himself. He was accordingly, for this "contempt of court," whipped through the streets, from the Fleet to Westminster, set in the pillory, fined £500, and imprisoned "for life." Under this savage sentence Lilburn received above five hundred lashes from a heavy knotted scourge, and was then placed in the pillory, his shoulders streaming with blood. Lilburn, however, was invincible by tortures. Whilst on the pillory he addressed the people, who fully sympathized with him on the cruelty and injustice of this treatment, to which he was subjected because he refused to violate all maxims of common law, by becoming his own accuser. On this the court (then sitting) ordered him to be gagged, but he still gesticulated and stamped with his feet to shew the people he would speak if he could. On being carried back to his dungeon, he was heavily ironed; and endured so much ill treatment, that it is marvellous how he survived for four years until the meeting of the Long Parliament, by whom he was liberated. During the conflict

with the king, Lilburn was equally daring. On one occasion colonel Lunsford, a creature of the crown, menacing the people in Westminster-hall, Lilburn drew his sword, and being joined, resisted force by force. For this offence (at most a riot or assault) he was arraigned before the house of lords for his life, but after some discussion as to the nature of his act, dismissed by the house. On war actually taking place between Charles and the parliament, Lilburn volunteered as a Parliamentarian, and served as a captain of infantry at Edge Hill. At the conflict close to London, near Brentford, he greatly distinguished himself, and by his stubborn bravery, with a force of only seven hundred men, he saved the artillery of the parliament's army, and prevented the king's entry into London, which at one time seemed inevitable. In this conflict Lilburn was made prisoner; taken to Oxford, tried for high treason, and condemned to death. Refusing all submission, and denying that resistance to arbitrary acts was treason in English law, he was only saved by the threat of parliament to retaliate if he were put to death. This threat suspended his execution, and he found means, or was suffered to escape. On Cromwell's designs being suspected, Lilburn took up the pen and attacked him and his adherents, as subverters of liberty as surely as the royalists. For this tract he was imprisoned on a charge of "sedition;" but so popular was he, that it was deemed prudent not to press the charge. After the death of the king, he again opposed Cromwell so powerfully, that at length he was arraigned for treason, and tried in 1649. The jury, however, were so impressed by his defence that he was acquitted, to the great displeasure of the ruling powers, who at length contrived to have him banished for an alleged offence against Hazlerigg, one of Cromwell's officers. Cromwell was now paramount, and possessed of almost absolute power; yet after the dissolution of the parliament, Lilburn returned from banishment; was again tried for his life, and again acquitted by the jury, amid the acclamations of the people. There is an engraving of him prefixed to the account of this memorable trial, which took place in 1653.



THE REV. AND JOHNSON COSIN, D.D.

*First Bishop of Durham 1668*



the attention of the Bishop of Lichfield and also that of the Bishop of Ely, each of whom offered him the place of librarian. The offer of Overall, then Bishop of Lichfield, he accepted, and became his librarian and chaplain.

In 1619 the bishop died, but his chaplain was immediately noticed by the courtly Neile, who had then arrived at the mitre of the palatinate of Durham, and who at once appointed him as his domestic chaplain, and soon after made him prebendary of the tenth stall. During the time he was prebendary of Durham, a period of thirty-six years, there is reason to believe he constantly resided and discharged the duties of his office with punctuality and liberality, keeping much hospitality. In 1624 he became Archdeacon of York for the East Riding, succeeding there his father-in-law, Dr. Blakeston, and in 1626 he was collated to the rectory of Brancepeth. About this time he became acquainted with Laud, White, Montague, and other divines opposed to the doctrines of the Calvinists, to whom his book of "Private Devotions," now published, gave great offence, introducing as it did, in some mitigated way, the greater part of the dogmas of the catholic church according to Rome.

After this time his advancement was regular. He now became doctor of divinity, in 1636 was made master of Peterhouse, and in 1640 dean of Peterborough by the king, who had already selected him as one of his chaplains. A time of adversity for the adherents of high church principles was, however, now imminent. Whilst a prebendary of Durham and active in the diocese, he had been one of the persecutors of another of the prebendaries, Smart, who had preached in the cathedral a sermon, then called seditious, being an invective against the Roman Catholic rites and all who favoured them: for this and other similar violent discourses, Smart, who appears to have been an enthusiastic but honest zealot, was dispossessed of his livings and degraded. As a matter of course, he became a martyr for the Puritans, who supported him accordingly. The year 1640 gave Smart the opportunity to retaliate on his enemies, and he lost no time in letting Dr. Cosin feel his power. He petitioned against him for papistical practises; and by the house of commons a committee was appointed to inquire into his conduct. The end was, that he was sequestered from all his preferments,

In order to prevent Cromwell proceeding further against Lilburn, his brother Robert became security for his quiet behaviour, and he settled at Eltham, in Kent, where he died in 1657, at the early age of thirty-nine. In religious sentiment he inclined to Quakerism; in politics he was sternly republican. As to the acts of John Lilburn,

and soon after impeached before the house of lords for papistical practices, and for enticing young persons into popery. This charge, however, could not be sustained, and it was accordingly dropped. Cosin's opinions, nevertheless, soon brought fresh troubles upon his head. In 1642, the king having retired to York, Dr. Cosin was instrumental in sending to him the plate of the university. This act raised so great a storm against him that, being now ejected from the university, and declared unworthy of holding any office of trust, he retired to France, where the queen then was, and where, as one of the chaplains to the Protestant members of the queen's household, he received a small pension.

It is said that whilst in exile Doctor Cosin resisted all advances made him by the Romanists; and that he uniformly held correspondence with French Protestants rather than Catholics. Be that as it may, as a sufferer for royalty and the high church, he was, on the Restoration, made Bishop of Durham, when he set himself to work to restore the ancient ecclesiastical order, and to ingratiate himself by great munificence.

To recount even the acts of Bishop Cosin in this way would amount almost to a tedious recapitulation, so generous was he in restoring and improving. He repaired the castle at Bishop Auckland, or rather re-built it, and also completely repaired the castle at Durham. He restored the bishop's house at Darlington; and, what was much better, endowed two hospitals; one at Durham for eight and another at Auckland for four poor persons. On Palace-green adjoining the Exchequer at Durham, he founded a library, to which he gave a large benefaction in books. At Cambridge, where he was educated, he rebuilt the east end of the chapel at Peterhouse, and added a noble gift of books to the library; endowing besides eight university scholarships. These are only a small portion of the munificent acts of Bishop Cosin, but of these he unluckily partly frustrated the good effects by one impolitic step.

It has been already stated, that during the Protectorate, the Lord Protector Cromwell issued writs for representatives to serve in parliament both to the county and to the city of Durham; each of which accordingly sent members. The Restoration was brought about without a single stipulation for the retention of any real benefit that might have arisen from the changes made

opinions of course vary; but his integrity and courage have never been impeached, even by his most determined political opponents. He appears to have been one of those spirits who will concede nothing, and who are hence ever at variance with a world made of compromises.

by the Long Parliament, or for the removing of any of the actual evils that arose out of the confusions of the times. By this means both revolutions were rendered useless. The evils done by the Long Parliament in the total abolition of the commuted feudal services and the introduction of indirect taxation, which fell chiefly on the industrious people, still remained. The benefit to the County Palatine of sending representatives to parliament was dropped. The freeholders of the bishopric, however, soon saw the disadvantage of this return to their former unrepresented state, and attempts were made to get restored the privilege ceded by the Lord Protector. These attempts Bishop Cosin resisted; and by doing so he fell into odium which, on other accounts, he did not merit.

It is difficult to conceive the bishop's reasons for this impolitic course. The regality of the Palatinate was for all practical purposes at an end. Little remained but a few empty forms; and with these the sending of members to parliament hardly interfered. The bishop, nevertheless, persevered, and he had immemorial usage on his side. The freeholders had only reason and common sense to oppose to precedent; and, as might be expected, these allies were not at first powerful enough to gain the cause. During Bishop Cosin's life-time, Durham remained unrepresented; but he was now an aged man, and the tortures of an incurable disease (calculus), under which he suffered much during his latter years, soon wore him out. He died in January, 1671, but the necessities, or rather the profligacy of the crown, kept the see vacant until 1674, when it was given to

#### BISHOP NATHANIEL CREWE, 1674—1721.

Nathaniel Crewe was the fifth son of John Lord Crewe of Stene, in Northamptonshire, who was enobled by Charles II. after the Restoration. He was educated at Lincoln-college, Oxford, where he seems to have imbibed not only the learning but the strong political opinions then taught at that celebrated university. Having passed through the offices of rector of Lincoln-college and dean of Winchester he was, in 1671, made Bishop of Oxford, still holding *in commendam* the rectorship of Lincoln-college and the living of Whitney. His extreme opinions both political and theological seem to have recommended him to the favour of the imprudent but sincere James, Duke of York, afterwards James II., whose marriage with Maria of Este, his second wife, was celebrated by Bishop Crewe.

How far the prelate gave in to the Romanist notions

of his patron cannot be precisely known; but if we are to argue from his obsequiousness under all the ill-judged acts of the unfortunate James, and the favour shown him by that monarch, it may be safely inferred that his compliances must have been very extensive. James never dissembled much his own decided preference for the old form of religion, and his hatred to the whole of the opinions and deeds of the Reformation; nor would he favour any one who defended them. Yet Bishop Crewe was not only selected to celebrate his nuptials with the catholic Maria of Este, but to baptize also his first child by that princess, Katharina Laura; and it was by the interest of the Duke of York, in the following year he was translated to the see of Durham.

If we are to trust the reports of contemporaries, Bishop Crewe's compliances to obtain this rich see were the reverse of creditable. Charles the second had, during the interval between 1671, when Bishop Cosin died, and 1674 when Bishop Crewe was translated thither, paid the revenues of the bishopric, or a large part of them, to his natural son, the ill-fated and weak Duke of Monmouth. Compelled by public opinion to fill up the vacancy, he now obliged his brother, the Duke of York, by appointing his favourite the Bishop of Oxford; but before he could obtain possession, it is believed he had to agree to pay over to Mrs. Elcanor Gwynne, an actress, who was now one of the king's public and acknowledged mistresses, a sum of six thousand pounds, as a *douceur*. Of his conduct as Bishop of Durham during the remaining years of Charles the second, little is recorded; certainly nothing to his disadvantage. As a private person his character seems to have been not unamiable, nor is there any reason to believe that he would neglect or violate his ordinary duties as a prelate.

In 1685 Charles II. was, in the midst of his licentious pleasures, suddenly struck down by apoplexy, and succeeded by his brother James, Duke of York, the patron of Crewe, and now James the second. The conduct of the king soon showed that he was determined to imperil himself and all who should adhere to him, rather than not restore the ancient form of religion to which he was so attached. Prudence or policy, his arbitrary, weak, and rash temperament, led him to despise. The insanity of his projects was perfectly manifest to the more sensible even of his Catholic advisers, but never to himself. When the Catholic religion was restored by Mary, the policy of Cardinal Pole dictated the compromise of suffering the holders of the alienated church lands to retain the estates they had grasped; but for

this policy James was a bigot too sincere and too self-willed. He was determined, not only to restore the ancient form of religion, but to restore to its ministers all its confiscated property; and to perform this impracticable act he adopted the (for him) ridiculous expedient of a universal toleration of all sects. Thus, at one blow, he alienated the adherents of the church of England who did not, at that time, profess to tolerate dissent; alarmed the landed aristocracy, most of whom held church property and who were the arbiters of the nation; it being reserved for the financiers of the revolution to give the ascendancy to the monied rather than the landed interest; and dissatisfied his Romanist adherents, to whom toleration of schismatics was even more abhorrent than to the Anglican churchmen. In all these insane measures Bishop Crewe went with the king; his obsequiousness being an over match for his common sense.

The king, perceiving the bishop was ready to go all lengths, made him a member of the privy council and dean of the royal chapel; and soon after he was made one of the famous ecclesiastical commission, the acts of which led directly to the overthrow of the misguided James. In all the vexatious and illegal proceedings of that body, Bishop Crewe seems to have taken a part; and in this course he proceeded, until it became manifest that a revolution was close at hand, when he withdrew from the council board and endeavoured to make terms with the very bishops in whose imprisonment he had been instrumental. In a few weeks the Prince of Orange landed, and the unfortunate king, as abject as he was self-willed, fled the realm, when Bishop Crewe was base enough to attend the convocation that met to alter the succession, and to vote there that the throne was vacant by the king's flight, and ought to be filled by William, Prince of Orange, and his wife, the daughter of the abdicated king.

All this tergiversation, however, failed to procure for Bishop Crewe the favour of the revolutionary government. He was excepted out of the general pardon granted by William and Mary, and in consequence was

\* This will, which bears the date of 1720, after providing for the expenses of his funeral and bequeathing some legacies to private friends, devises to John Montague, then rector of Lincoln-college, William Lupton, a prebendary of Durham, and Thomas Eden, another prebendary of Durham, the manors of Bambrough and Blanchland; including the advowsons of the two livings of Bambrough and Shotley; and all his other manors, advowsons, messuages, mills, mines, quarries, rents, services, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, lying in and about Bamborough, Blanchland, Thornton, Sunderland, Shorfton, Heatham, Bradnell, Berwick, Burton Newham, Bradford, Fryars Lueker, Warringford, Monsin, Warrington, Tuggle, Budle, Sheldon, Hathery-burn, Shotley, Westhaugh-

so alarmed that he absconded, and it is said for a short time was in France: but finding that the new government was wise enough not to persecute such of the adherents of the Stuart line as acquiesced in the Revolution, he reappeared and made his peace with the new government. Upon Bishop Crewe, however, even the lessons of experience were lost. During the latter end of Queen Anne's reign, the Tories being for a time in favour, he was unwise enough to re-embark upon the troubled ocean of politics, and became one of the defenders of the high church defender of divine right and passive obedience, Doctor Sacheverel, whom and whose cause he advocated in the house of lords.

On the demise of Queen Anne and the accession of the house of Hanover, Bishop Crewe retired to his diocese, and following the steps of Bishop Cosin, tried to recover popularity by acts of singular munificence. Amongst other acts of this description, deserves to be noted his conduct as to the forfeited estates of Mr. Forster, his brother-in-law. The bishop's second wife was sister to this ill-advised gentleman, who, joining in the rash enterprise of the Earl of Derwentwater and others in 1715, forfeited his estates, which lay principally in the vicinity of Bamborough, in the county of Northumberland. On these estates being offered for sale by the government, Bishop Crewe bought them, and ultimately applied them to charitable purposes.

His benefactions to Lincoln-college, where he was educated, were very liberal; and he also laid out large sums in improving and beautifying the palace at Durham and the other episcopal residences. In these and other similar works, this prelates later years were all employed. By the death of his two elder brothers without heirs, he, in 1691, had succeeded to the title and estates of Lord Crewe of Stene, in the county of Northampton. But the bishop also was childless, and at his death, in 1721, the title of Crewe became extinct.

His last will and testament is certainly an extraordinary document, in its distribution of property for charitable uses.\* It seems to have been elaborately and

head, Easthaugh-head, Easthaugh-foot, Edmondshill, Houndsdon, worth, Holy Island, and Norham, in the counties of Durham and Northumberland, *in trust*, for various uses there set forth. These uses are all charitable and they are very multiform. They consist of some annuities to dependants; sums for building schools; foundations of scholarships; augmentations of various small rectories, vicarages, and curacies within the diocese; also sums for catechising; added salaries for schoolmasters; foundations of charity schools; and, finally, he leaves to the university of Oxford, the characteristic bequest of four original portraits of Charles and James the second and their queens. The will of course provides for the constant renewal of the trustees in case of death:—and on the whole it is a magnificent bequest.

studiously calculated to rescue his memory, if possible, from the stains which he could not but be conscious his political conduct must have left upon it. History and the tribunal of posterity cannot, however, be so bribed; and Nathaniel Lord Crewe must, by impartial thinkers, always be included amongst those too conspicuous examples, of which this country has seen so many, of men, in high stations and of estimable private character, betraying a total and disgraceful want of public principle, and an apparent ignorance not only of their duties as citizens but of their honour as trustees of the public weal. In his adherence to the rash, self-willed, and ill-starred James II, throughout his ill-advised career, and in his ultimate desertion of his royal patron when adversity overtook him, he had some illustrious companions. No after-virtues can, however, excuse his conduct on that occasion, nor hide the total dereliction of all manly or honourable feeling which those acts of his life evince.

There is every reason to believe that, to the very last, he retained the opinions of the earlier years of his life; a consistency which would not have been dishonourable, had his actions squared with his thoughts.\* He was contented, nevertheless, to hold his bishopric under those whom he considered as usurpers; and having himself voted the throne to be "vacant," he appears to have held only a dubious allegiance to the only claimants who could fill it, after the event which he himself helped to bring about.

#### BISHOP WILLIAM TALBOT, 1721—1730.

To Nathaniel Lord Crewe succeeded William Talbot, Bishop of Salisbury, who was enthroned in December, 1721, and received at once the whole of the temporalities, which was not often the case with a new bishop. The father of Talbot was a native of the city of Lichfield, and was a member of a family well and highly connected. He himself was born at Stourton, in Staffordshire; and at fifteen years of age was admitted a commoner of Oriel-college, Oxford; this being in the year 1694. He soon became master of arts; and being admitted to holy orders he married, depending for preferment upon the interest of his relative Charles Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who was an adherent of the government of William III., now king. With such aid his promotion was sure; and he in a short time was presented with the deanery of Worcester, which was

\* The story goes that, when dying, almost the last words he addressed to his chaplain, Richard Gray, who attended upon him were—"Dick, Dick, don't go over to them!" A piece of advice which came with a peculiarly ill grace from the mouth of the expiring and time-

vacated by Dr. Hicks then dean, who preferred poverty to submission to the revolutionary government. Dean Talbot was now admitted to the degree of D.D., and being patronized by Archbishop Tillotson, was permitted to preach before the queen, and in due time raised to the bishopric of Oxford, of which he took possession in 1699. On the accession of the Hanover family, in the person of George I., he was made dean of the chapel royal, and in 1715 he succeeded to Dr. Burnett in the see of Salisbury, which he held till the death of Nathaniel Lord Crewe, in 1721. He did not, however, make his public entry into his diocese until July 1722.

The first cares of Bishop Talbot seem to have been bestowed upon the revenues of the see. Under his auspices a bill was introduced into the house of lords and passed by their lordships to enable bishops to grant leases of mines. It was entitled "An act to enable archbishops, bishops, colleges, deans and chapters, hospitals, &c., &c., to make leases of their mines, not having been accustomed to letten, not exceeding the term of XXI years, without taking fines on granting or renewing the same." The bill sets forth that there are divers mines of tin, lead, iron, coal, and other ores in the honours, manors, lands, and *wastes and commons* parcels of the possessions of the archbishopricks, bishopricks, &c., which, *not having been commonly letten*, the said prelates, &c., were disabled to make leases thereof to the great loss not only of the church but the public. The bill then goes on to enact and grant power to the said spiritual persons to make leases of *all manner of mines*, &c., limiting the term to XXI years, without fines on renewal, and saving all timber, &c., as heretofore.

This bill raised, as was natural, a great commotion amongst the copyholders and ancient leaseholders of the bishopric of Durham, of which the mineral riches out-go the wealth of the surface. Up to the time of doctor Talbot, it seems that the bishop and dean and chapter had been accustomed, whether legally or not, to lease out, and receive, and expend or appropriate the rents arising from the mineral wealth lying under their uninclosed moors or wastes. But to the minerals lying beneath the surface of bishopric lands held by copyholders or ancient leaseholders, they hitherto preferred no claim. This bill, therefore, if passed into a statute, would have settled a hitherto unsettled right to royalties of vast value; and settled it by handing it over to the

serving bishop. The tale, however, is somewhat apocryphal; and it reads very like many of the scandalous anecdotes, partly gleaned amongst the sweepings of the court and partly invented, by that inveterate scandal-monger, Horace Walpole.



bishops and deans and chapters, who had hitherto neither attempted to lease nor even made claim to the minerals lying under the surface held by the copyholders and ancient leaseholders of the bishoprics. This step seems to have alarmed the whole country; and in the county of Durham especially the excitement was excessive; for, although the enormous value of the coal royalties was not then dreamed of, nor the lead royalties estimated at their value, yet enough was known to assure the copyholders and leaseholders that the right to these royalties was worth any struggle in their power to make, and a determined struggle they made accordingly. The opposition seems to have been altogether conducted in behalf of the Durham copyholders and leaseholders, by Sir John Eden, one of the members for the county. It was successful. So many alterations in the bill were made by the commons, that its supporters deemed it best to abandon it for the time, and to trust to future policy for establishing the claim.

That this conflict should bring the bishop into much odium, and confer popularity upon Sir John Eden was quite inevitable. Opinion, on this occasion, took a visible shape, however, and the triumphant member on returning to his constituents was met by a cavalcade of the gentry, freeholders, copyholders, and leaseholders, to offer him their thanks and congratulations. This spontaneous effusion the bishop was ill-advised enough to parody; and he procured for himself accordingly the attendance of a similar cavalcade, who met him on the border of the bishopric, in 1723, and conducted him to Durham, which city he entered with thirty coaches in his train.

To the dislike occasioned by this not very apostolical exhibition, his subsequent conduct added much. Having a majority of his friends amongst the prebendaries, he proceeded on his own authority, confirmed by a vote of the chapter, to make leases of the description objected to, trusting to the want of power in individual leaseholders to contest the point: and to the irritation, caused by this aggressive step, he again added, by proposing to the chapter to raise the amount of fine on all renewals, setting the example personally by augmenting the fine on renewal of all bishop's leases.

In this state of contention with the holders of property under the church, Bishop Talbot continued until his death, in 1730, at his house in Hanover-square, London. He left behind him the character of a grasping and worldly man, of extravagant and luxurious habits. To the embarrassments caused by his extravagant life his large family added; and from these his son, who was a clever and successful lawyer, was obliged more

than once to extricate him. As a prelate nothing can be said in his praise; and on his private character it is not requisite further to enlarge. He was succeeded by

#### BISHOP EDWARD CHANDLER, D. 1730—1750.

Edward Chandler was a native of I. . . . . of his parentage little seems to be known. . . . . in the church he appears to have owed, in a considerable degree, to his literary and theological talents, which were respectable. He began life, after taking holy orders, as chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester, through whose influence he became rector of St. Nicholas's, Worcester, and vicar of Prees in the county of Salop. In 1696 he was nominated a prebendary of Lichfield. Having taken the degree of doctor of divinity he was, in 1706, made one of the prebendaries of Worcester, and soon after that a prebendary of Salisbury; holding also the rectory of Wem in Shropshire. In 1717 he was made Bishop of Lichfield, and from Lichfield, in 1730, he was translated to Durham.

Whilst Bishop of Durham his conduct appears to have been exemplary and liberal. He was never suspected of selling any of the patent offices in his gift as palatine, and when occasion required it he was beneficent and charitable. Amongst other good actions, he gave a large sum in augmentation of the fund for the widows of poor clergymen; and various sums in augmentation of some of the smaller livings in his diocese. Bishop Chandler died, in 1750, of a lingering and torturing disease (calculi), by which, in his later years, he suffered extremely. He probably owed much of his success in the church to his learning and controversial ability. The age in which he lived was remarkable for several erudite attacks upon the general truth of the Christian scheme; and in opposing these assailants Bishop Chandler distinguished himself. His "Defence of Christianity from the Prophecies of the Old Testament," in reply to Collins, a celebrated sceptic of that time, was considered very masterly, and attracted much attention. He seems to have been intimate with many of the learned men of his time; and amongst others with Lowth, who was also an opponent of Collins. Bishop Chandler was married to Barbara, eldest daughter of Sir H. Briggs, by whom he had three daughters.

#### BISHOP JOSEPH BUTLER, 1750—1752.

After the death of the eminent Bishop Chandler the absence of King George the second, who was then in his Hanoverian dominions, caused the see to remain vacant for two months. In September 1750, however,

on the king's return, the recommendation of Queen Caroline, who was a person of much talent and address and a patroness of learning, brought about the translation from Bristol to Durham of Dr. Joseph Butler, one of the most celebrated men that ever held the see.

Joseph Butler was born in 1692, at the little town of Wantage, in Berkshire; and was the son of a respectable and worthy shopkeeper of that place. His father was a Presbyterian: and having the sagacity early to discover in his son the evidences of talent of a high order, it was his determination to educate him for the dissenting ministry and to make him a preacher amongst the Presbyterians. For this purpose he was first placed at the endowed grammar-school of his native place, of which the Rev. Philip Barton, a clergyman of the church of England, was then master. Having gone through the usual grammatical course at this school, he was removed to an academy, chiefly frequented by the children of dissenters, at Gloucester; and afterwards to a seminary at Tewkesbury, where he studied divinity in all its branches, including of course that portion of it which more properly belongs to moral philosophy or metaphysics.

The progress made by young Butler in these profound enquiries soon began to attract attention, and in due time exhibited itself in a very remarkable manner. A little before this time the celebrated divine and metaphysician, Dr. Samuel Clarke, had published that famous "Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God," upon which his great reputation is founded, but of which some portions have given rise to much controversy. Amongst others, young Butler entertained strong doubts as to the logical soundness of some of the arguments of this certainly extraordinary treatise; and so strongly was he impressed with the truth of his objections, that on November the 4th, 1713, he addressed a letter to Dr. Clarke, embodying his doubts. The keen logical power, vast depth, and great metaphysical acumen displayed in this communication, joined to its singular modesty and candour, strongly attracted Dr. Clarke's attention, and he replied to it. This was the beginning of a philosophical correspondence, which was printed and annexed to the subsequent editions of this celebrated work, where it stands a monument of the early development of the genius of Bishop Butler.

This correspondence, to which Butler owed in great part his after success in life, was at first anonymous on the part of Butler. The transmission of the letters and the receipt of Dr. Clarke's replies, were managed by Mr. Secker, a fellow pupil of Butler. On the conclu-

sion of the correspondence, however, Dr. Clarke was acquainted with the name and pursuits of his young correspondent; and so deeply was he impressed with the talent and worth of the character of the young student that he proved his friend through life; and by means of talents of a similar order, obtained the means of displaying that friendship in act and deed.

Whether the change which, about this time, took place in Butler's mind, with regard to the claims of the episcopalian and Presbyterian forms of religion, is in any part to be attributed to his literary connection with Dr. Samuel Clarke, is not known. Clarke himself was by no means an orthodox divine, in the rigid meaning of these words. His exposition of the scripture doctrine of the Trinity, leaned to that modification of orthodox Theism which is known as "Arianism," a laxity of doctrine at that time very common amongst the church of England divines. To this tenet young Butler never seems, however, to have in the least leaned; and therefore the candid and natural conclusion is, that his preference of the church of England episcopalian form to that of the Presbyterian Calvinistic form, arose from his own unaided and single consideration of the subject. When this preference was made known by Butler to his father, it caused great uneasiness in the mind of that worthy man; nor was it until his son had argued the question with more than one of the most eminent Presbyterian divines of that day, that the elder Mr. Butler was reconciled to this decision of his son. Finding him, however, immovable in his opinions, the kind parent acquiesced in that which he could not approve, and sent his son accordingly to Oxford, where he became, in 1714, a commoner of Oriel-college.

At college he formed another friendship both highly honourable and very useful to him. This friend was Edward Talbot, second son of the Rev. Dr. Talbot, Bishop of Oxford, Salisbury, and lastly of Durham. After a short stay at college he was admitted to holy orders; and it is said his first ministration was to assist his friend Talbot, who now held the living of Hendred, near Wantage, Butler's native town. Being now in orders he was, by means of the joint recommendations of his two reverend friends, Talbot and Clarke, appointed, in 1718, preacher at the Rolls'-chapel, an honourable position for a man so young. It is an extraordinary fact, and a proof of the estimation in which his character and genius were held, that the Rolls'-chapel appointment was given three years before he took, or could take, any university degree. As a preacher at the Rolls'-chapel he continued until 1726, when he

published a volume of sermons delivered by him at that place. Before this, that is to say in 1721, he had been presented by Talbot, Bishop of Durham, to whose notice he had been recommended by his now deceased friend Edward Talbot, to the rectory of Haughton-le-Skerne; and in 1725 to the rich living of Stanhope in Weardale. His presentation to this extensive and rich rectory was the occasion of his final abandonment of the office of preacher at the Rolls'-chapel; and he now devoted his whole time to the ministrations of his benefice, and to the various duties consequent upon such a cure.

The constitution of Dr. Butler was originally delicate, and his health was never robust. For those recreations which more ordinary men might have found in a wild and remote district like that of Stanhope, he had no taste. His turn of mind, when not employed in the active duties of his rectory, led him to dwell on those profound and abstracted studies, under the stress of which the strongest intellects have bent; and it is said that he occasionally suffered so severely from the want of that highly cultivated society to which he had been always accustomed, and from the melancholy brought upon him by profound and too constant study, joined to the solitude in which he lived, that his friends became alarmed, and exerted themselves to procure for him some appointment, which might again draw him into that society for which his mind was so eminently adapted. This arrangement so desirable for Butler, was at length effected by the good offices of another of his early friends, Mr. Secker, who, being appointed one of the royal chaplains, seized an opportunity to mention the rector of Stanhope and his great talents, of which she was already aware, to Queen Caroline. The queen

had fancied he was dead, and would hardly be persuaded that it was not so; for not content with Secker's evidence, she asked the same question of Dr. Blackburne, who wittily replied, "No, madam; but he is buried!" This conversation, together with Mr. Secker's continued services, probably led to the change which now came over the life of the retired and melancholy scholar and metaphysician.

Charles Talbot, one of the sons of Bishop Talbot, and brother of Butler's early friend Edward Talbot, was now made lord chancellor; and Butler's name being mentioned to him, he at once made him his chaplain, and sent for him to come to London. This invitation the rector of Stanhope gladly accepted; and, travelling by way of Oxford, took his doctor's degree, preparatory to seeing the chancellor. One of the prebends of Rochester being vacant, it was presented to Dr. Butler, by Talbot; and it was arranged that one-half the year should be passed at his rectory of Stanhope, and the other half at London and at Rochester. This change in Dr. Butler's life took place in 1733, and it was followed by his appointment, by Queen Caroline, to the office of clerk of the royal closet, which gave him constant access to her majesty, who had the talent to appreciate his great learning and the acuteness of his genius.

Thus happily placed in a position congenial to his mind and literary pursuits, the result of his meditations and labours at Stanhope were given to the world. In 1736, soon after he became clerk of the royal closet, he presented the queen with a copy of his celebrated treatise, "The Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature."\* This book is held to be, and deservedly so, one of the

\* Although the wonderful ingenuity and vast astuteness of logic which characterise this work are universally admitted, certain objections have been taken to the scope of its reasoning, which it would be unfair to pass over in silence. Its object is to show that the difficulties which beset the scheme of revealed religion have a strict analogy with those which beset natural religion, and hence ought no more to stand in the way of our belief in the former than in the latter. This position is no doubt a highly ingenious one; but it has been doubted whether its foundation is really secure and whether it does not admit too much. It must be no doubt admitted, as Dr. Butler assumes, that in every view of natural religion there *are* difficulties. But then it must also be admitted, say the objectors, that the evidence of natural religion being applied directly to our senses, we believe that evidence intuitively, and in spite of difficulties, which though they may puzzle us cannot neutralise our own senses. Thus in nature there are many facts, thus far unaccounted for and setting all hypothesis at defiance; but this cannot prevent our belief in the beauty and order of creation. Now the evidence for revelation is not of this sort. It does not appeal directly to our senses, but rests on testimony and the credit due to sacred history; and one of its objects may be

inferred to be the clearing away of those dark places with which natural religion is obscured. If, therefore, revelation in its turn presents similar difficulties, it becomes a question, say objectors, *what* is gained? And if a revealed religion may have difficulties, in the abstract insuperable and yet be true, it becomes another question whether this is, also, not admitting *too much*? For if this mode of reasoning be applied to the systems of religious faith taught by Zoroaster and Mahomet, it would be difficult to show on what principle they could be peremptorily rejected: the evidence for them and the difficulties attending them being of the same sort. Upon the whole, therefore, it seems probable that Bishop Butler's "Analogy" puts too much weight on the external and too little on the internal evidence of the truth of Christianity, which in a manner *proves itself*, by the simple beauty and truth of its own morality. Dr. Butler's treatise, however, must ever stand in the first rank of answers to those reasoners who quarrel with historical evidence because its proofs are not of the same sort of certainty that is involved in mathematical proof; and who, if they are consistent, must assert that events, in the abstract highly improbable, are really incapable of being proved by human testimony at all; a conclusion so staggering as to give pause to the boldest logician.

most ingenious and exquisitely logical works ever composed on the subject of revealed religion. It immediately procured for its author a high reputation; and though his royal patroness Queen Caroline died in 1737, was the cause of his rapid rise to the highest dignities of the church. The queen, in fact, in conjunction with lord chancellor Talbot, had so effectually recommended Dr. Butler to the notice of George the second, that in 1738, the year following her death, he was raised to the see of Bristol, and in 1740 made dean of St. Paul's. Bishop Butler deeming that the possession of the rectory of Stanhope was incompatible with the due discharge of his duties as bishop and dean, at once resigned it; on which the king soon after made him clerk of the royal closet, a post which was left vacant by the demise of the Bishop of Hereford. The duties of this office he discharged until October, 1750, when the death of Bishop Chandler vacated the see of Durham, which was immediately bestowed on Bishop Butler, as a fitting reward for his great virtues and equally great talents. It was said, at the time, that Dr. Butler had "flown to Durham in a cloud of metaphysics;" so unexpected by many was his translation to this rich see, which, however, he was not long fated to enjoy.

Bishop Butler's first and last charge to his clergy was delivered at his primary visitation in 1751, and thenceforward spent his time in doing good. He was a liberal promoter of charitable institutions, and to the infirmaries at Bristol and Newcastle, gave large benefactions. He visited his poor as well as dignified clergy, enquired into their wants, and promoted their welfare in every possible way. He was also of opinion that the hospitality of the bishopric ought to be supported; and he set apart three days in each week on which he entertained the gentry and clergy of the diocese, a duty which he performed with much gracefulness, and great though unostentatious liberality. On the beautifying of the principal episcopal residences he also expended much money; and so munificent were his ideas in this respect, and so little was his personal love of money, that whilst Bishop of Bristol he was believed to have expended in this way more than the whole revenues of the see, his own expenses being covered by the income arising out of his other preferments. In the midst of this wordly prosperity his health, in 1752, showed indications of a rapid decline; and being advised to try the Bath waters, he proceeded thither. His case was, however, soon seen to be hopeless; and he expired at Bath on the 16th June, 1752, in his sixtieth year, universally lamented, and probably without an enemy in the world.

Of the character of this admirable man and great genius, it is not easy to speak in too high terms of praise. His private character was that of a learned, modest, and retiring student; all of whose tendencies were amiable. Simple and unostentatious in his habits, riches to him were only a means of doing kindness, and at the same time gratifying that taste for rational munificence and measured hospitality which he cherished through life. His charity was very great; to those who differed with him in sentiment he exhibited no spleen; his benevolence was extended to all whose virtues deserved it, without reference to their opinions, prejudices, or prepossessions: and as he never married nor knew the wants of a family, his beneficence expanded itself unchecked by private or personal considerations. His literary character consisted of a union of vast acuteness, logical skill, deep learning, and good sense, which nothing could obscure. His theological opinions were moderate, and were the natural result of his character. To the speculations of Dr. Samuel Clarke, Whiston, and other theological writers of the time, he gave no countenance; and he obeyed the traditional teaching of the church so far, in what he deemed cardinal points, that by some he was fancied to be inclined to popery, though from the superstitions with which papists are charged he was remarkably free. In fact, the mind of Bishop Butler was, in reality, above fanaticism or mysticism of any kind. His conclusions were those of a reverent, humble, and modest reasoning power alone; and this kept him free from superstition on one side, or unreasonable or arrogant scepticism on the other. At the same time it is evident, that of the value of a rational belief in the doctrines of Christianity, superadded to that natural religion, to the dictates of which all men capable of reflection must yield obedience, he was fully sensible; and that in him this belief was both sincere and profound. As Bishop of Durham, little time was allowed him to exercise those virtues, for the display of which so fine a field was now opened to him; and if he regretted his too early severance from all earthly ties at all, he showed that this regret arose alone from his premature loss of such an opportunity for doing good.

As a theological and metaphysical writer, Bishop Butler must always stand high. In the church of England, Dr. Samuel Clarke and Dr. George Berkeley, the celebrated Bishop of Cloyne, are alone his equals; and in the whole circle of moral philosophy it would not be easy to point out his superior. His sermons partake somewhat of the metaphysical character of his other

writings, but they are very admirable. He was upon the whole, perhaps the most illustrious bishop that ever filled the episcopal throne of the palatinate; and as such let him be honoured.

#### BISHOP RICHARD TREVOR, 1752—1771.

On the death of the excellent Bishop Butler the see was immediately given to Richard Trevor, at that time Bishop of St. David's, who was translated to Durham and received the temporalities of the see in the December of 1752. Bishop Trevor was descended from an ancient and powerful Welch family; and was the younger son (the fourth) of Thomas Trevor, who was created by Queen Anne Baron Trevor of Bromham, in the county of Bedford. His mother was Ann Welding, widow of Sir Robert Barnard, Bart., who married Lord Trevor as her second husband.

Richard Trevor was born in 1707, and received the rudiments of his education at the endowed school of Bishop Stortford, in Hertfordshire. He went from thence to Westminster-school, and from that school was entered as a gentleman commoner at Queen's-college, Oxford. He, however, gained a fellowship for All Souls'-college in the same university; and, on taking his degree of master of arts, was presented by his half brother, Sir Robert Barnard, to the living of Houghton, in Huntingdonshire; and, in 1735, was made a canon of Christ Church, and next year took the degree of doctor of civil law. In 1744 he was first raised to the episcopal bench, being presented to the see of St. David's, of which he remained bishop until 1752, when he succeeded the amiable Bishop Butler in the rich see of Durham.

Of Bishop Trevor there is nothing remarkable to record. That he was a man of competent learning and high character is evident in his venturing to come into competition with the Earl of Westmorland for the chancellorship of Oxford university; which honourable position, however, he lost by 121 votes, having the united interests of the Earls of Lichfield and Westmoreland against him. As a bishop he seems also to have been ever attentive to his duties; of a mild, tolerant, and liberal disposition, and of a modest piety. In person he was very handsome, and to all around him his

manners were kind, unaffected, and courteous in the extreme. In short, he seems to have been one of those persons whose qualifications enable them to go through the part of life respectably, without becoming eminent or remarkable in any way. He died in 1771 of a rare and singular disease; a gangrene which first showed itself amidst the tendons of the foot, but which gradually and slowly spread mortification over his whole body, resisting all the medicine that could be given to arrest or impede its fatal progress, until it poisoned the springs of life, and so ended that life.

This trying visitation the bishop seems to have borne with great calmness, serenity, and fortitude; all the time apprehending the mortal nature of his symptoms, and preparing for the end he saw approaching. He died in June, without much pain, in 1771, and was, at his own desire, buried privately at Glynd in the county of Sussex, the church of which he had rebuilt and the living of which he had augmented at his own expense. He was a modest, humble, unambitious prelate; and by his last will left considerable sums to various charities, with which he was connected, including £1000 to the college of Christ Church, Oxford.\*

#### BISHOP JOHN EGERTON, 1771—1787.

On the death of Bishop Trevor, the see was bestowed upon John Egerton, who was translated thither from that of Lichfield. He was a man of high connexions and of good family, being the eldest son of Egerton, Bishop of Hereford, and grandson of the Earl of Bridgewater; his mother, Lady Elizabeth Ariana Bentinck, being a sister of the Duke of Portland. He was born in 1721; and having studied at Oriel-college, Oxford, was admitted, in 1745, to holy orders by Hoadley, the well-known Bishop of Winchester. As soon as this was done, he was presented by his father with the rectory of Ross, in Herefordshire; and in 1746, being still a young man, he was made a prebendary of Hereford cathedral. During the same year he became one of the royal chaplains; in 1750, he became dean of Hereford, and in 1756 was raised to the episcopal bench as Bishop of Bangor. In this see he continued until 1768, when he was translated to Lichfield; whence, in 1771, he was moved to the rich diocese of Durham.

\* Mr. Allan, in 1775, issued from his private press a "Sketch of the Life and Character" of this worthy prelate, in which he speaks in raptures of his virtues, and says he answered in everything to St. Paul's description of a Christian bishop. By his will, he bequeathed no less than £3450 to the following charitable uses, viz.:—to the Newcastle Infirmary, £500; to Durham and Auckland, for the relief

of the poor, £200; to the parishes of Glynd and Beddington, in Sussex, and St. George's in London, each £50 for the poor; to Christ Church-college, Oxford, £1000; to the corporation for relief of clergymen's widows, £500; to the Westminster Infirmary and Small Pox Hospital, each £300; and to the Society for Propagating the Gospel, £500.

The bishopric was, at that time, one of the theatres of those party disputes, which, at last, under William Pitt, the second son of the great Earl of Chatham, gave the reins of power into the hands of the tory party for nearly half a century. To calm down the violent animosities caused by this struggle for power and patronage, was Bishop Egerton's mission; and he seems to have performed it with some success. He avoided, in his intercourse with the resident gentry, all party distinctions. He conferred favours on both sides, where he could do it with a good grace; and, in a great measure, healed up the feuds which the jarring pretensions of families, eager for station and emolument, create in their greatest bitterness. To enable any man to do this, liberality of disposition, conciliatory manners, and calm equanimity of temper were the requisites; and these gifts Bishop Egerton seems to have possessed. Amongst other things he was both liberal and active in rebuilding, on what was at that time deemed a handsome scale, the bridge over the Tyne, between Gateshead and Newcastle, which was swept away in the extraordinary inundations of 1771.

Bishop Egerton enjoyed the see for seventeen years, during which he was deservedly popular. He died in London in 1787. He seems to have been an amiable rather than an able man; and to have seen the propriety of keeping himself aloof from the party passions which raged after the accession of George the third. In all the collisions, caused by the attempted expulsion of Wilkes from the house of commons, by the wicked and disastrous American conflict, and by the strange struggle of the coalition of Fox and North with the second William Pitt, he preserved an entire neutrality; and by this excellent line of conduct preserved his influence as a prelate and his comfort as a gentleman.

#### BISHOP THOMAS THURLOW, 1787—1791.

Bishop Egerton was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Thurlow, then Bishop of Lincoln, who by the influence of his brother, the famous Thurlow, then lord chancellor, was immediately translated to Durham. He was the second son of the Rev. Thomas Thurlow, of Ashfield,

\* The Rev. Thomas Thurlow, the father, was a man of poor parentage and deficient education. After the rise of his eldest son, Lord Thurlow, to the woolsack, some parasite, to curry favour with Thurlow, attempted to prove that he was a scion of a family of high pretensions in the county of Suffolk, and not of the origin usually assigned to him. But the chancellor, who to great ability added a full equivalent of rough, plain speaking, put down the attempt, at once, with a "Psha! psha! psha! all the world knows that old Thurlow, the carrier, was *my* grandfather."

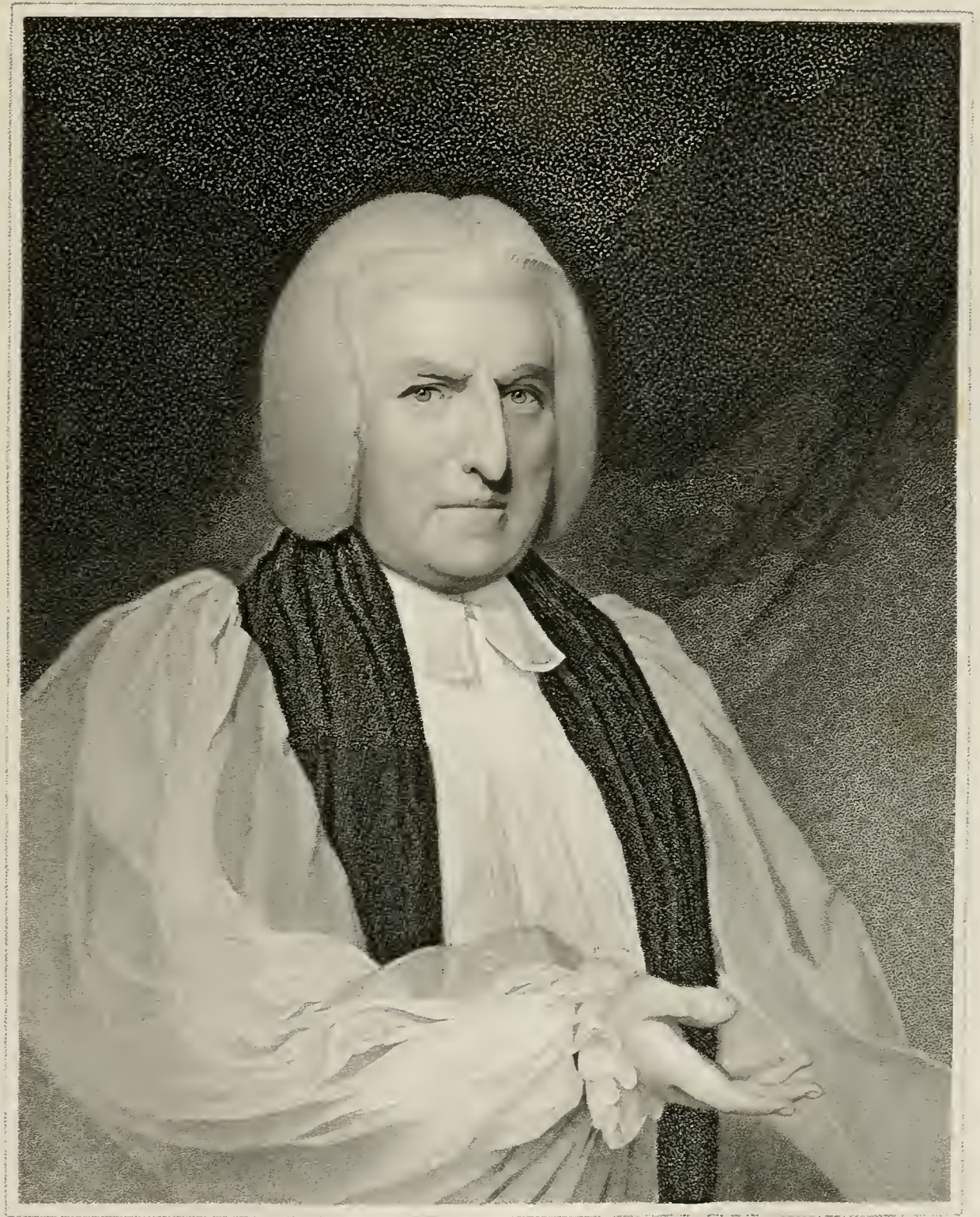
in Suffolk, a poor clergyman, but who lived to see his eldest boy a lord chancellor and his second a bishop.\* Of the early history of Bishop Thurlow very little is known. That he ever rose above the station of a country curate or vicar of some low living, must be attributed to the great energy and vast legal talent of his celebrated brother, lord chancellor Thurlow. In 1771 he seems to have been made a fellow of Magdalen-college, and to have held for a short time the valuable rectory of Stanhope in Weardale. In 1773 he was made master of the Temple, and in 1777 dean of Rochester. In 1779 he was at length raised to the episcopal dignity, and was made, by the influence of his brother, Bishop of Lincoln, as well as dean of St. Paul's, which he held with his bishopric.† In 1787 he was translated to the see of Durham, which he held only for four years. He died in London in 1791, which was about the close of his brother's career. Of his conduct as a prelate there is little to be said. Remembering his own origin he is represented to have been kind to poor clergymen of merit; but his preferments were obtained late in life; and in the bishopric of Durham, during the short period for which he held the see, his conduct seems to have been of that sort which, if it commands no great praise, at all events brings down no blame. He was succeeded by

#### BISHOP SHUTE BARRINGTON, 1791—1826.

Bishop Shute Barrington was the sixth and youngest son of John Lord Barrington, a nobleman whose title was conferred upon him by King George the first. The first Lord Barrington was descended from the family of Shute, some of the members of which had played rather conspicuous parts on the side of the parliament, during the civil wars under Charles the first. The name of Barrington he took together with a large jointure from a relative, before he was created an Irish peer under the title of Lord Barrington.‡ He was a man both of political and literary talents; and amongst others was one of the opponents of the well-known deistical author, the learned Anthony Collins, with whom he seems to have been intimately acquainted.

† It is said that when the new bishop, who was in manner a pedantic, formal man, waited, on his elevation to the episcopal bench, upon lord chancellor Thurlow, he commenced—"My Lord, I have called to thank your Lordship, &c.," which the irritable chancellor cut short with a loud "Psha! I think you might have said 'brother,' and be ——— to you!"

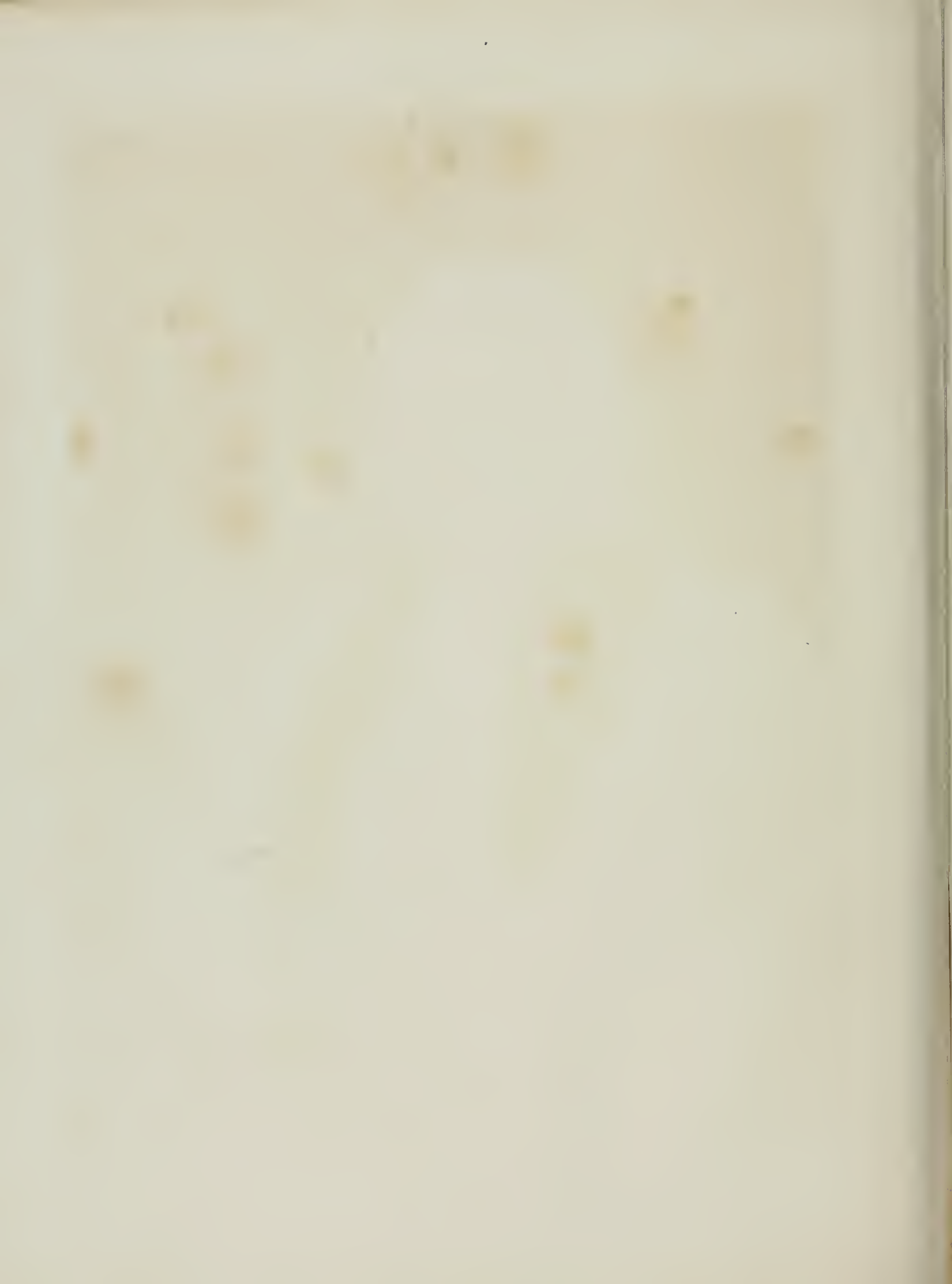
‡ He was the author of "Miscellanæ Sacra," and of an "Essay on the Dispensations of God to Mankind:" both in opposition to Collins.



Painted by A. Robertson. Miniature Painter to his  
Royal Highness the Duke of York

Engraved by Catherine Wilson Engraver to Her Majesty

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> & Right Rev<sup>d</sup>: John Barrington D.D. Bishop of Exeter





His youngest son, Shute Barrington, was born in May, 1734. In the December of the same year his father, Lord Barrington, died of injuries received by being thrown out of a carriage. By his guardians his education, however, was sedulously looked to, and at the proper age he became a scholar of Eton. In 1752 Mr. Barrington was entered as a commoner of Merton-college, Oxford; and in 1755 obtained his first degree, and soon afterwards a fellowship. In the course of the following year he was ordained by Seeker, Bishop of Oxford, afterwards of Canterbury; in 1757 he took the degree of master of arts, and having been appointed to pronounce a public oration on the occasion of the Pomfret Marbles being presented to the university, he executed his task with great applause. In 1760, George the third ascended the throne. Barrington was immediately noticed by the young king, to whom his principles were congenial, and in 1761 he was appointed one of the royal chaplains and made canon of Christ Church where he, in 1762, took the degree of doctor of laws.

He was now manifestly on the high road of church preferment; and became the successful suitor of Lady Diana Beauclerk, the only daughter of the Duke of St. Albans, whom he married. By this lady, who died in 1766, he had no issue. In 1768 Dr. Barrington was advanced to a canonry of St. Paul's and in 1769 was promoted to the see of Llandaff. In 1770 the bishop married his second wife, the only daughter of Sir J. Guise, of Rendcombe, in Gloucestershire, with whom he acquired considerable property.

About this time began the agitation against the theological canons of the church of England, which really commenced after the Revolution of 1688, when, to conciliate the dissenters who principally supported that change, numbers of persons holding very lax theological opinions were not only admitted into the church but patronised and promoted by the crown. This continued up to the end of the reign of George the second; and was the cause of the favour to such thinkers as Tilotson, Samuel Clarke, Hoadley, Whiston, and other divines, whose leaning to Arian or Unitarian tenets was not disguised. This necessity for countenancing lax or revolutionary principles, either in religion or politics, was now, however, believed to be passed; and a reaction in favour of high church and state notions, as such were termed, commenced with the new reign. This reaction was naturally met by universal irritation on the part of those who had hoped that the modes of thinking, which the events of 1688 brought into fashion, must

continue; and petitions numerously signed by persons of liberal opinions, both in and out of the church, in favour of the abolition of the subscription to the Thirty Nine Articles of the church of England, were now presented to both houses of parliament. In the house of lords these petitioners were opposed with great zeal by Bishop Barrington, who contended against the absurdity of allowing discordant opinions to be held and preached under sanction and in the name of the church. As the Barringtons on both sides were descended from dissenters, this conduct of the bishop gave rise to much bitter animadversion, which was not at all diminished by a sermon which, on the 30th of January, he was appointed to preach before the house of lords, in which all the high church and state doctrines of his speeches were repeated with additional force. The petitions of course were unsuccessful.

Bishop Barrington, in 1779, appeared upon the arena of politics as a moral and legal reformer. The crime of adultery had become very common in England, especially amongst the higher classes; so much so, that it was absolutely stated by Bishop Barrington that the number of divorces, during the first seventeen years of the reign of George the third, equalled all that could be enumerated in the whole anterior period of English history. This he partly attributed to the relaxation of the common laws as regarded this crime, which prevented the adulteress from again marrying, within a limited time, and also forfeited her dower. The proposition of the bishop was to enact the common law with additional severity, and to prevent *divorcees* from again marrying under any circumstances, or at any time. The house of lords passed the bishop's bill, which was strongly supported by the lord chancellor; but it was thrown out by the commons, on the second reading, chiefly through the argumentation of Fox, who demonstrated clearly enough, that though this measure was pretty sure to increase the immorality, it would, he contended, be powerless to check the passions of the vicious.

In 1781 occurred the death of the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. John Hume. This see, which is one of the richer sees, the minister, Lord Shelburne, wished to bestow upon Hincheliffe, Bishop of Peterborough; but in this he was thwarted by the self-will of George the third, who insisted upon its being given to "his bishop," as he was in the habit of styling Barrington. In this act, the king was no doubt moved by a feeling of justice, as he considered it, towards the Barrington family. The minister for some private reason, had a little before

this deprived the bishop's brother, Lord Barrington, of the office of postmaster general, as well as of a pension which he held at pleasure on account of some nominal service. This deed of the minister had, it seems, displeased the sovereign; and as a sort of characteristic retaliation he, by his own act, gave the see of Salisbury to Barrington.

In this position the generous, and munificent, and tasteful disposition of Barrington, soon began to display itself. The greediness of former prelates and of the capitular dignitaries of Salisbury, had suffered that most beautiful of cathedrals to verge towards a ruinous state, so sad was the delapidation, and so scandalous the neglect. It was beyond any means which the bishop possessed to repair the noble structure; but he boldly began the work, and trusted to the generosity and piety of the public to supply what he could not afford. He was successful. Whilst the work was going on, a gentleman plainly dressed called one day, and walked over the cathedral. Having expressed his approbation of what was doing, he asked for the subscription book, and to the astonishment of the official who presented it, put into his hand a bank-bill for one thousand pounds, and wrote himself in the book as donor and "a country gentleman of Berkshire." It was King George the third, who took this method of encouraging the bishop in his good work; and the anecdote is certainly highly honourable to both.

Upon the episcopal palace of Salisbury, Barrington also expended a good deal of money; and not content with attending to the mere comforts of himself and his successors, he invested six thousand pounds in aid of the alms-houses attached to the foundation, and two thousand pounds as a fund, the interest of which was set apart to be distributed amongst the poor clergy of the city.

All this practical well-doing could not, however, save Bishop Barrington from that *odium theologicum* which, like the fruit that grows by the Dead Sea, is bitter ashes in the mouth of him who is rash enough to cultivate religious polemics. About this time the doctrines of the Calvinistic Methodism of Whitfield began to make serious inroads upon the unity of the church; and this innovation was sharply rebuked by Barrington, in a charge delivered to the clergy at Salisbury. This charge was printed; and it soon drew down the strictures of the evangelical party, who accused him of endeavouring to root out the little of vital religion and piety that existed in the church. It does not appear that the bishop answered these attacks. He was content

with knowing that his doctrine was that which the great majority of churchmen, clerical and lay, then considered orthodox; and that it was a sort of happy medium between Calvinism, on one hand, and the heights of high church catholicism on the other. His literary endeavours were not, however, at this time confined to the routine of episcopal duty. He was also a contributor to Bowyers' critical conjectures on the text of the New Testament, where some judicious corrections are due to the sagacity of Bishop Barrington.

In these avocations he spent ten years as Bishop of Salisbury. In 1791 he was fated to be again translated. Dr. Thomas Thurlow, Bishop of Durham, died, and Barrington was again chosen by George the third, amongst the many aspirants, to the lucrative dignity of the conjunct palatinate and bishopric. His primary visitation took place in 1792. He was now in a position which enabled him to display fully his generous and munificent temper, and this he did through the remainder of his prolonged life.

Whilst Bishop of Durham, another of his great published charges to his clergy was made a fresh ground of offence by persons as much opposed to the dogmas of Geneva as he could be—that is to say, by the Roman catholic clergy. This charge was printed in 1801; and in it the bishop, perhaps somewhat rashly, ascribed the French Revolution of 1789, chiefly to the corruptions of the Gallican church. That the deserved unpopularity of the higher French clergy was one of the causes of that tremendous moral and political convulsion, is admitted by all. Few thinkers, however, will ascribe to it the influence which Bishop Barrington attributed to it: but, even putting the case in his own way, it still becomes a question whether these corruptions were not really and entirely the corruptions of the monarchy itself, to which the Gallican church became subservient after the time of Philip-le-Bel, and in whose misdeeds the church was, of course, compelled to share. Be this as it may, the bishop's charge gave great offence to the Roman catholic portion of the community, who, with a degree of irritation only excusable in persons subjected, as they were at that time, to slight and oppression, accused the bishop of preaching a crusade against their faith, and stirring up the expiring embers of Protestant persecution. This unhappy quarrel gave rise to a degree of exasperation that, as is usual in such cases, proved the reverse of beneficial or honourable to both parties. The catholics, on one side, accused Barrington of a fanatical hatred to them and their church, utterly incompatible with his known moderate

and gentlemanly temperament and mode of thinking; whilst, on the other, some of the injudicious friends of the bishop displayed a spirit really disgraceful to Christianity; one of them being intemperate enough to assert, in the face of the world, that "to know the Pope for Antichrist and the Romish church for the whore of Babylon, was theology enough for an orthodox churchman."

Into this polemical arena the bishop at last felt it necessary to descend; and he vindicated the general sentiments of his charge in a tract, in which he stated the grounds of the separation of the church of England from that of Rome. This performance was argumentative and calm; and proved, at all events, that the writer was free from the rancorous fanaticism attributed to him. He, however, defended the political disabilities to which catholics were at that time subjected; and painted, in strong colours, the ambitious spirit of proselytism and universal dominion, which he conceived to be characteristic of Rome; and which he considered as dangerous to the rational liberties of mankind. This treatise, as it was intended to do, stilled the bitter fury of the controversy; and the bishop, whilst he sternly adhered to his own opinions, showed that he was free from personal animosity, by cultivating the after acquaintance and entertaining at his table some of the most distinguished members of the catholic church.

That Bishop Barrington was perfectly free from that sort of personal rancour against the believers in the Roman catholic doctrines and ritual, which unpleasantly distinguishes many zealous professors of Protestant liberality, was evinced soon afterwards, in his kindness to those Roman catholic clergy who escaped the savage violence of the earlier French republicans, and found a refuge in England. To these unfortunate exiles the liberality of the bishop was great and unremitting; and in order to render his good offices still more acceptable to the objects of his bounty, he had the delicacy and good taste to employ as his almoner the well-known catholic barrister, Mr. Charles Butler. Of the influence which the Roman catholic form of religion seems so well adapted to obtain over the minds of a people, he was, however, jealous to the end of his life; and in more than one charge exhorted his clergy carefully to watch the spirit of proselytism, which is an essential of the Romish religion.

The bishop's last publication was a memoir of his brother, the second Lord Barrington, who, as a politician, had acquired some influence. In this congenial occupation he was interrupted by verbose technicalities

and studied delays of a law suit. It was discovered that the leases of extensive and valuable lead mines belonging to the bishopric, had been suffered to expire, and that no renewal had taken place, although a considerable period from the date of their expiry had elapsed. Under such circumstances a recourse to law, to recover the arrears of rent, was unavoidable, and a bill in chancery was filed accordingly. The chancellor, however, sent the question of right to be tried before the court of king's bench, when the decision was in favour of the bishop. The long arrear of rents, amounting to sixty thousand pounds, was accordingly recovered, of which Bishop Barrington, it is affirmed, declined to appropriate any portion to his own personal uses. It was expended, it is said, in the establishment of schools in the diocese, and in the foundation of a fund for the benefit of poor clergymen and their families.

Bishop Barrington, in the distribution of his extensive patronage, was remarkable for selecting men who had distinguished themselves in literature. Thus he gave, unsolicited, the rich living of Bishopwearmouth to the celebrated Dr. Paley; who afterwards dedicated to his patron his admirable work on "Natural Theology." Mr. Carlyle, who was noted for his knowledge of oriental literature, was presented by him to the vicarage of Newcastle. Faber, the author of a tract on the prophecies, was, by Bishop Barrington, placed at Stockton-upon-Tees; and to Dr. Gray, the author of the Key to the Old Testament, he gave the living of Bishopwearmouth after the excellent Paley's decease.

During the later years of his life, the infirmities of advanced age caused the bishop to live in comparative seclusion. He enjoyed, however, the society of a few select friends; and to the last retained that admiration of the beauties of rural nature which he always cherished. In his palace at Auckland he resided only for a few months; dividing his time between his seat at Mongewell near Wallingford, and a house at Worthing in Sussex, on the sea coast, to which he was much attached, and which he ultimately purchased, and settled upon a young lady, who had been adopted and educated by Mrs. Barrington.

In this tranquil manner he spent his latter years, until extreme age bringing with it a slow and painless decline, he died, without perceptible suffering, on the 25th March, 1826, being then in his ninety-second year. In his youth his constitution was deemed delicate; and by some error in diet he brought on, at an early age, that dreadful disorder the stone, for which he underwent an operation. A system of rational tempe-

rance and attention to diet, however, confirmed his really sound constitution, and enabled him to enjoy life for nearly a century.

The character of Bishop Barrington may be favourably summed up. Its features were common sense, joined to a munificent liberality of disposition. He avoided all extremes; and his theological opinions were such as were prevalent at the time when he lived, but moderately held and quietly adopted. For opinions opposed to his own he seems to have had perfect toleration, choosing himself that middle path in which most comfort and quietude are certainly to be found. From the asceticism of a St. Cuthbert or a St. Godric he was as free as he was from the fanaticism of a Whitfield or a Wesley; and averse to the dogmatic high churchism of a Horsley, he eschewed with equal care the latitudinarian speculations of the whig divines of the time of the first two Georges. Of a social disposition, with a fair amount of scholarship, and of elegant and liberal tastes and habits, he enjoyed cultivated society, and had at his table educated men of all opinions and all grades. Of the munificence of his disposition there cannot be two opinions. It was great, constant, untiring, and all-embracing: and his last will was in accordance with the acts of his whole life, dividing, in what he deemed the most equitable manner, his great property amongst his relatives and friends.

His funeral, by his own desire, was quite private; and his remains were deposited in the family vault at Mongewell church near Wallingford, a vicinity in which the bishop's private estate was very extensive, and which was one of his most favourite residences.

#### BISHOP VAN MILDERT, 1826—1836.

On the death of Bishop Barrington the see was, very unexpectedly to some, given to Dr. Van Mildert, who was translated to Durham from the comparatively poor and obscure diocese of Llandaff. He was, as his name testifies, of Dutch extraction, being the grandson of Cornelius Van Mildert of Amsterdam, a Dutch merchant, who afterwards settled in London. William, afterwards Bishop Van Mildert, was born in London in 1765, and was one of three brothers. He was the second son of Cornelius Van Mildert of Newington in Surrey, and as he outwent both his elder and younger brother in good fortune, so he exceeded them in years, having survived them both. He received the rudiments of education at Merchant Taylor's school, and was afterwards entered at Queen's-college, Oxford, where, in 1787, he took the degree of bachelor of arts,

and in 1788 took deacon's orders. Whilst yet a curate he married Miss Jane Douglas, the daughter of general Douglas; and in 1790 took the degree of master of arts, and was soon afterwards presented to the rectory of Bradden in Northamptonshire; from which he was, after a year's possession, removed to St. Mary-le-Bow, in the city of London. This living it seems he obtained in part by being chaplain to the grocers' company, in whose gift the living at that time was.

Whilst rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, he had to undergo a very singular persecution. As the law then stood any incumbent who could not show that he had resided upon his cure for a certain period of each year, was liable to be informed of, and if convicted might be made to pay certain penalties for non-residence, half of which went to the informer. This law had, in course of time, fallen into complete dissuetude and abeyance; and pluralities in the church had now become so common, that great numbers of beneficed clergymen came within the reach of this dormant but still unrepealed statute. Of this, at last, a legal practitioner, less scrupulous than his brethren, determined to take advantage; and taking his measures cunningly, he at once laid informations against many hundreds of the non-resident clergy, who thus became liable to penalties, the aggregate of which amounted to a very large sum, and must have made the informer's fortune. Amongst these was included Mr. Van Mildert, then rector of St. Mary-le-Bow. He pleaded in defence, that there was no parsonage-house; but this plea was over-ruled, and a verdict was obtained against him. It was tolerably manifest, on the face of the proceedings, that lucre and not reformation of the church was the leading motive of the informer; but whether this ought to have excused the defaulting clergymen may admit of very serious doubts. These clergymen had unquestionably taken their livings upon the condition of residence, and they had not resided. Parliament, however, decided in favour of the endangered clergy, and by an *ex post facto* law relieved them from the pecuniary consequences of the verdicts which had been obtained against them.

In 1802 and 1805, Mr. Van Mildert having been appointed to be lecturer under the will of the right honourable Robert Boyle, the founder of an annual lecture in defence of the Christian religion, he performed that duty with so much zeal and ability as well as theological learning as to attract much notice. His first reward was the vicarage of Farningham in Kent, to which he was soon after presented by Dr. Sutton, then Archbishop of Canterbury; and in April, 1812,

he was elected preacher at Lincoln's Inn, by a large majority of the benchers. He now graduated as doctor of divinity, and was appointed, on the recommendation of Lord Liverpool, to the honourable position of Regius Professor of divinity at Oxford, where his principles made him exceedingly popular. In 1814 Dr. Van Mildert preached the Bampton lecture, to which he had been chosen prior to his appointment as Regius Professor: and in March, 1819, he was promoted to the see of Llandaff, and soon after was made dean of St. Paul's.

As Regius Professor at Oxford, Dr. Van Mildert had undertaken and completed a work of some theological importance. It was an edition of the collected works, mostly polemical, of the eminent divine, Dr. Waterland, of whom Dr. Van Mildert prefixed a copious memoir. It was singular enough that it should be reserved for a Regius Professor of Oxford to collect and illustrate the voluminous works of one of the most eminent men Cambridge ever produced. This work, however, he undertook and executed with much ability, and with a zeal for orthodoxy that endeared him to Oxford. The works of Waterland are certainly remarkable. They put him at the head of all the defenders of the orthodox doctrine of the Trinity, who waged war with those Arian, Unitarian, and latitudinarian divines that flourished from the period of the Revolution of 1688, down to the accession of George the third, in 1760. That the learning as well as talent of Waterland were great cannot admit of a doubt; and to both Dr. Van Mildert did ample justice. The reputation of this work probably raised him to the see of Llandaff, into which he was inducted in March, 1819.

As Bishop of Llandaff Dr. Van Mildert seems to have conducted himself irreproachably; but notwithstanding this, the unusual step of translating him at once, in 1826, from the poor see of Llandaff to the splendid palatine bishopric of Durham, gave rise to much comment and various surmise. That the act was unusual may easily be admitted; but there exists no evidence to show that Bishop Van Mildert owed his rare good fortune to any influence other than that which great learning, high orthodoxy, and a pure and amiable private character must always command in the church.

In 1829, three years after the bishop's installation at Durham, was passed the memorable bill for the complete emancipation of our Roman catholic fellow-subjects. This measure Bishop Van Mildert very naturally and very strongly opposed. It has often been observed of religious controversialists, that those nearest in doc-

trine are in most bitter opposition. The Oxford divines accordingly, though in all essential doctrines nearest the ancient catholic church, were amongst the most strenuous opposers of the bill for catholic emancipation. As a speaker on religious questions Bishop Van Mildert, from his known learning and good natural talent, always had the attention of the house of lords; and on this occasion he addressed to their lordships some strong observations as to the political character of the catholic religion, which at the present day will be echoed by many otherwise not illiberally inclined. "My Lords," said the bishop, "I cannot satisfy myself with the agreeable illusions now current. When I see how strongly the character of popery, from the earliest period down to the present moment, has been marked by the vice of ambition and spirit of domination, I can never persuade myself that any measure short of an unconditional submission, will be found capable of satisfying papists. The present measure will introduce into parliament a body of men avowedly hostile to Protestant establishments. It is proposed to put a powerful lever into their hands, and it is expected they will not make use of it!" The liberal party could not be persuaded, however, that pains and penalties are proper means for resisting even an ambitious and intolerant religion, and the measure was carried. On the trial of Queen Caroline for adultery, by the questionable means of a bill of attainder, we believe Dr. Van Mildert, then Bishop of Llandaff, was one of the majority who voted that persecuted, though perhaps imprudent princess, guilty.

After the passing of the emancipation act, in 1829, Bishop Van Mildert's life was mostly passed in attention to the duties of his diocese. To the reform bill of 1831, his Oxford principles could not tend to make him friendly; but he was not conspicuous nor violent in his opposition to that celebrated measure. The passing of the reform bill in 1832 led, nevertheless, to a new arrangement of the property of the church, which enabled Bishop Van Mildert to give a grace to the latter years of his episcopate. Out of that arrangement arose the foundation of the university of Durham, an event which reflects a lustre upon the closing years of the bishop.

Bishop Van Mildert was also remarkable in another way, he was the last of the line of bishops of Durham who held the regal honours of Count or Prince Palatine. With him departed that union of high temporal with spiritual power, which the circumstances of the mediæval age created, but which, having now out-lived those circumstances in the political position of society which

gave it birth, has become merely a transient and evanescent shadow of the past. Few judicious thinkers will regret its departure. The power and influence which it at first was the means of giving to the church, was self destructive; and the History of the Bishops of Durham, anterior to the Reformation, proves, as clearly as history can, that to the abuses engendered by the union of political with religious power the ancient catholic church mainly owed its downfall.

Bishop Van Mildert died, at Auckland Palace, on the 21st Feb., 1836, after a few days' illness, of a low nervous fever; and lies buried in a vault under the nave of Durham cathedral.

As a prelate he is not undeserving of praise. He steadily supported those principles which he had held through life; and in doing so exhibited much learning in conjunction with much plain and strong sense. That which he virtuously was he resolved to be; and he never played at fast and loose with the religious or political principles which he professed to hold. He was a charitable and humane man, though after Bishop Barrington's munificent episcopate, his unostentatious kindnesses were hardly appreciated. In the distribution of his patronage he often preferred modest merit to claims of a different order; but discountenanced the latitudinarian spirit in the church, in whatever shape or in whatever quarter it appeared.

#### BISHOP EDWARD MALTBY, 1836.

On the demise of Bishop Van Mildert, the see was immediately given to the present bishop, Dr. Maltby, then Bishop of Chichester, whose installation took place July 19, 1836. A change, however, was now to take place in the distribution of the property of the church, which the demise of Bishop Van Mildert brought into action in the diocese of Durham; and of the causes which at length brought about this change, it becomes now proper to say a few words in explanation.

To those who have accurately and candidly scrutinised both the acts and motives of the principal actors in that great religious revolution, styled "the Protestant Reformation," one conclusion must almost inevitably be made manifest. That conclusion is, that the framers of the liturgy of the church of England, as at present existing, had one great end in view; and that was to prevent, if possible, in England at all events, the spread of further theological dissension; and to re-unite, if such re-union might be, the conflicting opinions which followed the success of Martin Luther and his successors and coadjutors, into one comprehensive and esta-

blished system, which might again unite the Christian world, in England, under one banner and under one denomination. That this was the object of Elizabeth, and of those who guided her councils, the whole history of that period very sufficiently proves; and under the auspices of Queen Elizabeth the Anglican liturgy, as it now stands, was principally composed and compiled. It is true the whole was reviewed and reconsidered after the accession of the Stuarts, in the person of James the first; but the alterations made in the liturgy were of no moment, and the canons of 1603, and the version of the Holy Scriptures "published by authority," were the theological fruits of the reign of the first Stuart as far as doctrinal points of belief are concerned; of other polemical fruit it was fertile enough.

That Queen Elizabeth, herself, had a leaning towards the old form of the catholic religion can hardly be denied. She was crowned as a catholic, and by a catholic bishop. The refusal of the Pope, however, to recognize either her legitimacy or her title, left her no option but to side with the adherents of the Reformation. She seems to have done this, however, as a politic and peace-making spirit; and in every portion of the liturgy, which was the thing at which the mass of laymen exclusively looked, we find traces of the design of the queen and her ministers to unite all opinions as far as possible under one common standard. In the liturgy the Protestant principles are no doubt to be found; and in it those practices against which the reformers were most violent were suppressed. The sort of modified adoration paid the Virgin by the old church, is in it dropped and abandoned; and in its communion-service the cup is restored to the laity. In its various offices, however, traces of the influence of catholic doctrine are everywhere left, sufficient, it was hoped, to induce moderate Roman catholics to acquiesce in it, rather than expose themselves to the punishments inflicted upon all obstinate papists, and especially upon popish priests who dared to perform the offices of their religion. Thus, in the office for the sick, the form of confession and absolution are distinctly permitted, provided the sick person desires it. Thus, also, in the communion-service the real or consubstantial presence of Christ in the sacrament was substituted for the transubstantial presence: and thus, also, in the same service is preserved a form of prayer, which catholic members might construe, if they were so inclined, into a prayer for the dead.

That this intention of Elizabeth and her successors failed of its effect is no matter for wonder. Although the Calvinistic principle is, to some extent, present in

the articles of the church, this concession was not sufficient to reconcile the Puritans, as Calvin's English followers now began to be termed, to a liturgy which to them seemed only popery under a modified dispensation. Their adhesion was also rendered more difficult in England by the queen's own policy in Scotland, where, in order to thwart her rival, Mary Stuart, she assisted the Calvinistic champions of the Scottish reformation. The consequence was, that Elizabeth's endeavour to eradicate dissent in England, by concession and conciliation, failed, and that it has gone on increasing ever since; sometimes bitterly persecuted, as under the Stuarts, and sometimes countenanced by the ruling powers as under William and Mary, during part of the reign of Anne, and by the first two monarchs of the house of Hanover.

That this spread of dissent should, in the course of time, affect the distribution of the property still retained by the church, was a result quite certain. Had Elizabeth's conciliatory scheme been acquiesced in, and all Christians for peace's sake united under the name of churchmen, the existing distribution might have remained intact and unassailed. But under the religious state of affairs which time has brought about, in which the numbers of those who dissent from the church may perhaps exceed the numbers of those who remain in its actual communion, this was not possible. It became after that manifestly unjust that this mass of property, including the immense property of the universities, should be appropriated solely to the religious uses and services of a section only of the nation; whilst the dissenting section are compelled not only to contribute in part to the establishment, but also to provide out of their own means for their own religious and secular tuition.

After the passing of the reform bill and the admission of dissenters and Roman catholics into parliament, it was felt to be impossible, therefore, to support this distribution much longer: and the first result was the appropriation of a portion of the church revenues to secular education, as instanced in the foundation of the university of Durham, under Bishop Van Mildert; and next in a limitation of the incomes, not only of the capitular bodies, but also of the bishops, and the application of the surplus to the building of churches and the augmentation of the means of the lower and working clergy, by whom the task of religious and spiritual tuition and instruction is actively carried on.

Up to the expiration of the episcopate of Bishop Van Mildert, the palatine rights and income of the prelate had remained nearly intact, in the state in which

they were left by Henry the eighth, and with the vast additions which the modern spread of population and of science, industry, and enterprise, as necessitated by their wants, has caused to the church revenues.

Under Bishop Maltby, however, the act of parliament, which instituted an ecclesiastical commission to deal with the incomes of the prelates, has, in the see of Durham, found vitality; and the events arising therefrom bid fair to be amongst the most interesting of the present critical and changeful times.

Dr. Edward Maltby, the present Bishop of Durham, was born in 1770. He was educated at Cambridge, where he entered as a commoner at Pembroke-hall. His rise in the church was not rapid, it being only in 1831 that he was consecrated Bishop of Chichester. To the more splendid see of Durham, he was translated on the death of Bishop Van Mildert, in 1836. On his accession to the Durham episcopate those changes, which the mutations of society and the enlarged freedom of thought which these changes are producing in England, are rendering necessary, were begun. The Bishop of Durham united, as count or prince palatine, a temporal to a spiritual dignity. This union was no doubt rendered both necessary and advantageous by the different state of society in the mediæval ages, and with the spirit of those times and the position of the clergy it was in accordance. That necessity has, however, long passed away; and that position has been in time totally altered. To retain the form from whence the spirit had departed was evidently bad policy; and the regalities of the palatinate have accordingly been severed from the bishopric.

The alteration in the destination of the revenues, both of the bishop and of the capitular body, is of more moment. It has caused much and in some respects painful discussion; but one point is clear, and that is, that this change was as much a necessity of the time as was the severance of the palatine regalities.

During those ages when one form of catholic Christianity alone prevailed, and no man contemplated the possibility of the co-existence of a multitude of forms and modifications of Christian doctrine held by sectaries, all differing from each other yet all claiming to be right; when learning and science, as they then existed, were confined to the priesthood, and the highest political and legal offices, as a matter of course, devolved upon ecclesiastics, the princely revenues and dignity of a prelate of Durham shocked no man's perceptions of what was proper, right, and just. This, however, as we have seen in the course of this History, the Protestant reformation totally changed. The last effort of Elizabeth to

unite the English people under one comprehensive liturgy totally failed. The doctrines of Calvin gained entire predominance in Scotland, and a strong footing in England. The politics of the time became interwoven with the religious differences that divided the nation. The old catholic priesthood entirely commuted its character, and vied with the servile prelates of James the first in preaching the most absurd and wicked doctrines, of divine right and passive obedience. Archbishop Langton had been the first to sign Magna Charta; Archbishop Laud, helped by the catholic doctors, was first in teaching the lessons of arbitrary power, and

“The right divine of kings to govern wrong.”

Whilst on the other hand “the Puritans,” as the presbyterian party began now to be called, gradually ingrafted a political republicanism into their Calvinistic doctrine and presbyterian church government. With these notions as to government, freedom of thought in religion itself was soon induced; and the republican treatises of James Harrington and others were quickly followed by the spread of the various sects of Anabaptists, Independents, Quakers, and Fifth Monarchy men, until at last dissent, in England, from the established faith has become, not only recognized by law, but a part of the legislature itself.

Out of this it is clear that a totally new disposition of church property must, in time, spring. The church of England, as many of her bishops now confess, being only one Christian sect amongst many others, will not be allowed to monopolize those revenues which were originally given to an indivisible and catholic church; and in the diversion of the church revenues to educational purposes, and the diminution and new distribution of the prelatial and capitular revenues, we see the first step of this process.

That various acts of the ecclesiastical commissioners have been such as to give rise to much painful and invidious animadversion and discussion is, no doubt, a matter for regret. That any portion of the blame should by any persons be attached to the conduct of the prelates themselves, is much more so. It is difficult to see, for instance, after a calm and dispassionate review of the circumstances, how the present Bishop of Durham could have taken any course with regard to the episcopal revenue other than that which he was advised to take. The ecclesiastical commissioners, in the execution of their trust (whether rightly or not is another matter), put before his lordship an alternative, of which he might take either side. The side which he eventually took, he was advised to take, as being probably most favour-

able for himself and his successors in the see; and in accordance with this opinion the results appear to be. But with what justice is the bishop to be blamed for this? It was not his province to check or control, in any way, the acts of the commission appointed to alter the distribution of the church property. Whether, therefore, it was within or beyond the duty of the ecclesiastical commissioners to give Bishop Maltby an option in this case, or to speculate upon the contingencies of leases and fines and renewals, his lordship could only take the course prescribed to him, of electing one side of the alternative in preference to the other; and that alternative could only be afforded in order to give an opportunity of choosing the side most favourable to himself and his successors. To blame the bishop for this, consequently, cannot accord with any just view of the transaction, as far as his conduct is concerned. That the act of the commissioners was regular, may be and is a matter of great doubt.

Another event still more singular in its nature than the alteration in the distribution of the princely revenues of the palatinate and diocese of Durham, and the abolition of the palatine regalities, will render the episcopate of its present bishop ever memorable in the history of this county. This event is the publication of the celebrated letter of the prime minister, Lord John Russell, to Bishop Maltby, on the occasion of the establishment by the Pope of a regular catholic hierarchy in England, an event which has given rise to so deep and unexpected an excitement of the public mind. As a portion of the ecclesiastical history of the county, we feel it to be quite within the province of the county historian to put this memorable document upon record, as well as to remark upon the heat, animosity, and polemical discussion to which it has contributed to give existence. It appears to have been written in consequence of some private communication to the premier, of the prelate's feelings with regard to the papal acts, and that advance of the Roman catholic religion, chiefly amongst the Anglican clergy of what were called “orthodox principles,” which recent times have witnessed; and to have expressed both disapprobation and fear on the part of the prelate, as to the motives and consequences of the papal act. This famous letter is as follows:—

“*To the Right Rev. the Bishop of Durham.*”

“MY DEAR LORD—I agree with you in considering ‘the late aggression of the Pope upon our Protestantism’ as ‘insolent and insidious,’ and I therefore feel as indignant as you can do on the subject.



“I not only promoted to the utmost of my power the claims of the Roman catholics to all civil rights, but I thought it right, and even desirable, that the ecclesiastical system of the Roman catholics should be the means of giving instruction to the numerous Irish immigrants in London and elsewhere, who, without such help, would have been left in heathen ignorance. This might have been done, however, without any such innovation as that which we have now seen.

“It is impossible to confound the recent measures of the Pope with the division of Scotland into dioceses by the episcopal church, or the arrangement of districts in England by the Wesleyan conference. There is an assumption of power in all the documents which have come from Rome—a pretension to supremacy over the realm of England, and a claim to sole and undivided sway, which is inconsistent with the queen’s supremacy, with the rights of our bishops and clergy, and with the spiritual independence of the nation, as asserted even in Roman catholic times.

“I confess, however, that my alarm is not equal to my indignation. Even if it shall appear that the ministers and servants of the Pope in this country have not transgressed the law, I feel persuaded that we are strong enough to repel any outward attacks. The liberty of Protestantism has been enjoyed too long in England to allow of any successful attempt to impose a foreign yoke upon our minds and consciences. No foreign prince or potentate will be permitted to fasten his fetters upon a nation which has so long and so nobly vindicated its right to freedom of opinion, civil, political, and religious.

“Upon this subject, then, I will only say that the present state of the law shall be carefully examined, and the propriety of adopting any proceedings with reference to the recent assumptions of power deliberately considered.

“There is a danger, however, which alarms me much more than any aggression of a foreign sovereign. Clergymen of our own church, who have subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles, and acknowledged in explicit terms the queen’s supremacy, have been the most forward in leading their flocks “step by step to the very verge of the precipice.” The honour paid to saints, the claim of infallibility for the church, the superstitious use of the sign of the cross, the muttering of the liturgy so as to disguise the language in which it is written, the recommendation of auricular confession, and the administration of penance and absolution—all these things are pointed out by clergymen of the church of

England as worthy of adoption, and are now openly reprehended by the Bishop of London in his charge to the clergy of his diocese.

“What, then, is the danger to be apprehended from a foreign prince of no great power, compared to the danger within the gates from the unworthy sons of the church of England herself? I have little hope that the propounders and framers of these innovations will desist from their insidious course. But I rely with confidence on the people of England, and I will not bate a jot of heart or hope so long as the glorious principles and the immortal martyrs of the Reformation shall be held in reverence by the great mass of a nation which looks with contempt on the mummeries of superstition, and with scorn at the laborious endeavours which are now making to confine the intellect and enslave the soul.

“I remain, with great respect, &c.,

“JOHN RUSSELL.”

“*Downing-street, Nov. 4, 1850.*”

That the publication of this letter was assuredly calculated to produce both excessive surprise and deep excitement in the English public, cannot be denied. It was the letter of a prime minister; and of a public man, who had, throughout a long public life, consistently and powerfully advocated the propriety and necessity of allowing to British subjects, professing the Roman catholic faith, the full and free, and unfettered exercise of their religion. Its tone was consequently precisely that which must spread feelings of surprise and alarm amongst a community, long habituated to a hatred and fear of papacy, and keenly sensitive as to anything which might by possibility be construed into papal aggression; or an attempt, under guise of religion, to reintroduce into England the practices of an intermeddling and arbitrary power. This assured result it has undoubtedly produced, at the same time that it has placed its writer in a position as a minister, the most difficult and damaging that can easily be conceived. Consequently it is not to be concealed, that there exists in the breasts of many persons of all persuasions and modes of thinking, a strong doubt whether the possible publication of such a letter was or could be contemplated at all by its noble writer; although the composition itself, as certainly does not contain any expression which can be construed into a bar to its eventual publicity. It is argued by such persons that, although Lord John Russell might deem it both advisable and right to convey to Dr. Maltby his feeling on the act of the Pope, osten-

sibly connected with a movement towards Romanist practices and doctrines by a large and varied influential section of the divines of the Anglican church, yet he could never for a moment contemplate this letter being in any event a vehicle for the expression of his feelings to the public; and, therefore, although no blame can attach to the advisers of its ultimate publication, because it contains no bar to such a measure, yet the decision was unfortunate, and in its results injurious and unjust to the prime minister. Nor are these conclusions unsupported by the wording of some portions of the letter itself. Its style is clearly that of a somewhat unpremeditated and unguarded effusion, such as private individuals may address to each other, but not such as a man holding the situation in the government held by Lord John Russell could submit to the eye and ear of a community, composed of persons addicted to all conceivable modes of thinking and feeling on such a subject.

The letter contains, in particular, it is argued, one or two expressions as to some of the practices of the old religion, which, though as an individual any Protestant might excusably use, no public man, high in office and of liberal principles, would have addressed to a public composed, in part, of persons sincerely and zealously attached to the faith there unguardedly alluded to. And from this undoubted truth the conclusion is come to, that this letter ought both before and after publication to have been in candour regarded as an expression of mere private feeling, and not of ministerial opinion; a position not easily controverted, unless the objector is prepared to assert that the language of the private individual ought in all cases to be the same as that of the minister, an assertion which few persons will be hardy enough to make and fewer still be found prepared to believe. The real hardship of the situation resides in the difficulty, after publication, of drawing a distinction of this nature; although had any one before its publication been asked the question whether, in the abstract, a minister might not entertain feelings in his own breast which, in his ministerial capacity, he might deem it inadvisable to make public, every man would have answered such a question in the affirmative. From this conclusion no inference can be drawn injurious to the author or authors of the publication. No one pretends that it involved any actual violation of confidence; whilst most persons admit that its result was to elicit

an expression of national opinion, more important perhaps in a political than a religious view, though highly embarrassing to the minister of the day.

Such are the extraordinary circumstances of an extraordinary time, which have rendered the episcopate of Bishop Maltby especially trying to the reputation of the prelate for the time being. The conduct of the ecclesiastical commissioners, in the settlement of an uncertain and fluctuating income, has exposed the bishop to a share of obloquy which the sternest moralist can hardly pronounce to be in any way deserved;\* and the evident leaning of a large portion of the clergy of the established church towards the Roman catholic form of faith, and the doctrines of arbitrary power with which that form of faith, nearly all over the world, now appears to be united, have alarmed him into the expression of intolerant opinions from which, in ordinary times, he would have unquestionably recoiled.

It would, however, be uncandid in the extreme to suffer these special circumstances to have any injurious effect in an estimate of the general character of a prelate, whose general leanings are unquestionably liberal and charitable in a high degree. To the Christian Protestant sects which, though dissenting from the Anglican church, are now recognized by law as part and parcel of the Christian Protestant body of religionists, Bishop Maltby has ever shown kindness and brotherly feeling. On many occasions when his aid was necessary, he has been a liberal donor to their funds for religious purposes; and towards the whole dissenting body, including all its extremes, he has evinced a kindly feeling highly honourable both to his heart and head. That Bishop Maltby does not hold those maxims of orthodoxy that distinguish the adherents of those doctrines which are styled "of the high church," cannot, in a free country like England, and in a church like that of England avowedly divided in opinion within itself, be imputed to him as a fault. It may or may not be an error of judgment; but beyond that the tribunal of public opinion cannot censure it, if it be worthy of censure of any kind. That Bishop Maltby has been alarmed, beyond the necessity of the case, by the conduct of the Romanizing divines within the church, and by the progress, more apparent than real, of Romish doctrines, must be imputed in a great measure to the modern connection between the church of Rome and

\* The plain circumstances, stripped of all collateral bearings, seem to be these:—The commissioners put before the bishop an alternative—1st, to accept a given income and pay them the residue, be it what it might; or, 2nd, to pay them the sum of £11,200 per annum

and take the residue, be it what it might. He increased the payment last named to £13,200 and took the residue, and the result has been in his favour.

the practices of tyranny and arbitrary power; a fact impossible to be denied, and impossible, in any free country, to be defended. As a temporary feeling elicited by an extraordinary crisis, it is perfectly pardonable; though perhaps only defensible on that ground by those who contend, under all circumstances, for a complete toleration of all opinions, strictly religious, no matter how discordant or how objectionable in the abstract they may appear to be.

To the political conduct of Bishop Maltby, every praise must be afforded. He has forborne to interfere in any manner inconsistent with the general bearing of a Christian prelate; but, when called upon by peculiar circumstances to do so, he has, without interfering with the free exercise of the rights of those connected with him, not hesitated to express the most decided opinions in favour of a government founded upon the claims, wishes, and affections of the people.

### ARCHDEACONS OF DURHAM.

THE clerical dignity next to the bishop, is the archdeacon,\* whose duty, though very different in different dioceses, may be termed that of a representative of the bishop in several of his less important functions. An archdeacon is styled, in law, the bishop's vicar or vice-

\* The following definitions, referring to the titles of the various orders of the clergy of the church of England, and of the privileges and disabilities of those who have once been admitted to holy orders, are arranged together, and will not, it is trusted, be uninteresting to the general reader:—

**ARCHDEACON.**—This ecclesiastical officer is appointed by the bishop, but not during pleasure. He is entitled to act as a visitor of the clergy within his archdeaconry; in some dioceses he has a separate court for the punishment of offenders by spiritual censures, and can inflict penance, suspend inferior clergy, allow proof of wills, grant administrations, and hear ecclesiastical causes; but from all the acts and judgments of the archdeacon there lies an appeal to the bishop. The name of archdeacon is derived from the fact that this officer was at one time chosen from the order of deacons.

**DEAN.**—The name of *decanus* or dean probably arose from that dignity having been appointed to superintend ten canons or prebendaries. The dean of a cathedral is an ecclesiastical magistrate, next in degree to the bishop. He is chief of the chapter, and all ministers, &c. of the cathedral are obedient to him as head and leader. The qualifications, duty, &c. of the dean are fully set forth in the Statutes, for which see page 233. The title of dean is also given to some who are the chief ministers of certain peculiar churches or chapels, as "the dean of the Chapel Royal," "the dean of St. George's chapel, Windsor," &c.

**RURAL DEAN.**—A rural dean is an officer appointed by the bishop

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gerent. Every diocese has one or more archdeacons, that of Durham having three, namely, the archdeacon of Durham, the archdeacon of Northumberland, and the archdeacon of Lindisfarne. The earliest mention of an archdeacon of Durham, is in the year 1072; that of Northumberland in 1131. In 1842 a portion of Northumberland was constituted into a separate archdeaconry, under the designation of the Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne; and by an Order in Council, dated August 27, 1842, the stall in the cathedral of Durham, which became vacant on the death of the late Rev. G. Gisborne, was appropriated to the archdeacon of Northumberland and his successors for ever, at the reduced income of £1000 per annum; and by the same Order in Council the rectory of Howick, which has hitherto been annexed to the archdeacon of Northumberland, is severed therefrom, and constituted a benefice with cure of souls.

The archdeaconry of Durham embraces Chester deanery, Darlington deanery, Easington deanery, and Stockton deanery. The first archdeacon of Durham seems to have been

LEOBWIN, or Leofwyn, who was appointed to this office during the turbulent period of the prelacy of Bishop Walcher, 1072—1080. Allusion has already been made to the factions which distracted the county at this period, and to the barbarous murder of Bishop Walcher at Gateshead—see page 28. The melancholy

to assist the archdeacon in visiting churches, parsonages, &c., and to supervise the conduct of the clergy in a certain portion of the diocese allotted to his care. He reports to the archdeacon, and the archdeacon to the bishop. The office is of ancient date in the church of England, being long prior to the Reformation.

**PREBEND—PREBENDARY.**—A prebend is a provision in land or money given to a church in *prebendum*, that is, for the support of a clergyman in consideration of his officiating at stated times in the cathedral or collegiate church, whose title may be either *prebendary* or *canon*.

**RECTOR.**—A rector is, in general, the title of a clergyman holding a living, of which the tithes are entire. It is not necessary that a rector should ever have filled the inferior office of curate or minister to any church.

**VICAR.**—The distinction between rectors and vicars, is nominal in all respects but one; the vicar does not enjoy the rectorial tithes, but he is as completely entitled to small tithes, to glebes, and residences, as any rector, and it frequently happens that vicarages are well endowed with glebe lands. A vicar is instituted and inducted in the same manner as a rector.

**CHAPLAIN.**—In the strict or original meaning of the word, chaplain signified an ecclesiastic who was provided with a chapel, and who performed divine service therein; but in general it is now understood to mean a clergyman who officiates in the private residences of the nobility, the royal family, and the monarch. There are in England

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fate of the bishop was attributed to the misconduct of the first archdeacon, "from thence," Le Neve says, "the very name of archdeacon grew so mighty odious to the people, that the succeeding bishop thought proper at that time to sink the title and vest the power in the prior of Dunholme; but after some time, the memory thereof being pretty much worn away, the title and office were resumed, and this seems to be about the year 1188."

ALDWINE and TURGOT successively exercised the offices of archdeacons and priors of Durham, and were succeeded by

MICHAEL, who, during the time of Bishop Ralph, resumed the title and office of archdeacon as a distinct person from the prior of Durham.

ROBERT DE ST. AGATHA, occurs 1129 and 1131.

WAROW, or Wazo, succeeded in the year 1147, and RANULPH about 1150; his successor was

LAWRENCE, D. D., 1153. This archdeacon accompanied Lawrence the prior to Rome, to advocate the appointment of Hugh Pudsey to the vacant see; he died April 11, 1176, previous to which event

WILLIAM had been appointed, in 1174, to the office of archdeacon.

forty-eight chaplains to the queen, who are called "chaplains in ordinary," and each receive an allowance of £30 a-year. Clergymen who officiate in the army and navy, in the gaols, public hospitals, and workhouses, are also called chaplains.

MINISTERS.—At district churches and episcopal chapels, erected at private or public expense, the senior officiating clergyman is usually described as the "minister;" the junior as "the assistant minister." Those places of worship, when licensed by the bishop of the diocese, are as much an integral part of the church of England as any portion of the whole establishment. Perpetual curates are sometimes called "ministers."

CURATE.—The members of this class amongst the clergy represent when non-resident, and assist when resident, the incumbents of churches, whether they be vicars, parsons, deans, or archdeacons. Curates are licensed or admitted by the bishop of the diocese, and though nominated by the incumbent are not removable at his pleasure. The bishop determines the salaries of curates at sums varying from £75 to £150, per annum, which of course is payable by the incumbent. "Cures of souls," where there is no incumbent, are called "perpetual curacies," as happens where the tithes of a parish are inappropriate, and no vicarage endowed. A curate exercises all the clerical functions as completely as any other clergyman. Probationary curates, that is, curates not licensed, may be removed at pleasure.

CLERK.—A clerk in orders corresponds to the name of priest in the church of Rome. This word is, in fact, only an abbreviation of the word *clericus*, or clergyman.

PARSON.—A parson (*persona ecclesiae*) denotes a clergyman in possession of a parochial church.

DEACON.—A deacon, in the church of England, is a clergyman of

JOHN, whose name appears as a witness to a deed of Bishop Hugh's, in 1180, was the next archdeacon.

BURCHARD DE PUDSEY succeeded, and held this dignity until his death, Dec. 6, 1196.

AIMERICK DE TALBOYS, the next archdeacon, was nephew to the excommunicated Bishop, Philip of Poitou. He was succeeded by

SYMEON, whose name appears to a grant of Bishop Richard's, May 6, 1218.

WILLIAM, supposed to be the same with William de Lanim, occurs in 1219, and

THOMAS DE ANESTY in 1250, who was succeeded by

RICHARD, or Robert, DE SANCTA AGATHA; he was collector of the tenths in the diocese, Sept. 7, 1266, and his name appears as witness to a charter in 1271, by the name of Robert. His successor was

ANTHONY BECK, who held this dignity, 1275—1283, in which latter year he was consecrated bishop of Durham. The many important and stirring events which occurred in the diocese during the episcopacy of the magnificent and arrogant Beck, are given at length elsewhere—see page 46.

WILLIAM DE LUDA, or Lowth, succeeded Beck, and was installed to the see of Ely, in 1290.

limited qualifications, entitled to preach, baptise, marry, and bury, but not to give the sacrament. No independent cure of souls or jurisdiction is given by the church to a deacon.

READER.—A reader is not a regular clergyman, but a layman of good character, licensed by the bishop to read prayers in churches or chapels where there is no clergyman.

PRIVILEGES AND DISABILITIES OF THE CLEROY.—The clergy are the ministers of that religious system which is by law established in this country. Their *privileges* are as follow:—They cannot be compelled to serve on a jury, nor to appear at a court leet, or view of frank pledge; they are not liable to serve as overseers of the poor, as bailiffs, reeves, or constables; during their attendance on divine service, they are privileged from arrests in civil suits; and it need hardly be added, that they are exempt from all military duties. Their *disabilities* are—they are incapable of sitting in the house of commons; priesthood is indelible—a man may forfeit the privileges of the order, but he cannot get rid of its liabilities; they cannot, without a bishop's license, take a greater quantity of land to farm than eighty acres; trading or commercial contracts entered into by clergymen are void—but this cannot be extended to the publication of literary or scientific works, being their own composition, nor to such transactions as they may find necessary to carry on in the conduct of a school; for both the law of the land, and the general sentiments of the public, seem to favour the opinion that the clergy should add to their incomes by the education of youth, as well as the exercise of literary qualifications. A man merely in deacon's orders does not incur the liabilities or enjoy the privileges of the priesthood; and he may, therefore, withdraw from the sacred profession, and pursue any other; but in modern times it does not often happen that a man is ordained a deacon without in due course being ordained a priest.

S. DE FARLINGTON occurs in 1296, and  
WILLIAM DE S. BOTULPHO in 1300—1308.

THOMAS DE GOLDESBURGH occurs in 1311. He died in 1333, when the bishop conferred the dignity on his nephew Aumerick de Bellomonte, but the king disapproved of the appointment, and nominated

ROBERT DE TAUNTON, but whether he enjoyed the office seems uncertain, though the king repeated the patent by way of confirmation. He died in 1335, and was succeeded by

THOMAS DE NEVILLE, who occurs July, 1340—1356. He was prebendary of Bole, in the church of York; a prebendary of Hoveden, and of Darlington, in this diocese; and also rector of Thorp Basset, in the county of York. He died in 1362, and was succeeded during the same year by

WILLIAM DE WESTLEE, and

ALEXANDER DE NEVILLE occurs Jan. 12, 1370.

GABEVAN, a Roman cardinal, noted by Fox in his Book of Martyrs, occurs 1376—1378.

WM. BE BASINGSTOKE was collated Aug. 13, 1379, AGAPITUS DE COLUMPNA CARDINALIS S. PRISCÆ occurs in 1380, and

PILEUS CARDINALIS S. PRÆDIXIS was presented by the king during a vacancy of the see, July 11, 1381.

THOMAS DE WESTON, prebendary of Grindal, York, and one of the prebendaries of Hoveden, was archdeacon in 1393; he died in 1408, and was succeeded by

ALAN DE NEWARKE, who resigned the same year; his successor was

JOHN HOVINGHAM, L. L. D. He was collated Feb. 16, 1408.

JOHN KEMPE succeeded on the 13th Oct., 1417. He was promoted in 1419 to the see of Rochester, and afterwards became successively bishop of Chichester, London, York and Canterbury, as well as a cardinal.

ROBT. GILBERT was promoted by the crown, and in the year 1436 was elevated to the bishopric of London.

WM. LE SCROOP was nominated in 1437, and died May 5, 1463, and was succeeded in the same year by

RALPH BOOTH, who was also temporal chancellor of Durham and archdeacon of York. He died in 1497.

THOMAS COLSTON, L. L. B., was nominated by his uncle, Bishop Fox, April 20, 1497; on his resignation he was succeeded by

ROGER LEYBOURNE, on the 24th Jan., 1499. He was temporal chancellor of Durham, master of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and a prebendary and archdeacon of York; in 1504 he was consecrated bishop of Carlisle.

JOHN BOERNIUS, a Genoese clerk, was obtruded into this dignity by the pope; he resigned in 1515, reserving to himself a pension of fifty pounds per annum.

WM. FRANKLEYN, B. D., occurs in 1531. He was temporal and spiritual chancellor to the Bishops Ruthall, Wolsey, and Tunstall; he was also master of St. Giles Hospital, Kepier, and held the rectory of Houghton and other preferments. At the period of the dissolution of the monasteries, Frankleyn was called upon to surrender a portion of his extensive revenues into the king's hands; he died about the year 1555, and was succeeded by the celebrated

BERNARD GILPIN, B. D., in 1556. This pious and benevolent ornament of the church, was born in Kentmire, Westmoreland, in the year 1517. From his earliest youth he gave indications of that studious, amiable, and benevolent character which, in after years, earned for him the noble title—the Apostle of the North. At the age of sixteen he was entered upon the foundation of Queen's-college, Oxford, where he made great proficiency in all the learning of the times; he took the degree of Master of Arts, was elected Fellow of his college, and on the erection of Christ's-college, Cardinal Wolsey nominated him one of the first students on the foundation. Gilpin was prevailed upon to dispute publicly against Hooper, bishop of Worcester, and against Peter Martyr; this controversy led him into close investigations, which terminated in his conversion to the doctrines of the Reformation. He continued to pursue his studies at college until the thirty-fifth year of his age, when he was appointed by Bishop Tunstall to the vicarage of Norton, in the diocese of Durham. Still entertaining doubts on certain points of faith, Gilpin resigned Norton, and passed three years abroad, conversing with the most learned men in the various places which he visited. On his return to England, in 1556, Bishop Tunstall gave him the archdeaconry of Durham, to which the rectory of Easington was annexed. It required all the influence of the bishop to protect his nephew, Gilpin, from the persecutions prevailing at this time against those who had embraced the doctrines of the reformed church. Thirteen charges of heresy were drawn up against the archdeacon, and though dismissed by the bishop, Gilpin eventually resigned his appointment. Soon afterwards Tunstall presented him with the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, where Gilpin continued, until the period of his death, to pursue his honourable and useful career; and an account of the improvements effected in his semi-barbarous parish, and other events connected with his apostolic mission, will

be detailed when treating of the parish so intimately connected with his name.

JOHN EBDEN, B. D., was appointed May 22, 1560, by Queen Elizabeth, during a vacancy of the sec. Ebden was proctor of the university of Cambridge, and held rich benefices in the diocese of Ely and Winchester. After holding the appointment for about three years, he exchanged the archdeaconry of Durham with

JOHN PILKINGTON, B. D., Dec. 5, 1563. He was brother and chaplain to Bishop Pilkington, and held his appointment until his death, which occurred in 1603.

WM. MORTON, B. D., was collated Nov. 19, 1603. He was rector of Long Newton, and vicar of Newcastle, at which place he died, and was interred in St. Nicholas church, July 18, 1620.

GABRIEL CLARK, D. D., collated on the 9th Sept., 1621, having resigned the archdeaconry of Northumberland; he was a prebendary of the cathedral for forty-two years, and died at Durham, May 10, 1662. Archdeacon Clark was enthroned as proxy for Bishop Cosins, and was one of the eight prebendaries who supported the canopy over the head of King Charles I., when he was at Durham on his way to Scotland. Gabriel Clark was succeeded by

DENIS GRANVILLE, D. D., dean of Durham, who was collated Sept. 16, 1662—see page 251.

ROBERT BOOTHE, B. D., succeeded May 15, 1691; he was also dean of Bristol, where he died, and was interred Aug. 18, 1730.

GEORGE SAYER, M. A., a prebendary of the tenth stall in Durham cathedral, was appointed Nov. 3, 1730; he died in 1761, and was succeeded by

SAMUEL DICKENS, D. D., Jan. 8, 1762, who was also one of the prebendaries in the cathedral. He died in 1791, and was succeeded by

BENJAMIN PYE, L. L. D., prebendary of Salisbury, and vicar of Hart, in the county of Durham. He died at the rectory house, Easington, April 26, 1808, in the eighty-third year of his age. He was succeeded by

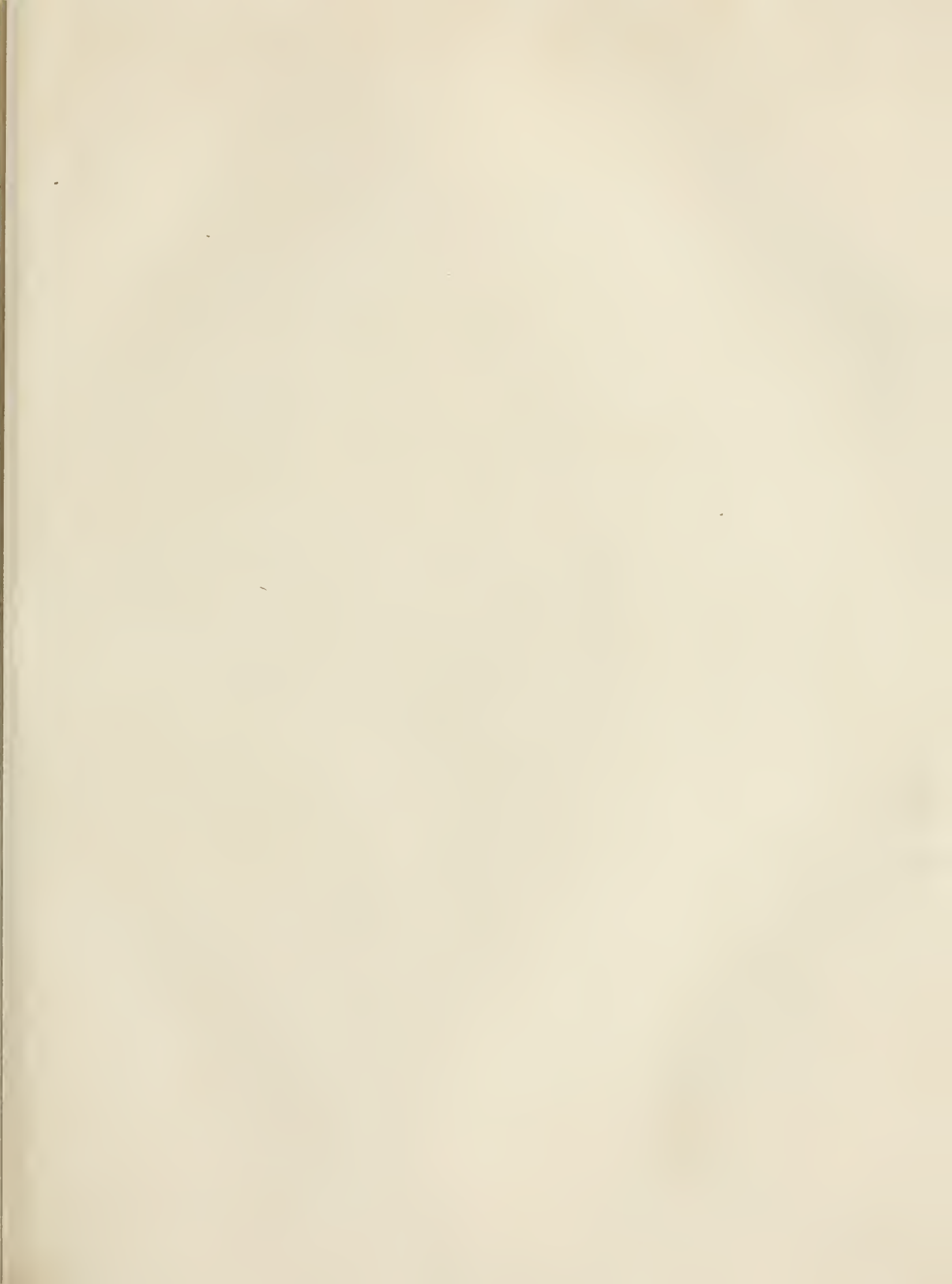
RICHARD PROSSER, D. D. Doctor Prosser was born

at Market Drayton, Shropshire, and entered upon his studies at Oxford, in 1767. He procured the degree of B. D. in 1784, and in Jan. 1792 was presented by his college to the rectory of All Saints, Colechester, which he vacated in 1796, on being collated to the rectory of Gateshead, by Bishop Barrington. In the same year he proceeded to the degree of D. D., and by the patronage of the bishop, Doctor Prosser was, in 1804, collated to a prebend in the cathedral of Durham, and afterwards to the archdeaconry. This latter preferment he resigned in 1831, and during the remainder of his life, with the exception of his official residence at Durham, he resided at his beautiful seat, Belmont, near Hereford. Doctor Prosser was also a prebend of Hereford, and died at Belmont, Oct. 8, 1839, aged 82.

CHARLES THORP, D. D., late Fellow and Tutor of University-college, Oxford, on the resignation of Dr. Prosser, was appointed as his successor to the archdeaconry of Durham, which, by an act of parliament passed in 1832, was separated from the rectory of Easington. Doctor Thorp is Warden of the University of Durham, and was most earnest and zealous in his exertions for the establishment of this northern seat of learning. He is also a prebendary of the cathedral, one of the trustees of Lord Crewe's charities, and rector of Ryton, in the account of which parish opportunity will be afforded of more fully alluding to the public services of the learned and benevolent divine.

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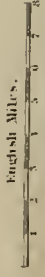
THE Archdeaconry of Northumberland is held by the venerable William Forbes Raymond, M. A., and includes the deaneries of Newcastle, Corbridge, Bellingham, and Hexham: the venerable George Bland, M. A. is Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, and his district comprises the deaneries of Bamburgh, Norham, Alnwick, Morpeth, and Rothbury; and, though in the diocese of Durham, a further notice of these archdeaconries belongs more appropriately to a history of the county of Northumberland.





# DURHAM

REFERENCE TO THE WARDS  
 1 Durham 2 Chester 3 Easington  
 4 Stockton 5 Dinsley  
 The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London



For the detached parts of Durham see Northumberland.

20 Longitude West 40 From Greenwich 20



GENERAL HISTORY  
OF THE  
**COUNTY OF DURHAM;**  
ITS NATURAL PRODUCTIONS,  
CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS,  
COMMERCE, TRADE, &c.

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SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, EXTENT,  
DIVISIONS, &c.

**D**urham county palatine of Durham is situated principally between the rivers Tyne and Tees. The main portion of the county is comprehended between 54 deg. 27 min. and 55 sec. north lat.; and 1 deg. 8 min. and 2 sec. west lon. It is of a triangular form, bounded on the north and north-west by Northumberland, from which it is for the most part separated by the river Tyne and its tributaries, the Stanley Burn and the river Derwent; on the west it is bounded by Cumberland and Westmoreland, from the former of which it is partly separated by the Crook Burn, a feeder of the Tees, and from the latter by the Tees itself; on the south it is bounded by Yorkshire, from which it is separated throughout by the river Tees; and on the east it is bounded by the German ocean. Its greatest length is from east to west—from Seaton Snook, a headland at the mouth of the Tees, to the junction of the Crook Burn and the Tees, on the boundary of the three counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, 48 miles; its greatest breadth, at right angles to the length, is from the fort at the mouth of the Tyne, at South Shields, to Stockburn, or Sockburn, on the Tees, 39 miles. Its entire area is not much more than half of that of the north riding of Yorkshire, whilst its population is fully a third more numerous. Until within the last few years

the county consisted of 1097 square miles; but the 7 and 8 Vic. cap. 61, entitled "An Act to annex detached Parts of Counties to the Counties in which they are situated," that portion of the county called North Durham, has been attached to Northumberland,\* so that the area of the county of Durham is now only 1012 square miles, or 647,680 statute acres. By an Order in Council, dated Jan. 24, 1837, Hexhamshire was united to the see of Durham, and Craikeshire to the see of York, in pursuance with the Ecclesiastical Commission Act of 1836; but the jurisdiction of the bishopric of Durham will be found under the head of "The Diocese."

The county was formerly divided into four wards (or hundreds), viz.: Darlington, Stockton, Easington, and Chester; but under the provisions of an act of parliament passed in 1829, a new ward, that of Durham, occupying the centre of the county was formed. In the Boundary Act, however, 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 64, which fixes the divisions of the county for the election of members of parliament, the old arrangement is still recognised; Stockton and Darlington wards forming the southern, and Easington and Chester wards the northern division.

Modern Durham is not named by king Alfred in his

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\* The townships of Tweedmouth and Spital, which formed a portion of North Durham, were, by the Municipal Corporation Act, attached to the borough of Berwick upon Tweed.

division of England into counties; it originally formed part of the ancient kingdom of Northumberland, which at one time included all the eastern coast of the country extending from the Humber to the Frith of Forth. The county of Durham gradually arose from the patrimony of the church, and derives its name from its chief city. It is ecclesiastically comprehended in the diocese to which it gives name, is in the province of the archbishopric of York, and judicially included in the northern circuit.

Besides the city of Durham, the county includes seven ancient boroughs by charter or prescription, viz.: Hartlepool, Barnard Castle, Auckland, Darlington, Sunderland, Stockton, and Gateshead. The present parliamentary boroughs are, besides the city—Sunderland, Gateshead, and South Shields. The principal market towns include the city, Staindrop, Wolsingham, Stanhope, Sedgfield, and Stockton.

#### SURFACE.

The surface of the county is of an irregular and hilly character, except along the north bank of the river Tees, from which a considerable tract of rather level country extends, widening towards the sea. Its peculiar confirmation is favourable to picturesque beauty, and the roads through the different valleys of the county skirt along streams, often shaded by venerable woods, encircling the ancient feudal castles of the nobility, from the highest tower of which they still display their banners. Raby, Wynyard, Lambton, Lumley, Ravensworth castles, and others, occupy sites of great beauty, generally placed half-way up the hill, backed by wooded heights and commanding a prospect of the cultivated valleys beneath them. The western part is overspread by the branches of the *Appenines of England*, as this ridge of hills has not unaptly been called, from the eastern slope of which the chief rivers of the county flow. The two principal branches of this chain, which belong to Durham, are separated from each other by Weardale, the valley of the Wear; from the Yorkshire hills by Teesdale, or Teasdale, the valley of the Tees; and from those of Northumberland by the valley in which the Derwent, a feeder of the Tyne, flows. Large portions of the mountain district consist of moor-lands covered with heath, or as it is here termed, "ling." The hills north of Weardale have the name of Weardale Forest, and those north of Teesdale are called Teesdale Forest; but they are bare of wood.

The *moors* and *heaths* that remain are mostly in the

western portion of the county, and are chiefly occupied as pasturage for sheep of the black-faced or heath kind, and for a few young cattle and horses. The best wooded part of the county is the vale of Derwent, which is especially adapted to the growth of oak; but it produces also ash, elm, birch, and alder, and a quantity of underwood, principally hazels.

The *coast* forms the base in the triangular outline of the county; near the southern extremity is the only very prominent headland which occurs in the coast-line, namely, the bold and nearly insulated one on which the ancient town of Hartlepool is situated. The coast thence to Sunderland is much embayed. At about 8 miles north from Hartlepool is Beacon Point. Between Sunderland and South Shields the coast forms a lengthened promontory, the most conspicuous of which, called Suter Point, is about 5 miles south-east of South Shields.

The principal *elevations* in the county are Kilhope Law (2196 feet above the level of the sea), Cross Ridge, Bolts Law, Baron Hope, Collier Law (1678 feet), and Fatherly Fell, in Weardale Forest; Pike Law, West Pike, Manner Gill Fells, and Eglestone Bank, in Teesdale Forest; Pontop Pike, on Lanchester Common, south-east of the valley of the Derwent (1018 feet); Down Hill, Lizard, Fulwell Hill, and Boldon Hill, near the sea, between the Tyne and the Wear; Maiden's Paps, Warden Law, or Wordeslow (632 feet), Low Hills, Hare Hill, and Hartmoor, near the sea, between the Wear and Hartlepool; Wheatley Hill, north-east of the city of Durham; and Brandon Mount, south-west of the city, but on the north side of the valley of the Wear (875 feet).

In the Government *Ordnance Survey* of 1851, the chief point of triangulation adopted, was at Westerton Folly, near to Bishop Auckland, the longitude of which is 1 deg. 37 min. 16 sec. west; latitude, 54 deg. 40 min. 32 sec.:—Variation of the magnetic needle, 24 deg. 43 min. west. The next nearest points used were Merrington steeple, Aycliffe steeple, and Coniscliffe spire. Pontop Pike is in longitude, 1 deg. 45 min. 35 sec. west; latitude, 54 deg. 52 min. 19 sec. north; Brandon Down, near to the village of East Brandon, the longitude is 1 deg. 40 min. 13 sec. west; and latitude 54 deg. 45 min. 25 sec. north.

#### RIVERS.

The chief rivers are the Tyne, the Wear, and the Tees, with their tributaries. The Tyne drains the

northern parts, the Wear the middle, and the Tees the southern.

**THE TYNE.**—This river forms the northern boundary of the county for about 18 miles, from the junction of the Stanley Burn at Wylam to the sea, and its navigation extends from above Newcastle to the sea, a distance of 16 miles. Its Durham affluents are the Derwent and Team rivers, and the Stanley and Hedworth Burns.

The *Derwent* rises in Northumberland, and flowing east, reaches, about 3 miles from its source, the border of Durham, along which it flows, first east and then north-east, then south-east, and then north-east again for between 16 and 17 miles, receiving on its right (or Durham) bank the Nuckton, Boltshope, Baronhope, Hysop, and Herslop Burns, or Beeks, the two latter uniting before entering the Derwent; and on its left (or Northumberland) bank many others. At the junction of the Milk or Milch Burn it leaves the border (which here turns off to the north), and flows through the county for about 9 miles north-east, till it again meets the border, and falls into the Tyne 3 miles above Newcastle. Its whole course is about 29 miles.

The river *Team* rises on the side of Pontop Pike, and flows first east-by-north and then north-by-west about 13 miles into the Tyne, at a mile above Newcastle.

The *Stanley Burn* and *Hedworth Burn* are only four or five miles long.

The **WEAR** rises near Kilhope Law, and flows east and south-east above 4 miles to Burtree or Bowertree Ford. In this part of its course it is known as the Kilhope Burn, and is joined by the Welhope and Burnhope, and some other burns. From Bowertree Ford the Wear flows east-by-south 18 miles to the junction of the Bedburn river, passing the towns of Stanhope and Wolsingham, and receiving on the right bank the Irshope, Harthope, Dadree, Swinhope, Westenhope, Snowhope, and Bollihope Burns (the last of which receives the Harehope); and on the left bank the Middlehope, Rookhope, Stanhope, Shittlehope, Weserow, Houslip, and Eals Burns, all of which are small. The Weserow receives the Tunstall and the Thornhope. The Bedburn river is formed by the junction of the Euden and Sharnberry Beeks, and subsequently of the North Grain Beek. This upper part of the course of the Wear is through the wild and romantic district of Weardale, bounded on each side by high hills. From the junction of the Bedburn the Wear flows still east-by-south 6 miles to Bishop Auckland. In its way it is joined on the right by the Lin Burn, on the left by the Bitch Burn, and at Bishop Auckland by the Gaunless,

which rises on Egleston common, and has a course of 15 miles. The Gaunless, near its source, is called the Hyndon Beek: it is joined in its course by the Humber Beek. From Bishop Auckland the Wear turns to the north-east, and flows in a very winding course about 36 or 37 miles past Durham and Chester-le-Street into the German ocean at Sunderland. Between Bishop Auckland and Durham it receives the Croxdale Beek and the Slinkly river on the right bank, and the Stockley Beek and the Browney river on the left. The Browney is the largest of these; it rises on Satley Common, and flows first east and then south-by-east 17 miles, receiving the Pan, the Smallhope, and the Derness (which is joined by the Hedley) Beeks. Below Durham the Wear receives the Stanley Burn, united with the Cock Burn on the left bank, and the Lumley Burn on the right bank, all at or near Chester-le-Street. The whole course of the Wear may be estimated at about 65 miles, and is navigable for small craft for 8 miles above Sunderland.

**THE TEES.**—The Tees rises in Cumberland, on the slope of Cross Fell (2901 feet high), and for the first few miles of its course forms the boundary between Cumberland and Westmoreland. It is joined by the Trout and Crook Beeks, and upon its junction with the latter forms the boundary of the county of Durham, separating it for a very few miles from Westmoreland, and throughout the remainder of its course from Yorkshire. The general direction of the Tees till it reaches Sockburn, nearly 55 miles from its source, is east-south-east; from thence it flows nearly 30 miles north-east into the German ocean, its total course being between 80 and 90 miles. The first part of the course of the Tees to Barnard Castle is pretty direct; it flows through a narrow valley in a hilly country, and is swelled on the right or Westmoreland and Yorkshire bank by several beeks, or small rivers, of which the chief are the Maize or Marys, the Lune, and Balder or Baulder: on the left or Durham bank it receives the Harwood joined with the Langdon Beek, the Ettersgill, the Bowles, the Hadshope or Hudshope, the Egleston, and one or two others. The valleys watered by these several affluents of the Tees open laterally into the valley of the Tees, and are many of them remarkable for picturesque beauty. A ridge of trap rocks across which the river flows at Caldron Snout, at the junction of the Maize or Marys Beek, forms a series of falls in a distance of 596 yards, which offer a fine contrast to the still water of The Wheel, a pool or lake into which the river expands just above. At High Force, or Mickle Force, a few miles

lower down, another ridge of coarse-grained columnar basalt crosses the river, and causes another fall of 56 feet. Below Barnard Castle the course of the river is still tolerably direct till it reaches the neighbourhood of Darlington. It receives in this part of its course, on the right bank, the Greta from Yorkshire, and on its left bank, the Grand River, or Staindrop Beck, 10 or 12 miles long, which flows through Raby Park and past the town of Staindrop, receiving the Forth or Sut Beck. From the neighbourhood of Darlington the channel winds very much. At Croft near Darlington it receives a considerable stream on its right bank, and on the left, the river Skerne, which, rising between Durham and Hartlepool, has a very winding course to the south-south-west, of more than 25 miles, receiving several streams by the way, and passing the town of Darlington just before its junction with the Tees. The Tees does not receive any considerable affluent after the Skerne, except the Leven from Yorkshire. It passes the town of Stockton, below which it receives the Hartburn and Billingham Becks, and at Greatham Fleet, near its mouth, the Elmeldon Beck united with another from Greatham. The wide estuary of the Tees is navigable for colliers and other large vessels up to Stockton, and for small craft several miles higher up, above Yarm in Yorkshire: the navigation has been shortened by a cut, by which a considerable bend in the river is avoided.

There are several small streams which flow into the sea between the Wear and the Tees. They are called Deans, as Ryhope Dean, Seaham Dean, Dalton Dean, Hawthorn Dean, Castle Eden Dean, and Hasledon Dean.

#### ROADS.

The great north road, from London to Edinburgh and the north of Scotland, crosses the county from south to north. It enters at Croft Bridge, over the Tees, and passes through Darlington, Durham, Chester-le-Street, and Gateshead, crossing the Tyne to Northumberland. There are two other roads from London to Durham city; they branch off from the Glasgow and Carlisle mail road at Scotch Corner, in Yorkshire, and enter the county by Piercebridge over the Tees: here they divide, the right hand road passing through the villages of Heighington and Eldon, and the left hand

road through Bishop Auckland. They reunite a few miles below Bishop Auckland, and fall in with the Edinburgh mail-road near the village of Sunderland Bridge, about four miles before reaching Durham. The road from London to Sunderland branches off from the Edinburgh mail-road at Thirsk in Yorkshire, and proceeding by Yarm, upon leaving that town crosses the Tees into the county, and proceeds forward to Stockton, and from thence to Sunderland. At Bishop Wearmouth, where the road turns off to enter this town, a branch proceeding forward runs to South Shields, from this branch another branch to the left, or westward, leads to Gateshead, forming a communication between Sunderland and Newcastle. From the city of Durham roads lead to Sunderland, through Bishop Wearmouth; and by Bishop Auckland and Standrop to Barnard Castle. From Barnard Castle a road leads along the valley of the Tees by Middleton in Teesdale, to Alston Moor in Cumberland; and from Darlington, one by West Auckland, Wolsingham, and Stanhope, above the valley of the Wear to the same town. From Wolsingham, a road runs northward to Hexham in Northumberland, and another to Gateshead; and from Gateshead a main road runs along the south side of the valley of the Tyne to Hexham.—These are the principal highways throughout the county; and, though deserted by the Royal Mail and the numerous stage coaches since the introduction of railways, these roads continue to be kept in good repair. The various township roads of the county are of the ordinary construction, and require no particular notice.

#### WATLING STREET.

There are many traces yet observable throughout the county of the great Roman military road—Watling Street, which, commencing at the south-east part of the coast near Dover, extended northwards, passing through the counties of Durham and Northumberland into Scotland. This gigantic undertaking of the great conquerors and civiliziers of the world, cannot but be a subject of considerable interest, and the following description of the portions which still remain and the exact course of the road through the county, is carefully prepared from the latest official surveys:—

The course of this Roman road\* through the county

\* We have ocular demonstration, that the magnificent military way coming from the south is in fact divided just at Thomborough into two branches, both of which become very conspicuous, not far from the place. The one goes northward directly by Piercebridge

to Binchester, Echester, Corbridge, and so through Northumberland into Scotland; the other passes by Greta Bridge to Bowes, and then through Westmoreland and Cumberland to Carlisle, and so into Scotland on that side.—*Horsley's Britannia Romana.*

of Durham and Northumberland, is nearly north-west from Piercebridge on the Tees, to Chew Green on the Coquet, a distance of 69 miles. Watling Street runs within about 200 yards on the east side of the Roman station at Piercebridge; about 300 yards from the Tees, the line joins the turnpike road to Auckland, and continues along it with very little deviation, first on one side and then on the other, to Legs Cross, where the stones are formed of the basaltic rocks, and near to which the great whynstone dyke crosses the way. About 10 furlongs beyond the Cross, we come to the Royal Oak, where, for about 150 yards the public way ceases to coincide with the Watling Street, but the traces are very evident, and the straight line quite continuous.

Proceeding, we reach the high ground at Brusselton, running about 200 yards on the east of the Gazebo, called the Folly. From Brusselton Folly it is probable the road would have been continued in a straight line but for the advantages to be gained in passing the river Gaunless at a very favourable spot, where it is free from those deep sinuosities for which it is remarkable. An ancient way, called Hummerbeck lane, crosses the Watling Street at Burn House. Crossing the Gaunless at Fielding Bridge, about 130 yards on the east of the present Bridge, Watling Street runs very nearly straight to Bishop Auckland, the present road coinciding very nearly with the original line, entering the town by Newgate, or as others conjecture, entering by the market-place, between the church and the market-house. No traces of the road can be discerned through Bishop Auckland to Binchester, though an examination of the declivity to the Gaunless will shew, that it could not conveniently have passed further to the eastward than has been described. The Roman way continues visible as it ascends from the river Wear, and at the distance of about 1,000 yards it enters a blind lane, and passes about 200 yards below the church at Hunwick. A little further, it appears to enter the lane leading to Helmington Hall, and continues along it as far as the spot where the road turns off to the westward. The cottage and garden on the west side are on it, and its traces are clearly to be seen down to the brook at Helmington Hall, both at the cottage and in the field at the back of it. At the hall the line is somewhat on the western edge of the road, as it ascends from the bridge, and continues along the course of the road to Willington, its raised bank being seen sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other of the present lane.

At Willington Burn the present road turns to the eastward, and the Watling Street continues straight across the burn, below Milkinghope Farm, where its ridge is visible in the burn, on each side of the brook, and in the fields; but as it gains the summit of Milkinghope Bank, it bears a little to the westward, and thence, on the east side of a fence, straight to Oakenshaw Farm, the house of which it passes about 110 yards on the west of it, and crosses the road on the west of a large pond.

As the line descends the hill to Stockley Brook, it is almost imperceptible, but is seen large and well-defined on each side of the brook, and may be traced in the uncultivated parts of Weatherhill Farm, passing about 45 yards on the east of the house, and, gaining the summit, bears a little to the eastward, sufficient to clear the top of a deep ravine on the east, which ravine terminates in the road from Wooley to Brancepeth. Proceeding across West Brandon Farm, it may be indistinctly traced in the second field from the road, crossing the road over Brandon Hill; though were it not for the perfect state in which it is found about 550 yards beyond this road as it descends across the Hillhouse Farm, the Watling could not have been so well ascertained here; in one part, where the plough has never been, the ridge seems perfect, with the exception of the top stones. Descending Ragspeth Wood, the line crosses the stream about 100 yards below the junction of the brooks, and when the river assumes the name of Derness, or Durness; proceeding past Hugh Farm, in a gentle curve, the Watling crosses the road to Ash, or Esh, about three quarters of a mile on the west of that village; it now becomes more visible, and runs in a considerable ridge across some fields, on the east of Wills-hill, and along the road towards Lanchester, to the turn off to Hamstiels, where some doubt exists as to how the line proceeded to the adjoining camp or Roman station. The doubtful part of the street lies on each side of the site of the Lanchester station, from the Browney river, to the road between Lanchester and Newbiggin, which it is evident it crossed a little above the entrance to Margery Flat House, along the west edge of a triangular small field called "The Acre." From this field the road is visible enough, as it bends gently round a natural contour of the hill, and descends to the low ground between the Lizards and low meadows.

Watling Street is clearly discernable about 200 yards to the west of the small farm house called Lizards, and faint traces of it may be seen till we come to the turn-

pike road, which it crossed about 350 yards on the west of Esp Green Farm House; crossing the road, Watling Street appears to bend a little to the westward, and to run about 30 yards in front of both Low and High Woodside houses. From the cross road at Iveston the Watling Street runs straight towards the village of Leadgate, though the present road is not precisely in the middle of it, but first seems a little to the eastward, and at Leadgate Farm, so far to the eastward of it, that the remains have been ploughed out, and some still exist, close to the wall of the road and stack yard. About 130 yards north of the farm house, we attain the highest ground; here the road appears to have made a slight bend to the eastward, and to have gone straight to the next higher ground, called Bunker's Hill. In passing the village of Leadgate, we lose the traces of the line, but should suppose the road to have gone a little on the west of the turnpike gate house at the cross roads. At Bunker's Hill the road is still visible, though the stones have been taken off, or broken up for the present road, with which it seems to coincide, and continues to be identical with it to Ebchester.

When we arrive within about 400 yards of Ebchester, where there was a Roman station, the road makes a considerable bend to the eastward, to descend the declivity and pass the brook diagonally to advantage; and though there are no remains of the Watling Street to be seen, there can be little doubt that this has been the line. It is probable that there were two gates at Ebchester through which the present road runs from Shotley Bridge to Newcastle, but no signs of them are now apparent. From faint traces of a ditch running to the westward, in prolongation of the north and south front, it is probable there was at one time an outwork on that side, as a *procestrium*, advancing to the edge of the declivity over the brook, to which the present road supposed to be the Watling Street reaches. From this cross road it is presumed that the Roman way continued down to the river on the east side of the brook, in the line of the present road, and the narrowness can only now be accounted for by the brook having washed away a part of it in the course of centuries; no signs, however, of the ancient road are visible, except the suitability of the line.

The road now leaves the county of Durham and enters the adjoining county of Northumberland, but no remains have as yet been discovered to point out the precise spot at which Watling Street crossed the Derwent.\*

\* Survey of the Watling Street, Archæological Institute, 1850-51; Ordnance Survey, &c., &c.

## COUNTY BRIDGES.

The construction of additional bridges in the county of Durham has been in proportion to the extension of its increased trade and commerce. Within the last twenty years above forty of these most desirable structures have been erected for the accommodation of the public. There are now no less than one hundred and thirty-six bridges throughout the county, the whole of which, under the superintendence of the county surveyor, Mr. John Howison, are maintained in good order and condition. One moiety of the expense of maintaining the bridge across the Tyne at Newcastle is paid by the corporation of that borough: those in the following list of bridges of the county, marked \*, are partly kept in repair by the county of Northumberland; and those marked † are partly kept in repair by the North Riding of Yorkshire:—

Aldin Grange	Cowshill
*Alansford	Coxhoe
Auckland St. Helen	†Croft
Auckland West	Crook
†Barnard Castle	Dadryshield
Baydale	Darlington
Bitchburn	Dent-burn
†Blackwell	Derwent
Black-beck	Eastgate
*Blanchland	Edmondbyers
Blaydon	Eels-beck
Boldon East	Eels-nook
Boldon West	†Eggleston
Bradbury	Eggleshope Great
Bradley	Eggleshope Small
Brancepeth	Elton
Browney	Elvet
Browney-burn	Evenwood
Burdon	Fellgate
Burn-hope	Fenhall
Butterwick	Fieldon New
Carlebury	Fieldon Small
Chapel St. John's	Fishburn
Chester New	Floater's Mill
Chester-town	Four-Mile
Chester-burn	Framwellgate
Chester-dean	Frosterley
Coatham South	Ful-beck
Coatham North	Gaunless
Cockerton	Gerrard's
Conniscliffe	Gibbon's
Coundon	Gibside

Grant	Raby
Hart-burn	Raby-beck
Harthope	Rushyford
Haughton-le-Skern	Segletch
Heathry Cleugh	Shalters
Hedworth	Shincliffe
Heworth	Shittlehope
Holdsforth	*Shotley
Houghton-le-Spring	Snatterton
Howden	South Church
Humber-beck	Spinford
Hylton	Stanhope Wear
Irshope-burn	Stanhope Town
Jarrow	Staindrop Church
Ketton	Staindrop Town
Lamesley	†Stockton
Lanchester High	Stone-bridge
Langley	Sunderland
Lanchester Low	Temple Town
Langdon-beck	Team High
Londonderry	Team Low
†Middleton, Teesdale	Thorp
Neasham	Wallnook
New-houses	Walkerly
Newton Cap	Wascrow
Newbiggen	Wearshead
Nickey Nack	Westgate
Northgate	Whickham
Norton	Whitton
Oakley Cross Beck	Whitworth
Oakley Cross West	Willow Green
Ouseleap	†Winston
Oxen-le-Field	Witton-le-Wear
†Piercebridge	Wolsingham
Pittington	Woodham
Pont-burn	Yarm

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.

An Abstract of the general Statements of the Income and Expenditure of the several Turnpike Trusts in England and Wales, from Jan. 1st, to Dec. 31st, 1850, was laid before parliament Nov. 26, 1852; from this document it appears that the total income from the twenty Turnpike Trusts, in the county of Durham, amounted for the twelve months to £21,985 10s. 9d. Under the head of general expenditure, appear for interest of debt, £4,311 9s. 1d; debts paid off, £1,585 0s. 7d.; and for sundry charges in maintaining the roads, salaries, &c. £14,775 3s.—Total, £20,671 12s. 8d. The bonded or mortgage debt was £112,977 18s. 2d.;

amount of unpaid interest, £23,521 14s. 11d.; floating debts, £1,009 12s. 4d.; balance due to treasurers Dec. 31st, 1850, £30 12s. 3d.—Total debts, £137,537 17s. 8d. In this parliamentary return, Berwick and Norham and Islandshires, though recently attached to the county of Northumberland, are included in the Turnpike Trusts of the county of Durham; and to each separate trust are given the following detailed particulars:—

BISHOPWEARMOUTH AND NORTON.—Wm. Nimmo, surveyor; J. S. Robinson, Bishopwearmouth, clerk; Robt. T. Wilkinson, treasurer. *Income*—From tolls, 966*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *Expenditure*—Manual labour, 277*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*; team labour and carriage of materials, 198*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; materials for surface repairs, 78*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; damage done in obtaining materials, 2*l.* 13*s.*; tradesmen's bills, 21*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*; law charges, 11*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; interest of debt, 151*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*; surveyor's salary, 70*l.*; clerk's do., 20*l.*; treasurer's do., 10*l.*; incidentals, 12*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*—Total, 855*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* Bonded on mortgage debt, 3,000*l.*, at 5 per cent.; unpaid interest, 9*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*—Total, 3,009*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Balance in treasurer's hands, Jan. 1, 1850, 65*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; do. Dec. 31, 1850, 176*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

BERWICK AND NORHAM AND ISLANDSHIRES.—George Hood, surveyor; Wm. Willoby, Berwick, clerk; Alex. R. Lowrey, treasurer. *Income*—From tolls, 3,346*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; incidental receipts, 25*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*—Total, 3,371*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* *Expenditure*—Manual labour, 407*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*; materials for surface repairs, 930*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*; damage done in obtaining materials, 95*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*; tradesmen's bills, 99*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; law charges, 18*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; interest of debt, 1,617*l.* 2*s.*; improvements, 5*l.* incidental expenses, 26*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*; surveyor's salary, 105*l.*; clerk's do., 50*l.*; treasurer's do., 60*l.*—Total, 3,414*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* Bonded or mortgaged debt, including 800*l.* at 4½ per cent., 29,783*l.* at 5 per cent. interest; unpaid interest, 935*l.* 10*s.*—Total, 30,718*l.* 10*s.* Arrears of tolls for current year, 71*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; arrears of former years, 914*l.* 7*s.*; balance in treasurer's hand, Jan. 1, 1850, 3,551*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*; do. Dec. 31, 1850, 3,509*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*—Total asset 4,494*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

BOROUGH BRIDGE AND DURHAM (Part).—John Trotter and Jervis Robinson, surveyors; Thomas Bowes, Darlington, clerk; John C. Backhouse, treasurer. *Income*—From tolls, 943*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; from fines, 15*s.*;

incidentals, 1*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*—Total, 945*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* *Expenditure*—Manual labour, 140*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; team labour and carriage of materials, 54*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; materials for surface repairs, 75*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; tradesmen's bills, 29*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*; interest of debt, 190*l.* 6*s.*; debts paid off, 335*l.* incidental expenses, 42*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; surveyor's salary, 75*l.*; clerk's do., 30*l.*—Total, 972*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* Bonded or mortgaged debt, 3,720*l.* at 5 per cent. Balance in treasurer's hands, Jan. 1, 1850, 366*l.* 19*s.*; do., Dec. 31, 1850, 340*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*

**BOWES AND SUNDERLAND BRIDGE.**—John Trotter and Robert Seaife, surveyors; John D. Holmes, Barnard Castle, clerk; J. Backhouse & Co., treasurers. *Income*—From tolls, 902*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; incidental receipts, 28*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*—Total, 930*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* *Expenditure*—Manual labour 430*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*; team labour and carriage of materials, 203*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*; materials for surface repairs, 77*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*; interest of debt, 9*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*; incidental expenses, 56*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; surveyor's salary, 90*l.*; clerk's do., 30*l.*—Total, 897*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Bonded or mortgaged debt, 100*l.*, at 5 per cent; arrears of tolls for current year, 12*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; arrears of former years, 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; balance in treasurer's hands, Jan. 1, 1850, 284*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*; do. Dec. 31, 1850, 317*l.* 11*s.* Total assets, 336*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

**CATTERICK BRIDGE TO DURHAM.**—Thos. Harrison, James Drummond, and Peter Reed, surveyors; Joseph R. Wilson, Stockton, clerk; Wm. Skinner, treasurer. *Income*—From tolls, 1,211*l.*; parish composition in lieu of statute duty, 26*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; fines, 2*l.*; incidental receipts, 16*l.* 10*s.*—Total, 1,255*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* *Expenditure*—Manual labour, 211*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; team labour and carriage of materials, 37*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*; materials for surface repairs, 235*l.* 3*s.*; damage done in obtaining materials, 7*s.* 6*d.*; tradesmen's bills, 26*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*; interest of debt, 347*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*; incidental expenses, 79*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; surveyor's salary, 162*l.*; clerk's do., 50*l.*—Total, 1,149*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* Bonded or mortgaged debt, 7,170*l.*, at 5 per cent. Balance in treasurer's hands, Jan. 1, 1850, 64*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*; do., Dec. 31, 1850, 170*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*

**DARLINGTON, OR ANGEL INN AND BARTON LANE END.**—Wm. Smith, surveyor; Francis Mewburn, Darlington, clerk; Jonathan Backhouse, & Co., treasurers. *Income*—From tolls, 650*l.*; parish composition in lieu of statute duty, 7*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; estimated value of statute duty performed, 18*l.*; incidental receipts, 5*l.*—Total 680*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* *Expenditure*—Manual labour, 93*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*; team labour and carriage of materials, 5*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*;

materials for surface repairs, 18*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; tradesmen's bills, 13*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*; interest of debt, 371*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*; incidental expenses, 26*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*; estimated value of statute duty performed, 18*l.*; surveyor's salary, 20*l.*; clerk's do., 20*l.*—Total, 586*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Bonded or mortgaged debt, 13,926*l.* 10*s.* at 4 and 5 per cent.; unpaid interest, 3,059*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*—Total, 16,986*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* Arrears of parish composition for current year, 10*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; arrears of other receipts for current year, 5*l.* Balance in treasurer's hands, Jan. 1, 1850, 176*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*; do., Dec. 31, 1850, 271*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—Total assets, 287*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

**COCKERTON BRIDGE DISTRICT.**—John Trotter and George Davison, surveyors; Thomas Bowes, Darlington, clerk; Wm. Skinner, treasurer. *Income*—From tolls, 320*l.* *Expenditure*—Manual labour, 50*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*; team labour and carriage of materials, 27*l.* 1*s.*; materials for surface repairs, 47*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*; tradesmen's bills, 8*l.* 9*s.*; interest of debt, 52*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; debts paid off, 100*l.*; incidental expenses, 22*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*; surveyor's salary, 40*l.*; clerk's do., 15*l.*—Total, 363*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Bonded or mortgaged debt, 1,000*l.*, at 5 per cent. Balance in treasurer's hands, Jan. 1, 1850, 98*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; do. Dec. 31, 1850, 55*l.* 6*s.*

**DARLINGTON DISTRICT.**—John Trotter and George Davison, surveyors; Thomas Bowes, Darlington, clerk; Wm. Skinner, treasurer. *Income*—From tolls, 272*l.*; incidental receipts, 2*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*—Total, 274*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* *Expenditure*—Manual labour, 45*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; team labour and carriage of materials, 24*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; materials for surface repairs, 51*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; tradesmen's bills, 13*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; interest of debt, 5*l.*; incidental expenses, 29*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; surveyor's salary, 50*l.*; clerk's do. 40*l.*—Total, 259*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* Bonded or mortgaged debt, 100*l.* at 5 per cent. Balance in treasurer's hands, Jan. 1, 1850, 441*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*; do. Dec. 31, 1850, 456*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*

**DERWENT AND SHOTLEY BRIDGE.**—W. Conpland, surveyor; John Clayton, Newcastle, clerk; Peter Annandale, treasurer. *Income*—From tolls, 694*l.*; parish composition in lieu of statute duty, 86*l.*—Total, 780*l.* *Expenditure*—Manual labour, 154*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*; team labour and carriage of materials, 82*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*; materials for surface repairs, 8*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; damage done in obtaining materials, 15*s.*; tradesmen's bills, 12*s.* 6*d.*; interest of debt, 184*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; incidental expenses, 16*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; surveyor's salary, 25*l.*—Total, 473*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* Bonded or mortgaged debt, 13,838*l.*, at 4 per cent., reduced from 5 per cent. by consent; floating



debts, 700*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*; unpaid interest, 5,065*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*—Total, 19,604*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* Arrears of former years, 368*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; balance due treasurer, Jan. 1, 1850, 213*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; balance in treasurer's hands, Dec. 31, 1850, 92*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*—Total assets, 461*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

**DURHAM AND SHOTLEY BRIDGE.**—Adam Shute and George Thompson, surveyors; John Hutchinson, Lancaster, clerk; Nicholas Greenwell, treasurer. *Income*—From tolls, 574*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; parish composition in lieu of statute duty, 48*l.*; fines, 2*s.* 6*d.*—Total, 622*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* *Expenditure*—Manual labour, 64*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*; team labour and carriage of materials, 49*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*; materials for surface repairs, 46*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; tradesmen's bills, 21*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*; law charges, 28*l.* 8*s.*; interest of debt, 28*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; debts paid off, 300*l.*; incidental expenses, 26*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*; surveyor's salary, 12*l.*; clerk's do., 5*l.* 5*s.*; treasurer's do., 5*l.*—Total, 587*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* Bonded or mortgaged debt, 300*l.*, at 5½ per cent.; balance in treasurer's hands, Jan. 1, 1850, 263*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; do. Dec. 31, 1850, 297*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

**DURHAM AND TYNE BRIDGE.**—John Robinson, surveyor; Joseph W. Swinburne, Gateshead, clerk; Thos. Easton, treasurer. *Income*—From tolls, 1,980*l.*; incidental receipts, 124*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*—Total, 2,104*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*; *Expenditure*—Manual labour, 544*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; team labour and carriage of materials, 398*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; materials for surface repairs, 116*l.* 10*s.*; damage done in obtaining materials, 1*l.*; tradesmen's bills, 72*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*; law charges, 20*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; interest of debt, 79*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; debts paid off, 250*l.*; incidental expenses, 233*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; surveyor's salary, 100*l.*; clerk's do., 50*l.*; treasurer's do., 30*l.*—Total, 1,896*l.* 16*s.* Bonded or mortgaged debt, 1,550*l.*, at 4½ per cent. Arrears of former years, 200*l.*; balance due to treasurer, Jan. 1, 1850, 7*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*; balance in treasurer's hands, Dec. 31, 1850, 200*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*—Total assets, 400*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

**EDMONDBYERS.**—Matthew Robson, surveyor; Nicholas Burnett, Black Hedley, clerk; Rev. Joseph Forster, treasurer. *Income*—From tolls, 481*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; parish compensation in lieu of statute duty, 12*l.*; estimated value of statute duty performed, 4*l.*—Total, 497*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* *Expenditure*—Manual labour, including contract work, 189*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*; team labour and carriage of materials, 58*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*; tradesmen's bills, 2*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; interest of debt, 5*l.*; debts paid off, 100*l.*; incidental expenses, 1*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; estimated value of statute duty performed, 4*l.*; surveyor's salary, 5*l.*; clerk's do. 10*l.*—

Total, 376*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* Bonded or mortgaged debt, 2,063*l.* No interest been paid.—Balance in treasurer's hands, Jan. 1, 1850, 67*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; do. Dec. 31, 1850, 187*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

**EGLESTON COAL ROAD.**—John Finley, surveyor, George Benson, Eggleston, clerk; Wm. Skinner, Jun., treasurer. *Income*—From tolls, 656*l.*; incidental receipts, 9*l.* 4*s.*—Total, 665*l.* 4*s.* *Expenditure*—Manual labour, 91*l.* 12*s.*; team labour and carriage of materials, 117*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; materials for surface repairs, 152*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*; tradesmen's bills, 14*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; interest of debt, 109*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*; debts paid off, 60*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; incidental expenses, 13*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*; surveyor's salary, 2*l.* 2*s.*; clerk's do., 21*l.*—Total, 582*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* Bonded or mortgage debts, 2,128*l.* 19*s.*, at 5 per cent. Balance in treasurer's hands, Jan. 1, 1850, 85*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; do. Dec. 31, 1850, 168*l.* 9*s.*

**GATESHEAD AND HEXHAM.**—G. H. Burnett, surveyor, Jasper Gibson, Hexham, clerk; James Donaldson Bell, treasurer. *Income*—From tolls, 959*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*; incidental receipts, 32*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*—Total, 992*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*; *Expenditure*—Manual labour, 443*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*; team labour and carriage of materials, 153*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; materials for surface repairs, 144*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*; tradesmen's bills, 52*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*; law charges, 12*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*; improvements, 21*l.* 6*s.*; incidental expenses, 43*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*; surveyor's salary, 70*l.*; clerk's do., 38*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; treasurer's do., 10*l.*—Total, 989*l.* 4*s.* Bonded or mortgage debt, 2,950*l.*, no interest been paid; floating debts, 78*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*—Total, 3,028*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* Arrears of tolls for current year, 130*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; arrears of former years, 28*l.* 13*s.* Balance in hands of treasurer, Jan. 1, 1850, 1*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; do. Dec. 31, 1850, 4*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*—Total assets, 163*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

**LOBLEY HILL.**—G. H. Burnett, surveyor; Thomas Holden Bates, Wolsingham, clerk; Nicholas Greenwell, treasurer. *Income*—From tolls, 1,914*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; parish composition in lieu of statute duty, 202*l.* 8*s.*; incidental receipts, 94*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*—Total, 2,504*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* *Expenditure*—Manual labour, 841*l.* 3*s.*; team labour and carriage of materials, 257*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; materials for surface repairs, 330*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; damage done in obtaining materials, 3*l.* 15*s.*; tradesmen's bills, 102*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*; law charges, 20*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; interest of debt, 412*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; incidental expenses, 65*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*; surveyor's salary, 133*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; clerk's do., 8*l.*; treasurer's do., 60*l.*—Total, 2,528*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* Bonded or mortgaged debt, 8,555*l.* at 5 per cent.; unpaid interest, 11,790*l.* 7*s.*—

Total, 20,345*l.* 7*s.* Arrears of tolls for current year, 159*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*; arrears of parish composition for current year, 134*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; arrears of former years, 114*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Balance in treasurer's hands, Jan. 1, 1850, 612*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*; do., Dec. 31, 1850, 587*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* Total assets, 996*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

**SOUTH SHIELDS.**—George Gilmore, surveyor; Thos. W. Keenlyside, Newcastle, and Chas. Richard Fell, Sunderland, clerks; Robert Dawson, treasurer. *Income*—From tolls, 402*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; incidental receipts, 63*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*—Total, 466*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* *Expenditure*—Manual labour, 108*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*; team labour and carriage of materials, 64*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*; materials and surface repairs, 25*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; damage done in obtaining materials, 13*s.* 1*d.*; tradesmen's bills, 27*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; law charges, 8*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; interest of debt, 132*l.*; incidental expenses, including 22*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, loss by bankruptcy of late surveyor, 35*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; surveyor's salary, 30*l.*; clerk's do., 15*l.*; treasurer's do., 10*l.*—Total, 457*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* Bonded or mortgage debt, 3,300*l.* at 5 per cent.; unpaid interest, 2,638*l.*—Total, 5,938. Balance in treasurer's hands, Jan. 1, 1850, 366*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; do., Dec. 31, 1850, 375*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

**STOCKTON AND BARNARD CASTLE.**—John Trotter and John Robinson, surveyors; Thomas Bowes, Darlington, clerk; Wm. Skinner, treasurer. *Income*—From tolls, 853*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*; parish composition in lieu of statue duty, 195*l.*—Total, 1,048*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* *Expenditure*—Manual labour, 170*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; team labour and carriage of materials, 93*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*; materials for surface repairs, 175*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; damage done in obtaining materials, 4*l.* 1*s.*; tradesmen's bills, 19*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; interest of debt, 178*l.* 16*s.*; debts paid off, 200*l.*; incidental expenses, 51*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*; surveyor's salary, 70*l.*; clerk's do., 20*l.*—Total, 983*l.* 11*s.* Bonded or mortgaged debt, 3,525*l.* at 5 per cent. Balance in treasurer's hands, Jan. 1, 1850, 275*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; do. Dec. 31, 1850, 340*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*

**SUNDERLAND AND DURHAM.**—E. N. Grace, surveyor; Robert Thos. Wilkinson, Bishopwearmouth, clerk; Robert Rennie, treasurer. *Income*—From tolls, 1,137*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; incidental receipts, 15*l.*—Total, 1,152*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* *Expenditure*—Manual labour, 329*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*; team labour and carriage of materials, 189*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*; mate-

rials for surface repairs, 25*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; tradesmen's bills, 100*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*; law charges, 12*l.* 7*s.*; interest of debt, 65*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; debts paid off, 240*l.*; incidental expenses, 3*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; surveyor's salary, 80*l.*; clerk's do., 25*l.*; treasurer's do., 25*l.*—Total, 1,097*l.* 9*s.* Bonded or mortgaged debt, 1,110*l.* at 5 per cent.; floating debts, 30*l.*; unpaid interest, 22*l.* 10*s.*—Total, 1,162*l.* 10*s.* Balance in treasurer's hands, Jan. 1, 1850, 201*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; do., Dec. 31, 1850, 257*l.*

**WEARMOUTH BRIDGE TO TYNE BRIDGE AND BRANCH.**—George Gilmore, surveyor; J. S. Robinson, Bishopwearmouth, clerk; R. T. Wilkinson, treasurer. *Income*—From tolls, 1,584*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; incidental receipts, 56*l.*—Total, 1,640*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; *Expenditure*—Manual labour, 395*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*; team labour and carriage of materials, 142*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*; materials for surface repairs, 104*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*; damage done in obtaining materials, 1*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*; tradesmen's bills, 96*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; law charges, 27*l.* 11*s.*; interest of debt, 368*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; incidental expenses, 128*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*; surveyor's salary, 80*l.*; clerk's do., 20*l.*; treasurer's do., 30*l.*—Total, 1,395*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* Bonded or mortgaged debt, 7,379*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, at 5 per cent.; floating debts, 200*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*—Total, 7,579*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Balance due treasurer, Jan. 1, 1850, 58*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; balance in treasurer's hands, Dec. 31, 1850, 185*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

**WEST AUCKLAND.**—Henry Wilson and John Bewick, surveyors; Jasper Gibson, Hexham, clerk; Northumberland and Durham District Bank, treasurers. *Income*—From tolls, 664*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; parish composition in lieu of statute duty, 80*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; incidental receipts, 21*l.* 2*s.*—Total, 765*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* *Expenditure*—Manual labour, 401*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; team labour and carriage of materials, 110*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*; materials for surface repairs, 18*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; damage done in obtaining materials, 2*l.* 4*s.*; tradesmen's bills, 23*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*; law charges, 15*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; improvements, 125*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; incidental expenses, 30*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*; surveyor's salary, 50*l.*; clerk's do., 25*l.*—Total, 802*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Bonded or mortgaged debt, 7479*l.*, no interest been paid; balance due treasurer, Dec. 31, 1850, 30*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*—Total, 7,509*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Arrears of tolls for current year, 23*l.* 12*s.*; arrears of former years, 10*l.*—Total assets, 33*l.* 12*s.* Balance in treasurer's hands, Jan. 1, 1850, 6*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; balance due treasurer, Dec. 31, 1850, 30*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*\*

\* The total receipts from the Turnpike Trusts in England and Wales were, in 1847, £1,283,878; expenditure, £1,297,461; bonded debt, £6,483,081; unpaid interest, £1,293,734. In 1848, income £1,211,366; expenditure, £1,225,715; bonded debt, £6,369,220; un-

paid interest, £1,528,483. In 1849, income, £1,177,981; bonded debt, £6,382,647; unpaid interest, £1,587,010. In 1850, income, 1,159,849; expenditure, £1,156,539; bonded debt, £6,236,496; unpaid interest, £1,574,560.

## RAILWAYS.

FEW remarks are needed to shew how important to the county of Durham have been the introduction and general use of railways. The extension of the commerce of the county, cheap and facile transit for agricultural, mineral, and other produce—improvements in the tidal harbours, the establishment of docks, the opening of new coal fields, the increase in the manufacture of iron and glass, extension of ship building, and the establishment of works for eliminating new chemical processes, are some of the results of the formation of railways throughout the county, and sufficiently testify by their favourable influence on the social condition of the population, the great benefits already procured for this important mineral district.

\* GEORGE STEPHENSON was born at Wylam, a colliery village on Tyneside, near Newcastle, in the year 1781; he was only six or seven years of age when he was sent down the pit as "trapper," and in this Cimmerian darkness were the early years of George Stephenson spent.

He was afterwards a "picker" at Wylam, at a wage of 4s. or 5s. a week. He then went to Callerton pit, where he got promoted to the post of driver of a gin. While here, an engine was put on to pump the water out of the pit, and George, who had the character of being a steady lad, and was now about seventeen years old, was appointed foreman, at a wage of 10s. a week, and, in due course, was advanced to the situation of engineman.

While at Callerton, he was about 20 or 21, and resolved to marry. He set his affections upon a Miss Hindmarsh, the daughter of a farmer of the neighbourhood. But as George was as yet only a poor working man, he was not considered a suitable match, and his proposals were declined. He was, however, resolved to be married, and as the mistress would not have him, he offered himself to the servant, and was accepted. He married her; she proved a good wife; and Robert Stephenson, the present M. P. for Whitby, was the issue of the union. Shortly after Robert's birth she died, and, in a few years after, George again offered himself to Miss Hindmarsh, and this time he was accepted. This second marriage was a prosperous one, and the pair lived long and happily together.

George Stephenson left Callerton to go to Walhottle pit, as brakesman, attending the engine while drawing up the coals from the pit. While here, his wages were advanced to 12s. a week, on which event he declared, on his coming out of the pay-office, that he was "made a man for life." Thence he went to Willington ballast crane, in the same capacity, and remained there for several years. He was about 22 or 23 before he began to learn to read. He left Willington for Killingworth, where he again acted as brakesman, at an advanced wage. Here he made the greatest progress. He had always been a steady and advancing workman; but now he felt aspirations for higher things rising up within him. Watching the engine as he did, he in time came to understand it thoroughly. He occasionally made several new adaptations of machinery in the working of the engine, in the pumps, pullies, &c., so as to cause considerable saving to his employers, and to win for him their respect and esteem. The steam engine grew familiar to him; he studied it, and his mind became awakened to the contemplation of its powers, its weaknesses, and its capabilities.

The early introduction of railways into the county of Durham was a natural consequence of its mineral resources; and this county has the honour to precede the enterprise of Manchester and Liverpool several years in the adoption of railways, the act for the Stockton and Darlington being dated April 19, 1821, and opened Sept. 1825, whilst the Liverpool and Manchester line was not opened until the 15th Sept. 1830, the Act bearing date May 5, 1826. Although minerals were ostensibly the main source of traffic, passengers were first carried on the Stockton and Darlington line, the directors, in the first instance, offering to convey them on market days for a small fee between the two towns. On this line also were first employed both George and Robert Stephenson,\* father and son, whose fame now is more than European. The establishment of the Durham

We may here mention an interesting circumstance in Stephenson's career, while working as brakesman at Killingworth pit. There were three brakesmen, who took the "night shift" by turns. The night shift lasted for eight or ten hours, and as there was little work to be done during that time—only drawing up and letting men down—the brakesman's time hung heavy on his hands. Stephenson, however, always regarded time as precious, and carefully turned every minute to account. During these night shifts he took his first lessons in arithmetic. When he had worked his sums on a slate, he sent them off next morning to a schoolmaster in the neighbourhood to correct, who in turn sent him new questions to answer. For this service the eager scholar paid his master the humble tribute of four pence a-week. The rest of his time he occupied, during the night shifts, in cleaning the pitmen's clocks and watches, for which he was paid. He also cut the pitmen's clothes out, and gave instructions in the art of "cutting out" to the pitmen's wives, usually not very handy at such sort of work; and it is said, that to this day there are pitmen's wives at Killingworth, cutting out clothes according to the instructions then given them by George Stephenson. He also made shoes in these lone nights by the engine fire, and occasionally made presents of them to the poor relations of his wife, and their children. He turned his ready hand to anything. Among other of his works was a sun-dial, still fixed over the door of the house he lived in while at Killingworth; and to the last day of his life, he felt a pride at the sight of that sun-dial. Not long before his death, while surveying the line of the Newcastle and Berwick Railway, he drove a professional friend somewhat out of his way to have an admiring look at the dial.

All the little money which Stephenson thus made by cleaning of clocks and watches, and the making of shoes, he devoted to the education of his son Robert. He had felt the want of education in his own person, and set a high value upon it; he therefore determined early to give his son the best culture he could afford. Robert was sent accordingly to Bruce's school, in Newcastle, where he received the rudiments of an excellent education. At a public dinner held in Newcastle, in his honour, not long before his death, Mr. Stephenson thus referred to this fact in his early career:—"I have worked my way," he said, "but I have worked as hard as any man in the world, and I have overcome obstacles which it falls to the lot of but few men to encounter. I have known the day, when my son was a child, that, after my daily labour was at an end, I have gone hometo my single

and Sunderland line in 1834, worked by stationary engines and inclined planes for passenger traffic, and the projection of the Northumberland Railway, to have been worked on the atmospheric mode of traction, sufficiently prove that the present pre-eminence of locomotive power has not been obtained without a severe struggle, and that the Messrs. Pease's adoption of the locomotive at the early stage they did, had much to do with its

room and cleaned clocks and watches, in order that I might be able to put my child to school. I had felt too acutely myself the loss of an education not to be fully sensible of how much advantage one would be to him." This we must always regard as a beautiful feature in Stephenson's character; and it is gratifying to state, that the future reputation and well-won honours of the son, amply repaid the early care and self-denial of the father.

About the year 1800, when he worked at Killingworth, he entertained serious notions of emigrating to the United States. He had every morning, in going to his work, to pass a newly-sunk pit, whence the workmen were day after day fruitlessly endeavouring to draw the water. In one of his walks he stopped to look on, and could not help observing, that if they would let him try, he would "soon set them to the bottom." Though the remark was laughed at, the workmen were too glad of help, come from quarter it might, and he was allowed to try his skill. In a very short time his efforts succeeded, and the shaft was cleared of water. The circumstance gave him a name, and he proved equally successful in the cure of other pumps which would not draw. He became a skilful pump-curer. He now also understood the steam-engine so well, that he made several improvements in its working, and in its adaptation to pit machinery. His prospects began to look brighter; he was called to do the work of an engineer; putting up steam-engines under ground, laying down tram or waggon-ways, and similar work of an engineer; and, as his earnings steadily increased, emigration was no longer thought of.

Years passed by, and George Stephenson became a prosperous man. His manly and upright character, and his devoted attention to his calling, gained him many and powerful friends. He earned the esteem and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. He was straight-forward and open-hearted; hard-working, and a zealous self-cultivator; always observant, always improving, always advancing.

Among the most interesting of all subjects for contemplation and study, by a scrutinizing mind such as Stephenson's, was that new and wondrous machine, as yet in its infancy, the locomotive, and its adaption to the iron roads now laid down in many parts, but especially in the county of Durham. The locomotive was but a rude and clumsy machine, more of a curiosity than an efficient motive power, when George Stephenson directed all the powers of his strong mind to its study, and in the space of a few years brought it to the perfection it has now attained.

Various experiments had been made with steam as a motive power on tram-roads or railways, and numerous patents had been taken out for inventions of this kind, prior to 1814, when George Stephenson built his first locomotive. As early as the year 1804, Trevithic's engines were running on the Merthyr Tydvil railway, in South Wales; and one of the same engines was, many years after, sent down to Wylam colliery, where Stephenson first saw it. He could not fail to be struck by the sight, and his active mind at once set to work as to the means of improving the machine, for it was as yet

being brought early into play, though known to nearly all the world for so long a period previously, viz.: from the year 1804, when the locomotive, an invention of Richard Trevithic, was used at Merthyr Tydvil, in South Wales.

The first epoch is the year 1821, that of the Stockton and Darlington. The second era, the year 1836, that of the Great North of England company, which was ori-

very imperfect and inefficient. He soon commenced building a locomotive, and was supplied with the requisite money by Lord Ravensworth and the other partners in the Killingworth colliery, who had every confidence in his skill. In this engine he first adopted his great improvement of double cylinder, Trevithic's being only a single cylinder engine, and therefore very irregular in its action. The new engine succeeded admirably, and by the aid of his powerful friends, he was shortly after enabled to take out a patent for it. The next year he erected his second engine, with further improvements. He was also engaged as a coal-viewer, and as an engineer in laying out railways. His hands were full, and his prospects were bright. His son had by this time, after receiving an excellent education, completed at the university of Edinburgh, joined him as under-viewer and assistant-engineer. He was also engaged with other projects, amongst the most important of which was the invention of the safety-lamp.

Although Sir Humphrey Davy is the reputed author of this valuable invention, the inhabitants of Newcastle have always strongly supported Stephenson's claims; and in January, 1818, they testified their convictions of his merits, by publicly entertaining him in the assembly-rooms, at Newcastle, and presenting him with a silver tankard, together with one thousand guineas, being their testimonial to him as "the discoverer of the safety-lamp."

Railways gradually began to attract the attention of advanced minds, and the engineer, James, was projecting the great lines of railway between London and Liverpool. Nearer home, in the county of Durham, Stephenson was at work on the Stockton and Darlington railway, of which he was appointed engineer. Stephenson now commenced a locomotive workshop in Newcastle, which afterwards expanded into the gigantic establishment which we now find it. He was also still studying and improving himself; he had never done inventing and contriving improvements of his locomotives. Hence he was enabled to keep a-head of all competitors; one proof of which was, that his engine, the Rocket, carried off the £500 prize, on the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, of which he also was engineer. We need scarcely proceed with the history of his progress further. He was carried on the full tide of railway prosperity, and contributed, in no small degree, to the development of this great civilizing power. He also derived for himself the personal advantage of large gains, which, at length, accumulated to a large fortune.

George Stephenson died at his seat at Tapton, Derbyshire, in August, 1848, in his 67th year. In conclusion, we may quote the words which he himself used on the occasion of a recent public dinner at Newcastle: "I may say," he observed, "without being deemed egotistical, that I have mixed with a greater variety of society than, perhaps, any man living. I have dined in mines, for I was once a miner; and I have dined with kings and queens, and with all grades of the nobility, and have seen enough to inspire me with the hope, that my exertions have not been without their beneficial results—that my labour has not been in vain."

ginally projected from York to Newcastle, but financial difficulties and other matters compelled, at that time, an abandonment of that portion of the line north of Darlington, through Chester-le-street, and the Team Valley, the possession of which ground has been much contended for by several rival powers, and yet remains without the accommodation of a railway. The year of pre-eminence was, however, the period of 1845, which produced, through the indomitable energy of one man, the east coast line into Scotland. From Feb. 20, 1849, is the period at which commenced a system of enquiries, by select committees of shareholders, into important matters in dispute between the directorates and proprietary, though the first of the kind took place in the county of Durham some time previous, the committee for investigating the affairs of the Brandling Junction Railway having been appointed in May, 1842.\*

The railways in the county of Durham at present existing as independent undertakings are—first, a great portion of the York, Newcastle and Berwick, from the high level bridge at Newcastle and Gateshead to Darlington, intersecting the county from north to south, established as the Newcastle and Darlington Junction in 1842; its subsidiary lines are, the Great North of England Clarence and Hartlepool Junction, Hartlepool Dock and Railway, and West Durham, which are leased or controlled by the York, Newcastle and Berwick. The Stockton and Darlington line is the next powerful undertaking: it intersects the county from west to east, from Crook to Stockton, subsidiary to which are its leased lines, the Wear Valley, Middlesboro', and Redcar company; it proposes to lease the Middlesboro' and Guisboro'; and under the support and influence of the Stockton and Darlington proprietary, application was made to parliament in the session of 1853 for a new line, called the Darlington and Barnard Castle. The third body is the Stockton and Hartlepool and its leased tributary, the Clarence. The Leeds Northern (late Leeds and Thirsk), passes partially through the county, entering at Yarm and thence to Stockton, uniting the Stockton and Hartlepool and Stockton and Darlington lines with the Great North of England portion of the York, Newcastle and Berwick, near to Thirsk; this

company proposes to join the York and North Midland, and to take the name of the North Eastern Company. The fourth body is the Newcastle and Carlisle line, it having become the purchaser of the late Blaydon, Gateshead and Hebburn line; its influence, however, in the county is but trivial.

The projects likely to be revived or to lapse are, the Bishop Auckland and Tebay, being a portion of the Northern Counties Union; and the Liverpool Manchester and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Stockton and Hartlepool, and Pontop and South Shields (late Stanhope and Tyne), both lines of the year 1842, are peculiar as being first made under a deed of settlement. In the parliamentary session of 1842 there was but one act passed for a new railway, and that was for the county of Durham, viz.: for the Newcastle and Darlington company.

The various railways formed throughout the county, whether independent lines or such as have merged into those now in operation, will be more distinctly placed before the reader by naming each under its proper title, as follows:—

**STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON.**—This line, as has been observed, has the honour of being the first that adapted itself for the conveyance of passengers, though minerals still form the chief source of traffic. The first act of parliament procured for its formation was granted in April, 1821, and four years afterwards, Sept. 1825, it was formally opened. Its length 54 miles 30 chains, proceeding from the coal fields near Witton Park Colliery to Stockton, with numerous branches. It leased for 999 years, from Oct. 1, 1847, the Middlesboro' and Redcar and Wear Valley lines, at 6 per cent., with a condition that 40,000*l.* should be spent in improving the latter line within the first seven years after the date of the agreement. Annual rent 47,037*l.*, including the Middlesboro' line, 48,732*l.* Maximum gradient, 1 in 104; rise in feet per mile, 50. Cost per mile 9,000*l.* Capital authorized to be raised by shares, by Act of 1849, 98,000*l.*; by loan or mortgage, 52,000. The company was reconstituted by the above Act; and the Acts of 1821, 1823, 1824, and 1828 repealed. An Act passed 1851 and 1852, relative to the capital, which was formerly divided into 100*l.* shares, is now divided into 16,000 original shares of 25*l.*; 8,000 25*l.* shares, all paid, and 8,000 of 25*l.* called 16½ shares, on which 8½ may yet be called; and 26,000 new 25*l.* shares, 2*l.* 10*s.* paid. The total amount raised, June 30, 1852, 1,061,996*l.*; expended, 1,005,267*l.*

**CLARENCE.**—This line is from the Tees at Port Clarence to the Stockton and Darlington Railway at Sim Pasture; joins the Great North of England Clarence and Hartlepool, the West Durham, and

\* At an adjourned general meeting, held May 6, 1842, of the shareholders of the Brandling Junction Railway Company, on the motion of the Rev. Robert Green, seconded by John Brandling, Esq: It was resolved, "That a committee of seven shareholders be appointed to investigate the accounts and affairs of the Brandling Junction Railway Company, and that they be authorized to employ to assist them in such investigation the clerks in the office of the company, and that

they have free access to all books, papers, plans, and documents of any kind relative to the railway belonging to the company, whenever they may require them, and that all the servants of the company shall freely answer such questions as may be put to them by the committee, and that the said committee do consist of Messrs. Matthew Plues, William Bolam, Thomas Gray, John Brandling, M. Longridge F. Mason, and the Rev. R Green."

the York, Newcastle and Berwick, (late Newcastle and Darlington) railways. First act of parliament obtained May, 1828; length 36 miles. Original capital, shares 100,000*l.*, loans 60,000*l.* This undertaking proving unsuccessful, it was offered for sale by the Public Works Loan Commissioners, but before the day of sale arrangements were come to, and it was leased to the Stockton and Hartlepool company, and the 100*l.* shares were then reduced to 78½*l.* By an act of parliament, 1852, cap. 142, it was sold to the Stockton and Hartlepool at 2½ per cent. on the original 299,700*l.*, and 4 per cent. on the 34,480*l.* Government Loan; 108,640—1st class 6 per cent. stock, and 100,920*l.*; 2nd class, 4 per cent. stock. The capital raised, 599,645*l.* except 58,785*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*; and power is taken to raise 25,000*l.* in addition, in shares; and 8,333*l.* by loans. This line may be taken as part of the Stockton and Hartlepool, now amalgamated with the Dock Company, and which company adopted the new title of the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway.—Mr. Christopher Tennant was the chief-projector of this line—Meetings held alternately at London and Stockton-on-Tees.

**HARTLEPOOL DOCK AND RAILWAY.**—Commencing from the Old Dock, Hartlepool, to Moorsley, in junction with the Stockton and Hartlepool, to the Great North of England Clarence and Hartlepool Junction line. It is 15 miles in length; acts of parliament procured in 1832, 1834, and 1840.—The amount of stock is 531,400*l.*, which was raised in 100*l.*, 25*l.* and 16½*l.* shares, and is guaranteed 8 per cent., for 31 years, by the York, Newcastle and Berwick company.

**PONTOP AND SOUTH SHIELDS.**—Length, 15 miles. Previously the Stanhope and Tyne Railway, formed without an Act, in shares of 100*l.* each. A part of the line sold to private parties. Purchased by the Newcastle and Darlington, now the York, Newcastle and Berwick line, for about 75*l.* per share. Act 1846. Capital, 450,000*l.*

**BLAYDON, GATESHEAD, AND HEBBURN.**—The Act to form this line was procured in 1834. The capital was 60,000*l.* in shares, and 20,000*l.* authorised to be borrowed. It was sold to the Newcastle and Carlisle company, who now use the part which runs from Blaydon to Gateshead.

\* R. W. BRANDLING.—Robert William Brandling was the fourth son of Charles Brandling, Esq., of Gosforth, high sheriff of Northumberland in 1781, and member of parliament for Newcastle in 1784, 1790, and 1796, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Thompson, Esq., of Shotton, in the parish of Easington, Durham.

Robert Wm. Brandling, Esq., of Low Gosforth, near Newcastle, and formerly of Portland Place, Middlesex, a barrister at law, and one of the justices of the peace for the county of Northumberland, died at Brussels, Dec. 30, 1848, aged 74. His remains arrived at Newcastle, by steam vessel, on the 15th January, and were interred in the family vault at Gosforth on the following day. Mr. Brandling married at Gosforth church, the 8th of Oct., 1803, Mary, daughter of Thomas Jaques, Esq., of Leeds, by whom he had issue: she died Feb. 12, 1811.

Few men have taken a more disinterested part in projecting and promoting great public undertakings of a useful kind, both in his native county and the adjoining one of Durham, than the subject of this memoir. The duties of a magistrate he discharged with sound energy and fearless rectitude; and on an occasion of much difficulty, in 1815, during a strike of the seamen of the port, Mr. Brandling shewed these essential qualifications so strongly as to call forth the public approval of his brother magistrates.

In the affairs of the coal trade, from the large stake he and his family had in coal mining, he took a prominent and active part, and for many years was chairman of the united body of coal-owners on the Tyne, Wear, and Tees; and was repeatedly examined before committees of both houses of parliament, as to the practices, usages, and regulations of that important trade. He, from the first, warmly supported in his early efforts, and was a chief means of bringing into public notice, the celebrated George Stephenson, of whose claims to

**DURHAM JUNCTION.**—The first Act procured for this line was in June, 1834. It runs from the Hartlepool line at Moorsley, to the Stanhope and Tyne line at Usworth. It was opened in Aug. 1838. Acts 1834, 1837, 1844. The Victoria Bridge, an elegant structure, 157 feet high, with arches of 240 feet span, renders this a remarkable line. It was sold to the Brandling Junction, afterwards to the Newcastle and Darlington, and now forms a portion of the York, Newcastle and Berwick line, by Act 1844. Capital 85,000*l.*

**DURHAM AND SUNDERLAND.**—The length of this line is 16 miles 20 chains. The first acts of parliament were procured in 1834, 1837, 1846. It commences from Sunderland Moor, by Ryhope and Seaton, to Merton, where Haswell and Durham branches diverge, the latter continuing to Shincliffe, 1 mile from Durham, the former joining the Hartlepool Railway. There are 8 incline planes on this line, varying in inclination from 1 to 60 to 1 in 264, worked by ropes and stationary engines. It cost per mile, 14,281*l.*, and was sold to the Newcastle and Darlington Railway, now forming a portion of the York, Newcastle and Berwick; 31*l.* 10*s.* being given for the 50*l.* shares. Act 1846. Capital 420,000*l.*; loan 140,000*l.*

**BRANDLING JUNCTION.**—This railway, the first act of parliament for which was obtained in July, 1835, was projected by the late Robert W. Brandling, of Low Gosforth, Esq.,\* and was opened in Sept. 1839. Its length was 15½ miles, commencing from the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway at Redheugh, Gateshead, to South Shields and Monkwearmouth. It now forms a portion of the York, Newcastle and Berwick line; it was purchased by the Newcastle and Darlington company in 1845, at 55*l.* for each 50*l.* share. The affairs of this undertaking were the subject of enquiry in 1842, by a select committee appointed for the purpose; soon afterwards a blue book of parliamentary bulk was published, from which, however, no particular results were obtained.

**GREAT NORTH OF ENGLAND.**—This line, 45 miles 19 chains long; extension to Richmond, 9¾ miles; also branches to Bedale, 7½ miles, and to Borough Bridge 5¾ miles. From Darlington to a junction with the York and North Midland Railway, at York. Sold to the Newcastle and Darlington company at the sum of 250*l.* for each 100*l.*

the invention of the safety lamp for coal mines, in opposition to those of Sir H. Davy, Mr. Brandling was the untiring advocate, and, in 1817, acted as secretary to the committee, of which his brother, the late Charles John Brandling, Esq. was chairman, to procure the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. Stephenson.

In 1821, he succeeded Alderman Joseph Forster as one of the receivers of the Greenwich Hospital estates in the North of England.

In 1835, he brought before the public the project of a railway between Gateshead, South Shields, and Monkwearmouth, which was carried into effect, and is still known by his name, as the Brandling Junction Railway. It continued an independent line until incorporated in the Newcastle, York and Berwick Railway, being bought by that company in 1845.

The last undertaking he projected was brought before the public at a meeting of the Newcastle town council, in Nov. 1845, and had for its object the formation of a short line of railway from the north end of the town, to be used for the daily transit of the ashes, street-sweepings, &c. of the town, to depots in the country, so as to be available to the farmers for manure, and thus effect two useful purposes at once, viz.: the quick removal of a prolific source of disease, when allowed to be heaped up in the town as it had been, and the turning it into a means of benefit by its removal. He also proposed that this railway should be used to bring coals into the town; and further, that the levels of the line might be so arranged as to admit pipes for the conveyance of water for the use of the town. He thus, nearly up to the period of his death, employed his talents (which were of the highest order), in engineering science for the benefit of his fellow-townsmen and neighbours, who heard of his death with that regret which is consequent on the loss of one who had uniformly been highly respected.

share. This line now forms a portion of the York, Newcastle and Berwick.

**BISHOP AUCKLAND AND WEARDALE**—Commences at the Black Boy branch of the Stockton and Darlington, to Witton Park Colliery, near to Crook. Length 8 miles, 24 furlongs, 13 chains. The line was made under Act 1837. Capital 72,000*l.*; loan 24,000*l.*,—and amalgamated in 1847, with the Wear Valley and Shildon Tunnel company.

**GREAT NORTH OF ENGLAND, CLARENCE AND HARTLEPOOL JUNCTION.**—Constituted by Acts of 1837, 1842, 1843. and 1845; and by York, Newcastle and Berwick, West Durham Act of 1851, leased for 99 years. From Castle Eden to Merrington with branch to join the York, Newcastle and Berwick, near Ferryhill.

**WEST DURHAM.**—This is not a passenger line, but simply for colliery purposes. Its length is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles, from the Byers Green branch of the Clarence Railway, to Crook and Billy Row, and joins the Hagger Leazes branch of the original Stockton and Darlington. Opened June, 1841; first act of parliament dated July, 1839.—also, 18th May, 1841. By Act 1851, cap. 85, the York, Newcastle and Berwick holds nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the shares, and works the line.

**STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL.**—Now West Hartlepool Harbour Railway. Procured act of parliament June, 1842. Length  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles. In junction with the Clarence, 4 miles from Stockton. Greatham viaduct, 92 arches, 700 yards long. Bought the Clarence line. By act of parliament June, 1852, cap. 142, the Stockton and Hartlepool raised 110,000*l.*, West Harbour 200,000, Clarence 25,000*l.* and 8,333*l.* loan—probable total, Clarence 568,560*l.*, West Hartlepool, 554,600*l.*, Stockton and Hartlepool 405,000*l.*—Total, 1,528,160*l.*

**STANHOPE AND TYNE.**—An act of parliament was procured by the proprietors of this undertaking in May, 1842, now Pontop and South Shields.

**WEAR VALLEY.**—Act procured July 1845; also, 1847 and 1851. Length,  $11\frac{3}{4}$  miles. Commences from the Auckland Railway, and terminates in the township of Stanhope. Amalgamation of the, Bishop Auckland, Weardale, Weardale Extension, Wear and Derwent, and Shildon Tunnel, and leased at 6 per cent. for 999 years, from Oct. 1, 1847, to the Stockton and Darlington Company. 783,972*l.* in Shares, 40,000*l.* loan;—divided into 50*l.* and 25*l.* shares.

**WEAR AND DERWENT.**—Formerly part of the Pontop and South Shields, or Stanhope and Tyne line, and now part of the Wear Valley line.

**LEEDS NORTHERN.**—This company procured an Act for various extensions, in 1846, including a branch from Northallerton to Stockton, and three short branches, in the vicinity of Stockton; also obtained parliamentary powers to alter the title of the company from the Leeds and Thirsk to that of the Leeds Northern. Act 1845, 1846 1847, 1848, and 1851. Capital, 2,368,987*l.*

**NORTHERN COUNTIES UNION.**—Procured Act in 1846. A portion of this line proposed to pass through the county, namely, the branch from Bishop Auckland to Tebay, 50 miles 26 chains; from Bishop Auckland and Weardale Railway, to a junction with the Thirsk and Clifton line at Kirby Stephen. The company has power to purchase Hagger Leazes branch of Stockton and Darlington.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles made at the south end, sold to the Leeds and Thirsk, now Leeds Northern.

**YORK, NEWCASTLE AND BERWICK.**—An amalgamation of the Newcastle and Darlington, late York and Newcastle, (the title assumed by that company after the incorporation of the Great North of

England therewith), and the Newcastle and Berwick, under the power of 10 and 11 Vic., cap. 133. The Durham portion of this line extends from Darlington, to the high level bridge at Gateshead and Newcastle; there have also been incorporated with it, at various times, by purchase or amalgamation, the Brandling Junction, the Pontop and South Shields, Durham and Sunderland, Wearmouth Docks, Newcastle and North Shields, and Tynemouth extension; and leased the Hartlepool Dock and Railway, including the Great North of England Clarence and Hartlepool Junction. Total mileage 349, of which 45 miles are not yet open. A branch is formed to Pensher. For a part of the Bishop Auckland branch a new line is substituted. Capital as stated in 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 53. Shares, 9,086,425*l.*; loans, 3,028,808*l.* Total, 12,115,233*l.* Amount at which the capital account will probably be closed, is 11,076,000*l.*

## AGRICULTURE.

CONSIDERING the northern situation of Durham, the climate of the county is mild and healthy. The sea, which bounds it on the east, moderates the cold in winter; and the surface, being hilly without any considerable mountains, presents many sheltered valleys, the climate of which nearly resembles that of the more southern counties. A great part of the county lay at one time in open commons and common fields, but during the present century several Enclosure Acts for the county of Durham passed the legislature, and the greater portion of the common lands were divided and allotted to the adjoining land owners.

The soils of the county are various, but generally of a loamy character. The larger portion of the arable land is of a strong character—sometimes a thin infertile clay, and nearer the banks of the rivers, a deep strong loam. Along the coast the soil is of a more friable nature, yielding sound crops of excellent potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables, which find a ready market in the neighbouring sea-port towns. In the centre of the county there is a moist clay loam, of moderate quality, on an ochre sub-soil, which gradually becomes peaty, and joins the western portion of the county towards Cumberland and Westmorland. From Barnard Castle to Darlington there is a strip bounded by the Tees on the south, which consists of a dry loam intermixed with clay; in this there are some good pastures and productive farms. In the valleys of the Tees, Skerne, Wear, Tyne, and their tributary streams, the soil is in general above the average of the district.

Of the usual rotation of crops, the "four course system" of husbandary is common on the friable soils on the northern side of Teesdale, though on many farms of this description a large proportion of the green crop division is managed with bare fallow. The stiff and undrained land of the county, which forms its greatest

proportion, is managed on the "two crop and fallow system;" this system is of two kinds, either simply (1) fallow, (2) wheat, (3) oats, or of that and the following combined; (1) fallow, (2) wheat, (3) clover. This combination gives (1) fallow, (2) wheat, (3) oats, (4) fallow, (5) wheat, (6) clover; or one-third of the farm bare fallow, one-third wheat, one-sixth oats, and one-sixth clover. The land intended for fallow is seldom ploughed before February, by which time the ameliorating effects of severe frost on this heavy soil must be lost, or nearly so. After receiving the usual repeated ploughings and harrowing during summer, the land is commonly limed, and then ridged up in ten feet mounds, well gathered and rounded to carry off the water. On this the wheat is sown broadcast in autumn, and receives no further attention till harvest. During next autumn and winter the manure from the farm-yard, such as it is, is spread over it and ploughed in. In spring the land so prepared is sown with oats. The oat stubble lies till February, when it is ploughed, and the same routine of bare fallowing is pursued during the summer. The wheat crop this time receives no manure, and in spring clover seeds are sown with it, which next year are mown for hay. The clover root is broken up in February, again to undergo a bare fallow. No roots are cultivated, and no purchased manure or food made use of. The farms are small in extent, the farmers hard working and industrious. The yield of their wheat crop may be from twelve to twenty bushels an acre—fifteen being a full average for the undrained lands; and their oats from twenty to thirty bushels. The rent of such land varies from 10s. to 16s. an acre, and the tythe and rates 3s. 6d. an acre more. To improve this sort of land, the owner must adopt a system of thorough drainage, and, fortunately, clay can be got in all places where it is most needed, and the cost of coal for burning it for drainage pipes is a mere trifle. There are instances in the county where cold clay, laid up in high crooked ridges, has been completely drained by the use of two-inch pipes, placed from three and a-half to four feet

deep, and the distance between each drain eight yards, the drains being carried in parallel lines, quite irrespective of the ups and downs of the old crooked ridges. The cost of this operation over an extent of 2,600 acres, on one estate drained during the last two years, has averaged 4*l.* 10*s.* an acre.

The "three course system" is the one usually practised by the clay-land farmers of the county, viz:—(1) fallow, (2) wheat, (3) one-half oats and one-half clover. Nearly the whole of the fallow is managed as a bar fallow, there being very little green crop cultivated. Occasionally this rotation is prolonged by pasturing the clover a second year. Three cows and six young cattle to 100 acres may be about an average stock for the clay farms. As this stock is badly wintered (2½ acres of inferior turnips per 100 acres being the average extent of the turnip crop,) the home supply of manure can be neither rich nor plentiful. To meet rent and the expenses of cultivation, the farmer's sole dependence is on his wheat crop, a little also being received from that portion of the hay crop which he sells off the farm. As a general rule, no manure, except lime, is purchased; which is laid upon the bare fallow in preparation for wheat. The system is very exhausting; a bare fallow, stimulated by lime, is sown with wheat, which is followed by oats or hay. Each return of this rotation further reduces the soluble properties of the soil, as these are not restored by the small quantity of inferior manure applied in nearly the same proportion in which they are abstracted.\* The same farm, which 30 years ago averaged from 20 to 24 bushels of wheat, and 30 to 36 bushels of oats per acre, is now, under this process, reduced to 14 bushels of wheat and 18 to 20 bushels of oats. One farmer states, that his oats did not last year average more than 10 bushels an acre. The rents vary from 11*s.* to 16*s.* per acre; tithe and rates 3*s.* 6*d.* an acre more. A necessary supplement to the substitution of green crops for bare fallow on this description of soil is increased house accommodation, which, at present, is inferior and inadequate.†

\* Lord Londonderry, in 1850, addressed a letter to his tenantry pointing out the inevitable consequences of an adherence to the common system of two crops and a fallow, and recommended a change, the main principle of which was to get rid of successive corn crops, and to substitute green crops for bare fallow. In order to accomplish this, he proposed,—1st, to drain the land in the best manner, charging 5 per cent. on the outlay; 2nd, to improve the buildings and fold-yards, so that the stock might be kept under cover, and their provender be economically consumed; 3rd, to make liquid manure tanks to receive the drainage of the houses and folds; 4th, to give his tenants, gratis, from one to two cwt. of guano, or an equivalent of dissolved

bones, to be applied, in addition to the manure made upon the farm, to green crops; 5th, to provide a supply of bones and guano for sale to the tenants at cost price, and to erect a bone mill and apparatus for dissolving bones, the use of which was to be given to such of the tenants as choose to avail themselves of it.

† The following estimate and specification for providing an economical extension of house accommodation, has been drawn up by Mr. Gibson, the able and intelligent agent of the marquis of Londonderry: The system of stall-feeding, he observes, is adopted as the most economical in first cost. To effect this, erect close wooden sheds 15 feet wide inside, with a feeding passage in front, and a cleaning pas-



The "four course" is the ordinary system on Lord Ravensworth's estate, which extends some miles westward from Newcastle, on the south bank of the Tyne. The land is generally of superior quality, and is let at rents varying from 40s. to £3, and as much as £4 an acre, in the vicinity of Gateshead. The landlord executes drainage at a charge of 5 per cent. to his tenants. The farms vary in extent from 50 to 200 acres; they are held from year to year, but the same families have held their farms for generations. The demand for milk in this populous neighbourhood is considerable, a good cow's produce being reckoned worth £20 a year. Other articles of farm produce, such as potatoes and vegetables, are equally in demand, and at remunerative prices. Manure in any quantity can be purchased at a moderate rate, the best quality costing 3s. 6d. per two-horse load; and a second quality is delivered on the estate by railway at a cost, including carriage, of 5s. per double-horse load. The most improving tenants on the estate, and the men of most enterprise, are innkeepers and butchers from Newcastle, who carry their business habits and intelligence into the management of their farms. Contiguous farms, of the same quality and rent, vary in their produce many bushels an acre, according to the energy and command of capital possessed by their occupants. Lord Ravensworth has for some time allowed returns annually to his tenantry, but contemplates, it is said, making a general permanent reduction of rent.

On Lord Durham's estate an attempt has been made to introduce the Northumberland or "five course system," but the tenants do not take to it kindly. The farms average 200 acres in extent. During the last ten years, £14,000 have been expended in drainage by the landlord,

the tenants being charged 5 per cent. on the outlay. The average rent may be from 25s. to 30s. an acre, and the tithe 5s. to 6s. an acre. Two years ago, Lord Durham allowed 20 per cent. of the rent to be expended in drainage, buildings, and manure.

**CATTLE.**—The rich upland meadow and pasture lands afford great advantages for the rearing of live produce; and the county of Durham has long been distinguished for its excellent and improved breeds of cattle, sheep, and horses. The Durham breed, or improved short-horns, are the prevalent cattle of the county, and are often fed to an enormous size.\* Besides the shortness of horn, this breed differs from others in being wider and thicker in form, in affording the greatest quantity of tallow, and in having very thin hides with very short hair. The north bank of the Tees is not now, however, so famous for this breed as it was once rendered by the celebrated Messrs. Colling; the Yorkshire side of the river now bearing the palm. Small West-Highland cattle are grazed in considerable numbers in the county. On the extensive farms which Lord Durham holds in his own management, a large number of one-and-a-half-year Highland heifers are bought at about 50s. each in autumn; they are crossed next year with a short-horn bull; and the following year, after suckling their calves, they are fattened and sold at about £7 each.† Another class, stots, are bought at the same age, and, after being kept two years, are sold, fat, in November, at from £10 to £11 each. The cross-bred calves, after being suckled by their dams, are put on good keep, and are turned out prime fat at three years old, the oxen then averaging

sage behind the cattle. The sheds to be made of home-sawn wood, and roofed with the same, coated with coal tar. Inside to be fitted in the usual manner, with stalls, mangers, doors, &c. The whole may be so erected at a cost of 10s. per head, where the timber is got free of expense on the estate. If the value of the timber is added, the cost will be 30s. per head. A shed 70 feet long, by 15 feet wide inside, affording accommodation for 20 cattle in stalls, 7 feet to each pair, will cost as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
34,000 superficial feet 1 in. deal, at 12s. per 1000	20	8	0
50 larch posts, at 8d.	1	13	4
40 couple sides, at 10d.	1	6	8
20 baulks, at 10d	0	16	8
170 feet wall plate, at 1d.	0	14	2
170 runners, at ½d.	0	7	1
2 barrels coal tar, at 5s. in Durham	0	10	0
Nails	1	10	0
Workmanship	2	14	1
	£30	0	0

\* **THE DURHAM OX.**—The famous Durham ox at ten years old weighed 34 cwt. He was slaughtered at eleven years old, in consequence of an accident by which he dislocated his hip joint; and although wasted by being eight weeks in great pain, his carcase produced 165 stones, 12 lbs. net meat, and above 21 stones of hide and tallow. In June, 1801, when he was five years old, the proprietor, Mr. Day, refused 2,000*l.* for him, and made a great deal of money by shewing him in all parts of England and Scotland for nearly six years. This enormous sized animal was bred by Mr. Charles Colling, at Ketton, in 1796; Mr. Bulmer purchased him for 140*l.* in 1801, and in the same year parted with his bargain to Mr. John Day for 250*l.*

† The following cattle belonging to the Earl of Durham were sold by auction by Mr. Wetherall, at Bowes' House Farm, at the annual sale held Dec. 13, 1852:—35 steers and heifers, being a cross between the West Highland heifer and short horned bull; 26 short horned heifers; 42 West Highland kyloe heifers, rising 4 years old; 50 West Highland kyloe steers, rising 4 years old; 3 Galloway heifers; 2 short horned bulls two years old; 410 excellent half-bred wedder sheep, and 200 gimmer do., a cross between the Leicester tup and Cheviot ewe; 80 cheviot widders, 40 black faced do., and 100 fat Cheviot ewes.

50 to 60 stones imperial, which, from the superior quality of the meat, sells at the highest figure per stone. The heifers, though of equal quality, are much smaller in size, and do not bring, within some pounds, the price of the oxen. There was once a very large breed of sheep in the south-eastern part of the county, which bore heavy fleeces, and, when killed, often weighed from 50 to 60lbs. the quarter. But the improved Leicester breed has nearly superseded them, as being more profitable, and fattening at an earlier age. There is a small and hardy species of sheep on the heaths and moors, which is similar to those found in other counties on the same description of land. They cost little to maintain, and produce little; but when fattened at four or five years old, the flesh is rich and

delicate.—An excellent breed of hunters, generally of a bay colour, very active, strong, and hardy, is reared in the county. The coach and saddle horses are in request for the southern parts of England; and the draught horse is generally of a superior description. The horses employed at the collieries are of two classes—pit and waggon horses; the first a small compact horse for working in the pits underground, the other a larger and more powerful horse for drawing the heavy waggons on the surface. Horses of this kind are used in great numbers throughout the county, the Marquis of Londonderry alone having about three hundred in constant employment.—At the Durham, Darlington, and other annual fairs, the superior lots of cattle exhibited meet with a ready sale at remunerative prices.

## NATURAL HISTORY.

### QUADRUPEDS.

In the Parliamentary Survey of 1646-7, it is stated that the fallow deer and wild bulls of Auckland Park, Durham, had been utterly destroyed, excepting two or three of the latter. A few years previous to this date, in an inventory of all things left at the mansion house of Bishop Auckland, the following entry occurs:—"Wild kyne with calves and bulls, &c. of all sorts remayned wild in Auckland Park; Sept. 24, 1627, the number—thirty-two." Col. Brereton, in visiting Auckland, thus describes the cattle there:—"A dainty stately park, wherein I saw wild bulls and kyne, which had two calves runners. There are about twenty wild beasts, all white; will not endure your approach; but if they be enraged or distressed, become violent and furious." It has been said that the red deer, in a wild state, almost within the memory of man, inhabited the fells in the higher parts of the county; the wild quadrupeds, however, found at present in Durham, include, as might be expected, only a few species. The rapacious species are, the fox, the badger, the founart, the stoat, the weazel, and more rarely the common and pine marten.

The mole is very abundant. Of shrew mice there are but two species; the common and water shrew.

The long-eared and common bat inhabit the ruins of buildings and old trees; these two species are common in the city of Durham.

The hedgehog abounds every where in the county.

The vegetable feeders which occur, are the hare, the rabbit, the squirrel, the dormouse, the common and the long and short tailed field mouse. The water rat also, of which a black variety sometimes occurs, is not unfrequent.

The common brown rat, we need scarcely say, abounds every where, and has nearly extirpated our own English black rat: the latter, however, still lingers at Stockton-upon-Tees.

Conspicuous in this division are the fallow and red deer, but in a half domesticated state. The former is common in gentlemen's parks, while both species have a spacious range in the princely domains of the Duke of Cleveland.

The porpoise and seal are not unfrequently seen along the coast during the summer months. One or two species of whale also occur.

### BIRDS.

The cliffs on the coast and in other parts of the county, afford suitable breeding places for certain species of rapacious birds; and some of the tribe, whose habits induce them to breed in woods, find amongst those of the county, places adapted for their purpose.

Amongst the cliffs we have the common kestrel; and before the gun was so much used for the destruction of the feathered race, the peregrine falcon was to be found in the wilder parts of the county; and even now

specimens are not unfrequently met with during the latter part of the year, when the birds are on their migrations. On some of the moors we have still breeding the least of our true falcons—the sprightly and beautiful merlin, so much prized by the fair sex during the palmy days of falconry: this bird has not been found to breed further south than Durham. The moor buzzard and the hen harrier also breed in localities similar to the merlin.

The common sparrow hawk inhabits some of the woods, as also does the common buzzard: but the latter is nearly extirpated by the ruthless hand of the gamekeeper.

A few years ago, an osprey or fishing hawk was frequently seen near Hartlepool, as if inclined to fix its residence in that neighbourhood.

The long-eared, the tawny, and the white owl are common in various parts of the county: the short-eared owl is also regularly found, but only on its migration.

The swift, the swallow, the house and the sand martin are common: in certain districts the goat-sucker is seen pursuing its prey in the summer evenings, and its nest and eggs are occasionally found. The king-fisher has been known to breed by the Wear, in the neighbourhood of Chester-le-street. The lesser shrike breeds occasionally in Ravensworth woods. The green wood-pecker is not uncommon in Durham; nor are the wryneck, which visits us to breed, and the common creeper. The nut-hatch also inhabits the county, which seems to be its northern boundary. The common quail breeds occasionally in the neighbourhood of Cleadon.

The raven is still to be found in the county: a few years ago, a little south of the great rock at Marsden, a nest of ravens was found in the cliff, from which four young ones were taken by the late Mr. Peter Allan, and were kept alive and exhibited to the visitors of his "marine grotto."

Of the crows, there are the corby or carrion crow, the rook, the jackdaw, and the jay; these all breed in the county. As a visitor we have the hooded-crow; but it does not extend much beyond the county of Durham in its migrations southward; it may frequently be seen along the coast, feeding on offal, on or near the beach.

The valleys of Durham are well suited to the breeding of the family of song birds, and most of our native songsters are consequently found in the county; the exceptions are, the nightingale, the Dartford warbler, and the reed wren, which seldom cross the river Tees.

Only one or two species of wader breed in the county; these are, the common heron and the common sandpiper; this latter beautiful little bird is familiar to the lovers of the rod; it haunts the stone-bedded burn, and its well-known note announces its presence and that its nest is not far distant. There is still a heronry at Gainford.

The number of sea-birds that breed on the coast is very limited. We may name the herring-gull, the cormorant, and the kittiwake; the herring-gull is found breeding sparingly on the adjoining coast of Northumberland, whilst on the coast of Durham it abounds.

#### REPTILES.

Of British reptiles, not a numerous class, a majority of the species are found in Durham.

The common lizard, the adder or viper, and the blindworm are common on heathy places. The frog and the toad are every where, whilst the common warty and smooth newts or water-asks are numerous in ponds and wet ditches. The tribe has not been much attended to in this district, and there is little doubt that one or two other species would be found, if proper investigation were made.

#### FISHES.

The little weever, or stinging fish, is well known to the shrimpers along the coast, as it frequents the same localities as that crustacean; the grey gurnard is common, and the red gurnard is occasionally found. The following also abound on the coast, viz:—the common mackarel, the cod, the ling, the haddock, the whiting, the sole, the holibut, the flounder, the plaice, the dab, the turbot, the herring, the pilchard, the skate, and the dog fish. Amongst the fresh water fish in the county are, the salmon, the salmon trout, the burn trout, the dace, the skelly, the common eel, &c.

#### INSECTS.

Insects are more numerous than might, from the northern latitude of the county, be expected. This, no doubt, arises from the diversified nature of its surface. Its upland moors and well wooded valleys, the numerous brooks and streams, the extensive sea-coast and its adjoining banks, furnish a great variety of insect life. What adds not a little to the richness of its varied fauna, are the many romantic deans, which intersect the coast line of the magnesian limestone district. The largest of these, Castle Eden Dean, is alike celebrated for its botanical and entomological productions.

*Coleoptera*, or *Beetles*, are here, as elsewhere, very numerous; upwards of eleven hundred species, of that order alone, having been recorded as occurring in this and the adjoining county of Northumberland.\* Some few of those are of sufficient interest, to warrant a passing notice.

*Platyderus ruficollis*, *Licinus depressus*, *Omascus Orinomum*, *Blemus lapidosus*, *Phytosus spinifer*, *Saprinus rotundatus*, *Eubria palustris*, and many others, occur on the sea-coast. The gravelly banks of streams produce many of the British *Bembidii*. Two of the species (*Bembidium tricolor* and *stomoides*), not before detected in this country, were first found in Durham. Its waters have also produced many interesting species of *Hydradephaga*; and one, from Boldon Flats (*Colymbetes dispar*), is an addition to the European fauna.

The woods and valleys of the county furnish *Rhizophagus cyanipennis*, *Lampyrus noctiluca*, *Trephorus cyaneus*, *Trypodendron domesticum*, *Balaninus villosus*, *Pissodes Pini*, *Anthribus albinus*, *Leptura quadrfasciata*, *Pachyta octomaculata*, and many other very interesting species. *Carabus nitens* occurs on heathy moors, and *Omascus Orinomum* on the more elevated situations.

The loiterer on the sea-banks, towards autumn, may chance to be startled by the passing of the much dreaded *Locust* (*Locusta Christii*), which, although generally met with singly, yet occasionally occurs in considerable numbers. In August, 1846, great numbers were seen near Sunderland: on one occasion a "large flight" was noticed, proceeding in a southerly direction, and the individuals composing it were remarked "to conduct their migration in close company." Whence this insect comes, or whither it goeth, seems alike a mystery; the preparatory states of larva and pupa having never been observed in this country. *Hymenoptera* and *Libellulidæ* are numerous, but as yet uninvestigated.

In *Lepidoptera* the fauna can boast of many remarkable species: *Colias Edusa* and *Polyommatus Artaxerxes* have been taken at the mouth of Castle Eden Dean: the latter is generally the variety known as *Salmacis*, the spot on the anterior wings being black. Most of the *Fritillaries* are of occasional occurrence, and the same may be said of the handsome genus *Vanessa*. The *Painted Lady* (*V. Cardui*), and the *Red Admiral* (*V. Atalanta*), are irregular in their

appearance, but sometimes occur in immense profusion, especially on the coast. *V. C-album*, *V. Polychlorus*, and *V. Io*, are of much rarer occurrence. The beautiful *Camberwell Beauty* (*Vanessa Antiope*) has been noticed in different parts of the county, and was once captured near Stockton. *Erebia Blandina* occurs in Castle Eden Dean, its only English habitat.

Several of the *Sphinxes* have been taken: amongst the least common, may be noticed, *Trochilium Tipuliformis*, *Aegeria Bembiciformis*, *Sesia Bombiliformis*, *Maeroglossa stellatarum*, *Sphinx Convolvuli*, and occasionally that messenger of superstitious alarm, the Death's-head moth (*Acherontia Atropos*).

Many peculiar species occur amongst the other tribes of *Lepidoptera*, and in *Diptera*; but their enumeration comes more within the province of the monographer, than of the compiler of a county history.

#### MOLLUSCA.

In addition to that of climate, there are many circumstances of a local nature which influence the number and distribution of shells, as well as the other departments of natural history. The coast of Durham wants those sinuosities and sheltered bays which are the favourite resort of many species; and its bare and exposed coast-line is another circumstance which tends to limit the number. On the other hand, the rocks which form great part of its boundary, from the nature of the strata, sloping gradually into the sea, and its extensive sands, are favourable for the habitation of certain kinds. The exposed nature of the coast renders the use of the dredge a somewhat uncertain and difficult matter; and not much has been done in this way. What has been accomplished, however, shews, that systematic and persevering attempts will undoubtedly be successful. The surface of the county is very diversified, thus affording a great variety of situation; and many of its valleys produce, especially in limestone districts, a considerable number of species. The general nature of the county, however, is hilly, which renders it unfavourable generally to the production of the mollusca. The want of marshes and slow deep ditches, with the lower temperature, limit the number of fresh-water shells.

The general character of the molluscan fauna partakes more, as might be expected, of that of northern than of southern latitudes. Thus, comparison with other lists shews, that about half the species of shells occurring on the coasts of Northumberland and Durham, are found on the shores of Scandinavia, whilst only about one-fifth inhabit the Mediterranean. Compared with the shells

\* Catalogue of the insects of Northumberland and Durham, by James Hardy and Thos. John Bold, Tran. Tyneside Nat. Field Club, vol. I and II.

found on the coast of Great Britain and Ireland, the Durham coast produces nearly half the number of species. Those most characteristic of the locality are:—

Bullæa pectinata,	Natica Montagui,
quadrate,	helicoides,
Bulla Cranchii,	Grælandica,
Amphisphyræ hyalina,	Margarita helicina,
Fusus Norvegicus,	Nucula tenuis,
Turtoni,	Modiola nigra,
Islandicus,	Astarte compressa,
Barvicensis,	Neæra cuspidata,
Velutina plicatilis,	Panopæa Norvegica.
Scalaria Trevelyana,	

The number of mollusca described as inhabiting the county of Durham or its coasts, are:—Cuttle fishes, 4; nudibranchs, 16; sea shells, 150; land shells, 55; fresh water shells, 40; slugs, 7. Total, 272 species. For a more detailed account, see Alder, in "Transactions of Tynside Naturalists' Field Club."

CRUSTACEANS AND ZOOPHYTES.

Of crustaceans, the common crab, the dog crab, the spider crab, the common shrimp, and a few others, in all about a dozen species, inhabit the coast.

There is a considerable number of species of coralines and other zoophytes; but none appear to be peculiar to the coast of Durham.

BOTANY.

The geographical position of the county of Durham, extending considerably northward and southward, the deep valleys and deans both on the coast and inland, the river courses, the different elevations to which the land rises, the long extent of sea coast, with the various geological formations, make it favourable to the production of plants in considerable variety. In fact, few of the natural orders which occur in the British islands are without their representatives in the county of Durham. Of the ninety-six orders of flowering plants, to which those of the British islands belong, only three or four are altogether absent from the county. The proportion in number of species to the whole plants of Britain is also considerable. The number of flowering plants described as British is about one thousand four hundred and eighty-six, those found growing wild in this county amount to about nine hundred species.

Whilst, however, the number and variety of species are so considerable, there are not many which are peculiar to the county. Its geographical and physical features

are opposed to such being the case; for its mountainous districts being little more than subalpine, the plants which occur in those situations are often found in greater abundance on the lower portions of more alpine regions; whilst those which inhabit the more southern parts of the county have, in many instances, reached their northern limit, and are consequently more common further southward.

In the following outline of the indigenous vegetation of Durham, we have indicated those species which, from being almost peculiar to the county, from their rarity as British plants, or other circumstances, are entitled to more particular notice. It may be mentioned that the arrangement here followed is that adopted by Babington, in his "Manual of British Botany."

Of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, twenty-three species have been met with, amongst which the shewy *Columbine* and two species of *Hellebore* are the most conspicuous. The great spearwort (*Ranunculus lingua*), a rare plant in England, has been found near Darlington; whilst *Ranunculus parviflorus*, a still rarer British plant, has reached its most northern locality in the county.

Of the order *Berberidaceæ*, the only British species, the barberry, occurs in hedges near Witton-le-Wear; whilst the order *Nymphæaceæ* is represented by the common yellow water lily (*Nuphar lutea*).

There are five plants of the order *Papaveraceæ*, one the celandine, which, though not uncommon, is a doubtful native, and four species of poppy; two species, the common red poppies of the corn fields, and *Papaver argemone* and *hybridum*, which are both accounted somewhat rare British plants.

Of *Fumariaceæ*, only three of the British species occur. Of these, two are very common; and the other, though not so evenly distributed, is yet abundant enough in certain situations.

Of *Cruciferaæ*, about forty species occur in the county. The common wall-flower grows on magnesian limestone rocks, near Southwick; and the dame's violet, *Hesperis matronalis*, an extremely rare British plant, is said to have been found in meadows near Chester-le-Street. Of the other rarer species of the order *Cruciferaæ* may be mentioned *Turritis glabra*, *Sisymbrium Sophia*, and *Lepidium latifolium*. The common garden cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*) occurs sparingly in a wild state on the coast, growing upon the magnesian limestone, near Sunderland.

Of the next order, *Resedaceæ*, two species, *Reseda lutea* and *Luteola*, are not uncommon.

The order *Cistineæ*, which in warmer climates produces many most shewy flowers, is represented in Durham by two species, both confined to the magnesian and mountain limestone formations, or to their immediate neighbourhood. The common rock-rose (*Helianthemum vulgare*) is abundant on the magnesian limestone on the coast, and it occurs far inland, in equal abundance, on the mountain limestone. The rare *Helianthemum canum* is found on Cronckley Fell.

Of *Violaceæ* there are six species, most of them common. The sweet violet occurs in sufficient profusion in the neighbourhood of Hilton Castle to justify Shakespeare's allusion to that most odorous flower:

"Like the sweet south,  
That breathes upon a bank of violets,  
Stealing and giving odour."

*Drosera rotundifolia* and *Parnassia palustris*, representing *Droseraceæ*, are abundant on the moors in some districts, as is also *Polygala vulgaris*, representing *Polygaleæ*, in dry heathy pastures all over the county.

Of *Coryophyllaceæ* there are thirty-two species. Of these the most worthy of notice are the maiden pink (*Dianthus deltoides*) found sparingly by the Derwent, near Shotley Bridge, probably brought down by floods from higher ground; the soapwort, the spring sandwort, *alsine verna*, which keeps to the more mountainous districts; and *Mænchia erecta*, found on Durham moor, the only north of England habitat for the plant.

Of *Malvaceæ*, (the *Mallows*) there are three species, all common. Of *Hypericaceæ* (St. John's Worts) there are seven species, none of them rare. Of *Acerineæ*, the common sycamore and maple, are the only examples. Of *Geraniaceæ* there are eleven species. The beautiful *Geranium sanguineum* abounds in the lower part of Castle Eden Dean, and in one or two other places. *Geranium columbinum* keeps to a limestone soil. Of *Linaceæ*, the common flax has been introduced with corn; the purging flax abounds on dry banks; and the gay *Linum perenne* occupies the magnesian limestone hills in Durham, as it does the chalk hills of the south of England.

*Oxalidaceæ* furnishes one species: there are but two in Britain. Of *Celastrineæ* the only example is the spindle tree; and the buckthorn, representing *Rhamnaceæ*, has been found in Ryhope Dean. Of *Leguminosæ* there are thirty-one species, many of them abundant. The common furze is almost characteristic of some districts, and one of the dwarf whins has been found on Durham moor. The common *melilot* and the sainfoin

occur in places; and *Vicia sylvatica*, one of the most conspicuous of the English vetches, festoons the brushwood in some of the deans and river sides.

The order *Rosaceæ* is numerous in the county, not only as regards number of species, but in the profusion with which certain genera are distributed. The abundance of different kinds of wild rose and bramble is evident to the most cursory observer. In the hedges and woods, the crab apple, the bird-cherry, the wild cherry, and the rasp and strawberry, are of frequent occurrence. Of the less common kinds are *Spiræa Filipendula*, *Dryas octopetala*, an alpine plant, but which occurs on Cronckley Fell, and *Potentilla alpestris* and *fruticosa* in Teesdale.

The stone-bramble (*Rubus saxitalis*) is mentioned, in general works on English botany, as growing on "stony mountains;" yet is abundant in Castle Eden Dean. In the higher parts of Teesdale, where it is also common, it is truer to its usual habitat. The cloudberry (*Rubus chamaemorus*) abounds on high boggy land. Of the true Roses, eleven species are found in the county; the total number belonging to the British Islands being nineteen. The scarcer species are, *Rosa Sabini*, found near Darlington and Middleton-one-Row, *R. rubiginosa* (sweet briar), and *R. arvensis*. *R. rubella* is stated to have been found "on the sands of the sea coast, near South Shields, mixed with the dwarf variety of the Burnet rose (*R. spinosissima*);" and specimens sent from that place have been figured and described by various authors as *R. rubella*. The whole is, however, a mistake, the specimens figured being only forms of *R. spinosissima*. The true *R. rubella* is a very doubtful native. It is mentioned as growing at Abergeldy; but this habitat is as suspicious as that at South Shields.

The conspicuous and showy *Lythrum Salicaria*, and the humble *Peplis portula*, represent the order *Lythraceæ*.

The order *Ceratophylleæ* contains only one genus, of which but two species are British. One of these, *Ceratophyllum demersum*, grows near Durham.

Of the willow herbs (*Onograriceæ*), ten species are indigenous in the county. One of these, the French willow of the gardens, follows the basalt in its progress through the northern counties. On the higher ground in Teesdale, *Epilobium alsinifolium* and *alpinum* are found: the other species are common in most ditches or under dampish hedges.

Of the order *Haloragaceæ*, *Hippuris vulgaris* is found in the stagnant pools near Darlington and Stockton,

and *Callitriche verna* in every pool. *C. platycarpa* is also common, though but lately observed; and *C. pedunculata* has been recently discovered near Gateshead and Ravensworth. *Myriophyllum spicatum* is common in lakes and permanent ponds, and *M. verticillatum*, a rare British plant, in a pond at Polam.

The cucumber tribe has one representative in England, the red bryony (*Bryonia dioica*). This species, common in the hedges on the southern verge of the county, straggles northward to Birtley, which is the most northern recorded habitat of the plant.

*Montia fontana*, the only representative of the order *Portulacæ* in the kingdom, is not uncommon in wet places.

*Sceleranthus annuus* and *perennis*, the latter a scarce plant, are all the county possesses of the order *Paronychiaceæ*.

Of the order *Crassulaceæ* (the houseleek tribe), there are five species: the common houseleek and the biting stoncrop being widely diffused. *Sedum telephium*, *reflexum*, and *villosum*, are confined to the higher grounds.

All the English species of the currant tribe (*Grossulariæ*) are indigenous in the county. *Ribes grossularia* (gooseberry) is found in every wood. *R. rubrum* (red currant), and its varieties (by some described as species), *petraem* and *spicatum*, are widely distributed, but are not so common. The black currant (*R. nigrum*) grows in Hownswood, near Medomsley, and, occasionally, in woods throughout the county; and the mountain currant, a rare species, is found near Darlington.

The saxifrage tribe (*Saxifragaceæ*), which contains so many favourite garden plants, has several representatives in the county; but, with the exception of two species of *Chrysosplenium*, none of them are generally common. Some of them, indeed, are rare in the British Islands. *Saxifraga tridactylites* is found in dry rocky situations on the limestone. In gravelly places, *S. granulata* here and there appears. *S. stellaris*, *uizoides*, *hypnoides*, and *Hirculus*, are found in Teesdale. The last-named species, growing on wet moors, is rare in Britain.

The next order which claims our attention is the *Umbelliferae*. Of this set of plants, numerous species are denizens of the county; whilst the individual examples of the various kinds are numberless, and their appearance familiar to every one. In every hedge, at certain seasons, may be seen tall plants, with fistular stems, broad expansions of small white, yellowish, or pinkish flowers, the flower stalks being arranged like

the stretchers of an umbrella. From this peculiarity the order derives its name; and it is only necessary to mention a few of the commoner kinds to bring it vividly to the remembrance of our readers. Amongst *Umbelliferae* are found the common hemlock, the celery,\* the parsnip, the fennel, the carrot, and many other plants, vulgarly called hemlocks, which abound in and by every wood and hedge side. Nearly fifty species are found in the county, some of them rare plants in the island. At Friar's Goose and at Jarrow, *Eryngium campestre*, one of the plants producing the eryngo root of the shops, is found. It is mentioned as "very rare" in Britain. It is believed to have been introduced into Durham by ballast, but has been known on the shores of the Tyne for more than a century, and the Friar's Goose habitat is mentioned in general works on English botany. The sea eryngo (*Eryngium maritimum*) grows sparingly on the coast. In the salt marsh at Southwick is found *Ænanthe Lachenalii*, described as *Æ. peucedanifolia* in Winch's plants of Northumberland and Durham. The archangel (*Archangelica officinalis*) has been found at High St. Helen's; but the plant is a doubtful native. *Bupleurum rotundifolium* and *tenuissimum* occur near Norton, the furthest north that the former has been observed. The common fennel has been noticed sparingly on the coast, a little south of Sunderland; and the herb Alexanders (*Smyrniium Olusatrum*) grows in Hurworth churchyard.

The common ivy and the moschatel (*Adoxa Moschatellina*) represent *Araliaceæ*. The dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), growing on magnesian limestone, is the only individual of the order *Cornæ*; the woodbine, the guelder rose, and the elder are examples of *Caprifoliaceæ*. The dwarf elder (*Sambucus Ebulus*) grows between Blaydon and Stella.

Of *Rubiaceæ*, eleven species have been found in the county; of *Valerianæ*, four; and of *Dipsacæ*, five, none of which require particular notice.

The order *Compositæ*, of which the daisy, dandelion, thistle, oxeye, and chamomile are familiar examples, as it is one of the most numerous of all the natural orders of plants, so the county of Durham possesses it in the usual proportion. It abounds also in the number of individuals of most of the species. About eighty kinds have been found in the county, and of these the following are the most worthy of mention. *Aster Tri-*

\* Dangerous, or even poisonous in its wild state; but the blanching, preventing the development of its peculiar properties, renders it one of the most agreeable of esculent vegetables.

*polium*, the only British Aster (*Salt Marshes*), *Anthemis nobilis* (chamomile), *Artemisia maritima* (sea worm-wood), *Centurea Cyanus* and *Lactuca virosa*.

The order *Campanulaceæ* furnishes four species, the common bell flower, the broad leaved bell flower, the clustered bell flower, on magnesian limestone, and the sheep's bit (*Jasine montana*) in subalpine situations.

Two species of heath, *Erica Tetralix* and *cinerea*, and the ling, *Calluna vulgaris*, are sufficiently familiar examples of *Ericaceæ*. Other examples of the order are the bilberry or bleaberry, the great bilberry, or bog whortleberry, (*Vaccinium uliginosum*), Teesdale; the red whortleberry (*V. Vitis Idæa*), Hownswood, near Medomsley, and in the higher parts of Weardale and Teesdale; the cranberry, (*V. Oxycoccus*) on boggy moors; and three species of wintergreen, *Pyrola rotundifolia*, in Castle Eden and Hawthorn deans; *P. media*, in Hown's Gill; and *P. minor*, in Gibside, Tanfield, and Cocken woods. The common holly (*Ilex*) abounds in the county. The order *Oleaceæ* is represented by the privet, occurring on the magnesian limestone, and the common ash. *Vincæ minor* (lesser perriwinkle), the only Durham example of *Apocynaceæ*, grows near Blackwell. *Gentianeæ* furnishes a few species. *Erythraea Centaureum*, *Menyanthes trifoliata* (hogbean), *Gentiana Ameralla*, in limestone pastures; *G. campestris*, in Teesdale, and *G. verna*, on Cronckley Fell, Teesdale. With the exception of one in Westmoreland, on the same range of hills, Teesdale is the only English habitat for *G. verna*. The only other place in the British islands where the plant has been found, is in County Clare, Ireland.

Of *Convolvulaceæ*, the only three British species, the great white convolvulus (*C. sepium*), the small bindweed (*C. arvensis*), and the sea-side bindweed (*C. Soldanella*), are all found in the county. The only Durham habitat for the last named plant is on South Shields sands, below the Bent House, where there is every probability of its soon being covered up by a huge ballast heap, which is rapidly advancing towards the sea margin.

Of the borage tribe there are nine species, amongst which are the hound's tongue, on the sea coast: the common borage, near Hartlepool; the common and the tuberous-rooted comfrey (*Symphytum tuberosum*), the latter found near Durham; the gromwell, and *Myosotis sylvatica*, which occurs in Castle Eden Dean and in Teesdale.

The order *Solanaceæ* furnishes the deadly night-shade, growing near Durham, the henbane, and the great

Mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*). Of the broomrapes there are three species, *Orobanche major*, common, and the scarce *O. elatior*, which has been found near Ellemore. *Lathraea squamaria* occurs occasionally in woods.

Of *Scrophulariaceæ* there are fifteen species, none of them of particular rarity. In this order is found one of the most conspicuous, and, in Durham at least, one of the most common of British plants, the foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*). Amongst the rarer species are *Melampyrum sylvaticum* (by the Tees, above Middleton, near Winch Bridge, and at Egglestone), and *Bartsia alpina*, also in Teesdale.

The order *Labiataæ*, almost if not entirely destitute of any deleterious principle, and which contains so many plants valuable for their fragrant, aromatic, and tonic qualities, abounds in the county, not only in number of species, but, in some cases, in the number of individuals. Of the mints, nearly a dozen species or well-marked varieties are found. Amongst them is the spear-mint, growing near Wolsingham. This species, so common in gardens, is rare as a wild British plant. *Mentha rotundifolia* has been gathered near Pitlington; the peppermint, near Castle Eden, and the pennyroyal, near Winston. The wild English clary (*Salvia verbenaca*) occurs in Hawthorn Dean, and the wild marjoram, (*Origanum vulgare*) is common on the magnesian limestone. The common wild thyme is abundant in many places, whilst the lesser *calamint*, the cat mint, and the basil thyme are found more sparingly. Other plants of the order which may be mentioned are, *Teucrium Chamaedrys*, on old hedge banks near Gateshead Park; the horehound, near Stockton, *Lamium amplexicaule*, *Galeopsis ladanum*, on the magnesian limestone, *G. versicolor*, *Stachys ambigua*, and *Scutellaria galericulata* and *minor*, the latter near Wolsingham.

Of *Verbenaceæ*, the common vervain is the only British species: it occurs near Stainton, Bishopton, Darlington, and in the West Lane, at Chester-le-Street.

Two species of *Lentibulariaceæ* are found in the county; the butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*) is common on moorland bogs; and the greater bladderwort (*Utricularia vulgaris*) is found in permanent ponds, lakes, and deep ditches, near Darlington and Sedgefield. Since the formation of the ditches by the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, near Blaydon, this plant has appeared in them in great abundance.

Of the order *Primulaceæ*, some species are sufficiently abundant, as the primrose and the cowslip: the less common species are, *Tricentalis Europæa* (near Butsfield and Wolsingham), *Samolus valerandi*, *Primula*



*farinosa*, *Anagallis tenella*, *Hottonia palustris*, and *Lysimachia vulgaris* and *punctata*.

Of *Plumbagineæ*, the thrift abounds on the sea coast, and also on subalpine hills in Teesdale. The sea lavender (*Statice Limonium*) grows sparingly in salt marshes on the Wear and Tees.

Five species, all common, belonging to the order *Plantagineæ*, are found in the county; the ribgrass, the greater plantain, the sea and the buckshorn plantain, and *Plantago media*. The latter, the most showy of the five, attaches itself more especially to the magnesian and mountain limestone.

Eighteen species of the order *Chenopodiaceæ* are found in the county. The rarer kinds are, *Chenopodium rubrum*, *ficifolium* and *glaucum*, and *Beta maritima*. Of the next order, *Polygonaceæ*, the species most worthy of mention are, *Rumex sanguineus*, *R. hydrolypatham* (near Polam, Norton, and Stockton), *R. aquaticus* on the Tees, near Barnard Castle, *Polygonium minus*, *P. viviparum*, and *P. bistorta*.

The common mezereon (*Daphne Mezereum*), in a wood amongst the Tunstal Hills, supposed to have been introduced, and the spurge-laurel (*D. Laureola*), common in hedges near Hedworth and by the Wear near Hilton Castle, are the only English examples of the order *Thymeleæ*.

*Empetrum nigrum*, the crowberry, typical of *Empetreae*, is common on moors; and the dog mercury, *Mercurialis perennis*, and two or three common species of Euphorbia, represent the order *Euphorbiaceæ*. Two common species of nettle and the pellitory-of-the-wall, the cork elm (*Ulmus suberosa*), the wych hazel (*U. montana*), and the wych elm (*U. glabra*), the last-named growing on the edges of the moors, are the only Durham examples of the order *Urticaeæ*.

The order next in succession, according to the arrangement we are following, is of more importance, economically speaking, than most of those which we have already noticed. The order *Amentaceæ* includes our most important forest trees, several of which are indigenous to the county. Two species of oak, four poplars, the beech, the common alder, the birch, the hazel, and nearly thirty species of willow belonging to this important order, are found in the county of Durham.

At present, the yew and the juniper are the only representatives in the county of the order *Coniferæ*. Both those trees grow in Castle Eden Dean and on the coast near it, and are found here and there in the county to the neighbourhood of its highest ground. The Scotch fir, now, in the British Islands, confined to the High-

lands of Scotland, has formerly abounded in Durham. Its remains, both in the shape of prostrate trunks and of roots, still standing where the trees had grown, are abundant in peat bogs.

With the *Coniferæ* closes our view of the *Dicotyledenous* plants indigenous to the county of Durham. Those belonging to the class, *Monocotyledons*, are the next in order.

*Trilliaceæ*, *Tamceæ*, and *Hydrocharideæ*, the first three orders, have each one representative in the county. Of the first, the herb paris (*Paris quadrifolia*), found here and there in deans, is the only British species. Of *Tameæ* there is also only one species, the black bryony (*Tamus communis*), which is not uncommon in Castle Eden, Hawthorn, Hilton, and other deans. Hilton is its most northern recorded English habitat, with the exception of Heaton Dean, Northumberland, on a bank side now included in the grounds of Joseph Sewell, Esq. The frog-bit (*Hydrocharis Morsus-Ranæ*), belonging to *Hydrocharideæ*, grows abundantly in a pond on Ryton haughs, where it is supposed to have been introduced: for or against this supposition, however, there is no evidence, further than the great distance, as far as has been observed, of other habitats.

The next order is interesting, as well from its usually showy and conspicuous flowers, as their peculiar structure and the extreme rarity of some of the species. The following is an enumeration of those which are found in the county, with the habitats of the rarer kinds:—

Of the Orchises, *O. Morio* and *mascula* occur in meadows and pastures; *O. latifolia* and *maculata* are common in damp places; *O. fusca* and *pyramidalis* on the magnesian limestone, the first sparingly, the latter occasionally in great abundance, as on the coast near Whitburn and Marsden. *Gymnadenia conopsea* (sweet scented orchis), in dampish meadows and moors, from the coast to the higher ground in Teesdale; and *G. albidula*, which keeps to the subalpine districts. *Habenaria viridis* (Frog orchis), damp pastures and boggy places. *H. bifolia* (lesser butterfly orchis), on heaths; and *H. chlorantha* (great butterfly orchis), in moist woods and thickets. The bee-orchis (*Ophrys apifera*) occurs sparingly on the magnesian limestone; and the fly-orchis (*Ophrys muscifera*) is abundant in Castle Eden and other deans in the magnesian limestone district. The two last-named plants are remarkable for the resemblance of their flowers to the insects whose names they bear, and are accordingly much sought for by the curious in flowers. This last propensity, though in many respects, perhaps, innocent, leads sometimes to

the extirpation of rare plants.\* The bee-orchis grows, or rather grew on the coast near Whitburn and Marsden. The gardener of a gentleman in the neighbourhood had heard that this plant inhabited the low limestone hills in the locality above mentioned. By diligent search, this person discovered and carried away upwards of thirty specimens. It is now upwards of twenty years since the gardener's raid; and, as far as we have ascertained, the plant has not since been seen, wild, in the district alluded to.

*Listera orata* (common twayblade) is pretty generally distributed, but not in great abundance in any one place. *L. cordata* grows on turfy subalpine moors. *Neottia Nidus-Avis* occurs in Castle Eden and other deans in its neighbourhood. *Epipactis latifolia* is not uncommon in woods. *E. palustris* grows, here and there, in bogs. *Cephalanthera ensifolia*, a rare British plant, is found in Castle Eden and Hawthorn deans. *Malaxis paludosa* has been found on moors in Teesdale and near Wolsingham.

One of the finest, and almost the rarest of British plants, the Lady's Slipper (*Cypripedium Calceolus*), grows in Castle Eden Dean.

Of the remaining *Monocotyledonous* orders found in Britain, the first of which we have any examples is *Irideæ*, of which order two species occur; the common yellow Iris, in wet ditches and the borders of streams, and the Stinking Iris (*I. fetidissima*), which has been found near Jolby, its most northern British locality. Of *Amaryllideæ*, we have the daffodil (*Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*), growing in Cocken, Witton-le-Wear, and Ravensworth woods, also near Ebchester and Piercebridge; and the snowdrop (*Galanthus nivalis*) near Coniscliffe and Blackwell.

The asparagus tribe (*Asparagææ*) is represented by the lily of the valley (*Convallaria majalis*), the common Solomon's seal (*C. multiflora*), which has been gathered in a lane between Stainton and Stockton, and the butcher's broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*), which has been found near Cockerton, and in Cliff wood.

Belonging to the lily tribe, *Liliaceæ*, there are in the county, the yellow Star of Bethlehem (*Gagea lutea*), near

Piercebridge, Butterby, Greta Bridge, Eglestone, Wycliffe, and Barnard Castle; four species of garlick, *Allium arenarium*, in Castle Eden Dean, *A. oleraceum*, near Silksworth, Durham, Darlington, and Middleton-in-Teesdale, *A. vineale*, at Baydales, near Darlington, *A. ursinum*, in every wood, and the wild hyacinth (*Agaphis nutans*), common in shady places.

The meadow saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*), which has been found near Eglestone, Darlington, and Butterby; and the Scottish asphodel (*Tofieldia palustris*), in Teesdale, represent the order *Colchicaceæ*.

Of the rush tribe (*Juncaceæ*) there are several species, many of them common. Of the true rushes, the rarer species are, *Juncus maritimus*, in salt marshes; *J. triglumis*, in Teesdale; and *J. obtusiflorus*, near Polam. There are three species of wood rush; and the bog-asphodel (*Narthecium ossifragum*) is common on boggy moors.

Belonging to the order *Alismaceæ* are *Triglochin palustre* in bogs, and *T. maritimum* in salt marshes. The flowering rush (*Butomus umbellatus*) occurs near Darlington and Norton, and the arrowhead (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*) near Billingham, Norton, Witton, Thorp, Portrack, and Stockton: for the last two, these are the most northern English localities. *Alisma plantago* is common in every pond and wet ditch, and *A. ranunculoides* in bogs.

Of the order *Aroideæ* there are the wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*), common in woods and under shady hedges, two species of duck-weed, three of the bur-reed (*Sparganium*), and two species of reed-mace, *Typha latifolia* and *angustifolia*: the latter once grew near Friar's Goose, but the pond has been filled up. The plant has, however, been lately re-discovered in the railway ditches near Derwenthaugh.

Of the order *Potamogetoneæ*, the county possesses several examples. Of the typical genus *Potamogeton*, the rarer species are *P. rufescens*, in Teesdale and near Darlington, and *pectinatus*, near Darlington and in the Wear near Lambton. We have also *Ruppia maritima*, *Zannichellia palustris*, and *Zostera marina*.

The next two tribes might be called turf-making

\* It may seem, on a hasty view, an unimportant matter whether or not a plant (whose uses are not obvious) disappear from this or that locality. But the fact of the existence of particular species of animals and plants on the surface of our earth belongs to its physical history. The facts ascertained by enlightened geological investigations shew that many races, both animal and vegetable, have, from time to time, disappeared; and as no records were or could be kept, so there is the greater difficulty for us to understand the changes that have taken place before man became a denizen of our planet, and so

also is rendered more difficult the problem of the fate of the world as it now exists. It is only by carefully taking note of the condition of existing species, and of the natural tendency of species to continue or disappear, that we can form any thing like a conclusion on the point alluded to. Any thing, therefore, that unnecessarily disturbs the ordinary course of nature, is wrong. If a plant barely holding its own, so to speak, be wantonly eradicated, it seems almost a wilful disturbance of natural arrangement—a destruction of a link in the chain of the history of living beings.

plants, because, where they grow, they exclude most others, and, as they throw out lateral shoots in great abundance, they soon form a close turf covering to the soil.

The first of the two, the sedges (*Cyperaceæ*), abounds in wet and boggy places, especially in upland districts, where they form much of the rough pastures of such situations. Although very rich milk is produced in places where sedges are abundant, it seems probable that their nutritive qualities are greatly inferior to those of the grass tribe, to which they are closely allied. Upwards of fifty species are found in the county. The other turf-producing tribe, the grasses (*Gramineæ*), it is needless to say, is sufficiently abundant. Of course, the cultivation of the land for feeding and grazing purposes tends to keep up the number of individuals, if not of kinds. Nearly all the species commonly cultivated are indigenous to the county; and hence, if the farmer choose, he can study the natural habits of each kind.

Induced by the mention of the grass tribe, we may remark, in passing, that with reference to the cultivation of any plant, it is not merely sufficient to provide that the soil is well prepared and well manured, but that it is necessary to ascertain the nature of the soil, mineralogically and geologically, most suitable for this or that plant; and not only this, but also wetness or dryness of situation, aspect, elevation, and climate, must be considered. Hence, it is fortunate that most, if not all the grasses under cultivation in this county, are indigenous to it; and, therefore, the farmer can ascertain, by a little trouble, where they most abound, and where and under what circumstances the development of their useful properties is the greatest. This once understood, his efforts can be directed to second nature in bringing out the qualities for which he prizes them.

Nearly 100 species, much the greater proportion of British grasses, occur in the county. Of those more interesting to the local botanist, the following species may be enumerated. The silky bent-grass (*Apera Spica-Venti*), near Gateshead and Beamish; wood reed (*Arundo Epigejos*), Castle Eden Dean and by the Tyne above Hebburn Quay; blue moor grass (*Sesleria cærulea*), on limestone by the Wear and Tees; mountain melic grass (*Melica nutans*), Castle Eden Dean, Cocken woods, and Teesdale; wood meadow grass (*Poa nemoralis*), near Cocken and Darlington, a rare plant in the

county; *Poa Parnellii*, upper parts of Teesdale; flat stalked meadow grass near Hartlepool and Cleadon; *Sclerochloa distans*, on the magnesian limestone; *S. maritima* and *procumbens*, on the sea coast, the latter in salt marshes; *Bromus secalinus*, near Gateshead, Sunderland, and Darlington; sea barley (*Hordeum maritimum*), Seaton and Hartlepool; and meadow barley (*H. pratense*), near Jarrow and Whitburn.

With the grasses, according to the arrangement followed, closes our view of the flowering plants of the county.

The remaining tribes include the flowerless plants, viz., the horsetails, ferns, *Lycopods* or club-mosses, mosses, liverworts, lichens, mushrooms, and sea-weeds.

Of the horsetails (*Equisetaceæ*), seven species are found in the county. Of these, the rarest is *Equisetum variegatum*, which occurs in Teesdale. Of the club mosses there are four species: *Lycopodium clavatum* on moors, *L. selaginoides* and *Selago* on bogs, and *L. alpinum* on alpine moors.

Of the ferns (*Filices*), now so generally cultivated in closed glass cases by ladies, the county possesses a majority of the species indigenous to Britain. Ferns, generally speaking, delight in moist shady places, and abound in deep deans. It may be remarked, in passing, that, for their successful cultivation, the situation, as to moisture, aspect, soil, &c., should be carefully noted, and, if possible, imitated.

The following is a list of those indigenous to the county, with the situations in which they occur:—

Rock brakes (*Allosorus crispus*), Waskerley Park near Wolsingham, and in Teesdale, growing in exposed situations out of crevices of rocks and old walls. Common polypody, on walls, trunks of trees, and banks in shady places—in almost every dean. Pale mountain polypody, and the three-branched polypody, or oak-fern (*P. phegopteris* and *dryopteris*), in shady deans (such as that at Tanfield), on the Tyne, Derwent, Tees, &c.; also in Feldon and Waskerley deans, and in Hownsgill and similar situations. *Woodsia ilvensis*, near Cauldron Snout and Falcon Clints, Teesdale. Sweet mountain fern, fragrant fern (*Lastrea Oreopteris*), in shady deans, as at Tanfield, and in a smaller form on fells, as near Whitehouse on Gateshead Fell. Male fern\* (*L. Filix-mas*), in woods and on banks, most vigorous in shady, moist places. Great crested shield fern (*L. dilatata*), same situations as the last.

\* Two species of fern are respectively named the male and female ferns, not because their relation to each other is as indicated by those designations, but because, though similar in habit, the one is

strong and robust, and hence supposed to represent the ruder sex; whilst the other, delicate, and in demeanour, so to speak, most elegant and graceful, is considered a fitting emblem of the softer.

Rough alpine shield fern (*Polystichum lonchitis*), near Cauldron Snout, Teesdale. Prickly shield fern (*P. aculeatum*, var. *lobatum*), hedge banks and shady deans, but flourishes most in the latter. Bladder fern (*Cystopteris fragilis*), in the crevices of rocks and old walls at Tanfield, Beamish, Stanhope, Castle Eden, and Ravensworth. The variety *dentata* occurs near Cauldron Snout. Female shield fern, *Athyrium Filix Fœmina*, common in wet, shady situations. Black maiden hair, black spleenwort, *Asplenium adiantum-nigrum*, on rocks and walls in shady nooks, in Tanfield Dean, in Teesdale, near Cocken, Lumley Castle, and Durham. Common spleenwort, *A. Trichomanes*, rocks and walls, most luxuriant in shady, but dry places. Green maidenhair spleenwort, rocks in subalpine situations, delighting in places dropping with moisture—near the High Forec, Cauldron Snout, and Widdy Bank, Teesdale, and in Irehope Dean, Weardale. Sea spleenwort, *A. marinum*, in cavernous places on the coast near Whitburn and Hartlepool, growing almost within the wash of the spray at high tide. Wall-rue spleenwort, *A. ruta-muraria*, dry walls and rocks in exposed situations at Boldon, Cleadon, Castle Eden Dean, and on the park wall at Hilton Castle. Common hart's-tongue, *Scolopendrium vulgare*, wet places in Tanfield and Castle Eden Deans, also near Lanchester and in Cocken woods. Rough spleenwort, *Blechnum boreale*, stony and heathy places, growing equally in exposed and in shady situations. Brakes, or bracken, *Pteris aquilina*, moors, hedge sides, woods, and deans.

Of the rest of the flowerless plants, little more than the number of species can be given. Of the true mosses, *Musi*, about 200 species have been detected in the county. Of the liverworts *Hepaticæ*, about 40 species; of lichens, *Lichenes*, upwards of 200; of *Fungi*, upwards of 600; and of fresh water flags and sea weeds, *Algæ*, upwards of 200 species are stated to have been gathered in the county. These last tribes, however, require further investigation. There is little doubt that many mistakes require correction, and that many species, by diligent search, might be added to the list.

## GEOLOGY.

THE whole of the western portion of the county of Durham is occupied by the mountain limestone formation, or, as it is popularly termed, the lead-measures. The coal-measures cover the central portion, and the permian rocks occupy the eastern. The south-eastern

portion of the magnesian limestone is covered by sandstones and marls, belonging to the new-red-sandstone group. The general dip of the strata is towards the south-east, at an angle of 2 deg. 15 min., or thereabouts, as the different formations vary a little in their rate of inclination. The wild, rugged district of the west, broken up into two main divisions by the three principal rivers which drain it, forms a strong contrast with the denuded, gently swelling central portion occupied by the coal-measures. By its irregular, varied surface, the eastern formation is easily distinguished from the central.

The Wear, rising in the highest portion of the mountain limestone ridge, flows with a south-east course, through the carboniferous limestone, till it meets the millstone grit, a coarse member of this formation. It then deflects to the south till it reaches the coal-measures near Witton-le-Wear. Traversing those measures in an easterly course, it passes Bishop Auckland; and thence, through the same beds, it scuds away, sometimes north and sometimes east, in a very irregular course, till it passes Lumley Castle, where it deflects more rapidly towards the coast, and, through a large denudation of the magnesian limestone, discharges itself into the North Sea. From Bishop Auckland to Lumley Castle, its course is nearly parallel to, and about three miles distant from the western escarpment of the magnesian limestone. It thus serves to point out the principal geological features of the county.

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM, MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE.—The Pennine chain, as the high central ridge of hills stretching from Cheviot into Devonshire is called, forms the highest part of the carboniferous system in the north of England. The rocks forming this range terminate rather abruptly on the western side, but decrease gradually in height towards the east, till they reach the coal-field, by the strata of which they are overlaid.

The lower portions of this system are enormous beds of sandstone (hazle), alternating with beds of limestone, shale (plate), and a few thin beds of coal. As a general rule, the sandstone beds are thickest and most numerous in the lower portion of the series. The limestones attain their greatest thickness in the central part; and the upper portion is composed chiefly of shales and coarse sandstones. The total thickness of these beds has been estimated at 2700 feet; but as the same stratum varies in thickness in different localities, this can only be received as an approximation to the truth.

These beds are intersected by fissures running in

different directions, by which their relative position has been considerably altered, and the same bed thus reappears on the surface in several localities. In these fissures or veins the great mineral wealth of the district is stored up. Those which have a direction from north-west to south-east are the most productive, especially where they pass through the thickest beds of limestone. The cross veins, or those which run north and south, are productive only in immediate connexion with the first mentioned. The veins vary considerably in thickness, and generally incline, or hade, at a considerable angle. This inclination is also affected by the hardness or softness of the stratum through which the vein passes, so that the course of some of them is zigzag. Not unfrequently, they are wedge-shaped, narrowing from the surface downwards; and sometimes the size of a vein is increased by others running into it. As was said before, the relative position of the strata is considerably altered by these veins. If a vein incline to the north, the strata on the south are elevated; but if it incline to the south, then the north side is raised. The most valuable lead ore found in these veins is galena. It is, in general, very rich, producing sometimes as much as 85 per cent. of pure lead. This ore has generally a portion of silver combined with it. The quantity of silver contained in it varies from two or three to as much as 90 ounces per fother. Yellow copper ore also occurs in some of the veins, but not in sufficient quantities to repay for its extraction. Ores of zinc are plentiful in some mines.

The vales of the Derwent, Wear, Tees, and the burns which flow into them, are the principal seats of the lead-mining operations. On their lofty banks the strata are exposed, and entrances can be made to the veins from the sides of the hills, with much greater facility and certainty than from the higher grounds.

On the banks of the Tees more especially, but also in other parts of this district, large masses of basaltic rock are thrust in between the other beds, or cover them. In some places, these masses are of great thickness, as at Cauldron Snout; but the thickness diminishes towards the west. These rocks are likewise intersected by the mineral veins, which are worked in them in a few places, and yield sufficient ore to be profitable.

The fossils of the district have not yet been carefully collected and examined; but some, which have come under notice, agree with those from the corresponding rocks of Northumberland and Yorkshire. Those from

the limestones and shales are all marine, and are chiefly referable to the genera *Productus*, *Spirifer*, and *Terebratula*. Some bivalves also occur, of considerable size: all of them are, however, peculiar to the palæozoic rocks. *Bellerophon* and *Goniatites*, *Cephalopoda*, peculiar to the older rocks, are abundant in some of the shales.

**COAL-MEASURES.**—The coal-measures occupy the central parts of the county; and though, in general, the district they occupy is tame and unimposing, yet the wealth and the employment which they afford to thousands amply compensate for all other deficiencies. Beds of sandstone (post), beds of shale (metal), and beds of coal of various degrees of thickness and quality, form the different members of this important formation. The beds of workable coal are from three to six feet in thickness. In the western part of the district, they are worked from the inclined surface of the hills; but in the east, they are raised to the surface from considerable depths. The pit near Monkwearmouth, on the banks of the Wear, is sunk to the depth of 265 fathoms to the Bensham seam of coal, and 15 fathoms further for "standage," or a reservoir for water. The coal-measures pass under the Permian system, which bounds them on the east, and are worked through the entire thickness of the limestone.

These beds are also intersected by extensive fissures (troubles), which disarrange the strata; and, instead of directly benefitting the miner, as is the case with those in the limestone district, they occasion much trouble and expense, which no forethought can counteract.\*

The animal remains, few in number, which have been observed in these beds, are chiefly referable to such as have lived in fresh water. The scales of a large fish, *Holoptychius*, the spinal armature of a species of shark, an *Unio*, a few other bivalves, and a small univalve perhaps allied to *Planorbis*, constitute the fauna of this series in the north of England.

In noticing the fossil plants of the coal-measures, it is necessary to premise that coal itself is entirely of vegetable origin. In the mass, it exhibits externally but little appearance of organized matter. When thinly sliced, polished, and placed under the microscope, traces may be observed of vegetable structure; and, rarely, the external form of a plant has been preserved in the coal. The mass thus being nearly amorphous, it is not

\* These troubles, however, have not been without their uses, as by them some valuable seams of coal have been sunk below the reach of the denuding forces that have swept away many of the surface

rocks. They also help, in a great measure, to drain extensive portions of the coal field, which, but for this circumstance, might not be workable.

in it that such remains are found as enable us to ascertain what kinds of plants have served, by their accumulation and decay, to form the coal-beds. In the shales and sandstones, however, above and below the coal, vegetable remains, retaining much of their original appearance, are found in great abundance. The plants which have gradually accumulated to form the coal-beds, do not appear to have drifted from any distance, but seem to have grown and perished where we now find them. It seems probable that at the time the coal-measures were being formed, the surface of the earth, in the place, was gradually sinking; that the mass of plants, the remains of which form each coal-bed, was each in its turn carried downwards; and water, containing clay and sand, appears, after the deposition, to have covered the surface. From the sand and clay brought by this water, the sandstones and shales of the coal-measures have been formed. By the accumulation of these sandy and muddy beds, the water covering the depressed portion has been filled up; a comparatively dry surface has been formed; and a luxuriant vegetation has accumulated upon it, to be in its turn depressed and covered with mud and clay. The remains of plants, as above mentioned, are found in the shales, both above and below the coal-beds; but the remains of leaves and stems, fruits and flowers, are found in the greatest abundance in those forming the roof of the seam. Beneath almost every seam of coal is a bed of fire-clay, so called from being used in the manufacture of fire-bricks. This clay is full of the remains of the roots of the tree which formed the mass of the ancient forest. The genus is called *Sigillaria*, and seems to have been somewhat allied to the order *Cycadaceæ*, a tribe of plants now only found in the hotter regions of the globe. *Sigillaria* appears to have been a plant whose woody portion has decayed with great rapidity, leaving only the bark. In some instances, the bark, thus hollowed out, has stood upright some time after the decay of the wood, and has become filled with sand and mud. Hence the casts thus formed are not unfrequently found standing in the places where the trees had grown. The Newcastle Museum possesses two fine examples, obtained in North Biddick colliery. In the majority of cases, however, the bole and branches of the tree have decayed down to the crown of the root, or have been thrown down, and, as nothing but the bark had been left, have been crushed flat. Generally, the mass of the root appears to have been on the surface of the soil, amidst the accumulating vegetable matter. Hence, a great portion of it ultimately became part of the seam of coal, from the rest of which it was undistinguishable, the remains of the smaller ra-

mifications and the fibrils being left in the clay (now forming the bed of fire-clay) below the coal. Thus, in many cases, the connexion of the stem and root was altogether cut off; the stems being often found, without any roots, in the strata above the coal, whilst the roots were so generally found without apparent connexion with any thing else, that they were considered as distinct plants, to which the name *Stigmara* was applied. In some cases, the whole mass of the root has been left, as we see the roots of the Scotch fir now standing in some of our morasses. From the rapid decay of the wood, the nature of its internal structure was difficult to ascertain. Specimens, however, have been obtained, in which the form of the internal organization has been preserved; and as the root (the so-called *Stigmara*) has been, in several instances, found attached to the stem (*Sigillaria*), the nature of the trees, frequently of gigantic size, which formed the ancient forests, on the site of which are now the coal-seams, is pretty well ascertained. Next in importance to these trees, are ferns, and certain plants allied to recent horsetails and club mosses. These have formed the undergrowth of the forest, and have existed in vast profusion. Amongst them, however, no species, hardly even a genus, has been found identical with existing forms. The ferns, generally speaking, have not been larger than those which now exist; but the plants allied to horsetails, and club mosses, have, in many cases, been of gigantic size—very much larger than any species now known to exist even in tropical climes. Occasionally, lying prostrate in the sandstone beds, are found huge fossil trees, the internal structure of which has been preserved, and which, on examination, are found to have been allied to the modern fir tribe. One of these trees, of considerable diameter and length, was found, some years ago, in a sandstone quarry near Upper Heworth.

The following is a summary of the number of species of fossil plants detected in our coal-measures:—

FLOWERLESS PLANTS—Allied to recent *Equisetaceæ*, 26 species; *Filices*, 127; allied to recent *Lycopodiaceæ*, 79. FLOWERING PLANTS—*Monocotyledons*, 15; *Dicotyledons*—*Sigillaria*, 40. *Coniferae*, 12. Of doubtful affinity, 21. Of altogether doubtful affinity, including detached fruits, 20. In all, 340 species.

From the foregoing account, it would seem that, on the sites of the great coal-seams, forests of gigantic trees formerly grew, amidst a vast profusion of ferns, club mosses, and the like, just as, in our day, great tracts of land in New Zealand are covered with ferns, amongst which coniferous trees grow in great abundance.

PERMIAN SYSTEM—LOWER-NEW-RED-SANDSTONE.—Next to the coal-measures, and resting upon them, is a

bed of sandstone, which, in this district, is of a deep red colour. It is generally referred to the Permian system, and supposed to be equivalent to the *Rothe-totle-liegende* of the German miners. Generally associated with it is a tolerably thick bed of loose incoherent sandstone. These two have been distinguished by the term "Lower-New-Red-sandstone." They are not, however, in this district, extensively developed rocks, being generally confined to the escarpment of the magnesian limestone. Two or three plants, allied to some that occur in the coal-measures, and the spinal armature of a shark, have been found in the red sandstone quarries of the Lay-gate, near South Shields.

**MARL SLATE.**—A thin bed of shale, of very little importance in a mineralogical point of view, as it scarcely exceeds a yard in thickness where it is best developed, must not be passed over unnoticed, as it is celebrated for the perfect remains of the fishes bedded in it. About thirteen species have been found, and they are generally in a very excellent state of preservation. They are referable to the genera *Palæoniscus* and *Platysomus*, and other palæozoic genera.

**MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE.**—This is the most important member of the Permian system, both on account of its comparatively extensive development, and the numerous fossil remains peculiar to it. It is likewise interesting as being the highest member of the palæozoic rocks, and the point from which new forms of animal and vegetable life take a beginning.

It occupies the whole of the eastern coast of Durham from the end of Shields sands to Hartlepool. Its western boundary takes a rather irregular course towards the south-west. It passes through the following places, which are either situated on or near to its escarpment, viz., Westoe, Cleadon, West Boldon, Hilton Castle, Southwick, Offerton, Painshaw Hill, Newbottle, Houghton-le-Spring, Moorsley, Pitlington, Sherburn Hill, Quarrington Hill, Garmondsway, Thrislington Gap, Merrington, Westerton, Coundon Grange, Howlish Hall, Eldon, East Thickley, Midridge Grange, West Thickley, Newbiggen, Shackerton Hill, Houghton-le-Side, Morton-Tinmouth, Langton, Headlam, and Piercebridge, where it crosses the Tees. In the northern part of its course, the escarpment is bold and conspicuous; but as it approaches the Tees, it is detected with more difficulty, as the coal-measures abut more abruptly against it. Round-topped hills of considerable elevation, and widened valleys or hopes, form the chief features of these rocks. Extensive deans, of considera-

ble depth and beauty, cut through it, deepening as they approach the coast. These form the only drainage of this part of the county. The greatest width of the magnesian limestone in Durham is about 18 miles, between Hartlepool on the coast, and Merrington on the western escarpment. It has been bored through, near Hartlepool, to the depth of 50 fathoms.

The lowest bed of limestone which is to be seen in most part of the escarpment, is very compact and pure. It attains a considerable thickness, and is much quarried, on account of its purity, in many parts of this boundary. At Palliou, where it was once extensively worked, it is about 70 feet thick. In this quarry the limestone was so pure that it was often polished for marble; but it is generally wrought only for burning into lime. This bed is generally succeeded by one which is of considerable thickness, of irregular, amorphous structure, and not so pure nor so useful for lime purposes as the former. It is best seen on the coast, between Shields and Marsden. Towards the south, it changes its character considerably, becoming crystalline and fossiliferous to a great extent. It is succeeded by beds of yellow marl, and hard, crystalline beds, among which is the variety termed flexible limestone, from its pliant quality. Some of these beds seem to have been violently and suddenly broken up, thrown from their natural position, and mixed together in a confused heap, with the angles of the fragments sharp, and set one against another in the oddest manner imaginable. The entire mass seems then to have been cemented together by a loose, earthy, yellow marl. Interesting examples, shewing these peculiarities, occur at Marsden. After passing that place, the beds begin to take a more crystalline form, and the concretionary and globular varieties appear in the cliffs. The globular variety is best seen near Roker, where the cliff is composed of large balls, a foot and a half or more in diameter. The same kind of rock prevails also in the quarries at Fulwell and at Building Hill near Sunderland, and on the coast a little northward of Ryhope, where it has been lately extensively quarried as a building stone for the Sunderland Docks. The appearance of the rocks along the coast between Sunderland and Black Halls is very much the same as the foregoing; but at Hartlepool it is rather different, some specimens having a decidedly oolitic appearance. Here, it may be supposed, the highest members of the formation occur. According to Sir H. Davy's analysis, specimens of the limestone from this county contain nearly equal portions of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia, with a small quantity of iron. Coal

is worked under nearly all parts of the limestone, as far south as Ferryhill. Galena, in small quantities, has been found in the rocks at Tynemouth, and more abundantly on the coast near Castle Eden Dean.

The fossils found in these rocks are chiefly marine mollusca; a few corals, sponges, and entomostraca locally in great abundance, also occur. A fish or two, identical with species found in the marl-slate, have been found in the lower beds of the limestone, to which nearly all the fossils are confined. The following list gives a tolerably correct idea of the fauna of these rocks:

Fishes, Marl-slate .....	13 species.
Cephalopoda, magnesian limestone .....	1 "
Gasteropoda .....	do.....12 "
Lamellibranchiata .....	do.....20 "
Palliobranchiata.....	do.....16 "
Annelida.....	do.....3 "
Echinida .....	do.....1 "
Crinoidea .....	do.....1 "
Zoophyta .....	do.....9 "
Spongia .....	do.....2 "

None of these fossils are common. Some of them occur plentifully in one stratum in a few localities; but none of them are spread generally through the limestone beds. Most of the species, however, are found in the equivalent deposit in Germany; and some of them extend even into Russia. They are nearly all peculiar to the system; and a few, as *Productus horridus* and *Spirifer undulatus*, are species characteristic of it.

**UPPER-NEW-RED-SANDSTONE.**—The magnesian limestone is covered, in the south-east, by beds of a reddish sandstone, which are supposed to be identical with those beds which occur, and are so largely developed in the central counties of England. Sections of this rock may be seen on the coast a little south of Hartlepool, and on the banks of the Tees above Stockton, where it has also been bored into, to a considerable depth, without being passed through. Several mineral springs rise from these bore-holes in the neighbourhood of Stockton.

**BASALTIC ROCKS.**—Basaltic rocks occur in the western district in large masses, either intercalated between the regular strata or covering them. These masses of basalt are known to the miners by the name of the great "whin sill." In the highest part of the Tees, many beautiful cascades, as the High Force and Cauldron Snout, are formed by this mass of ancient lava, which, in some places, is more than 30 fathoms in thickness. Basaltic dykes also occur in a few places in the mining district. These have a direction nearly north and south. Similar dykes are seen in the coal-measures; but their course is generally north-west and

south-east. The most remarkable is that known as the Cockfield dyke, which extends from that place, through the coal-measures, to Bolam in the east. A whin dyke, which is seen on the banks of the Tees to the south-west of Stockton, is supposed to be a continuation of the Cockfield dyke; but in no place has the magnesian limestone been observed to be cut through by it. Two other small dykes cross the Wear a little south of Durham, and can be traced towards the escarpment of the limestone. Several years ago, a small basaltic dyke was worked near Brockley Whins; but the works are now abandoned, and the course of the dyke is not to be distinguished from the surrounding country. It is supposed that this is a continuation of the whin dyke that crosses the Tyne at Walker colliery. In most places where it occurs, whin is quarried for repairing the neighbouring roads.

**BOULDER FORMATION.**—Large erratic blocks of mountain limestone, with the angles worn off, and the surface polished and deeply grooved, are found in the superficial deposits of alluvial matter which covers most of the rocks in the eastern part of the county; and along with these are masses of close fine-grained sandstone and whin-stone, which have been drifted down from the western district. Blocks of Shap granite and of porphyry, from the Cumberland hills, are also found occasionally, in the same superficial deposits, in various parts of the county. These are mingled together with large detached masses of the rocks peculiar to the district, and are placed at different levels in the superficial deposit which covers all the preceding formations.

**MINERALS.**—Lead occurs in the form of compact, granular, and disseminated galena (sulphuret of lead). Carbonate of lead also abounds. Phosphate of lead, cupreous sulphate of lead, arseniate of lead, and super sulphuret of lead, have also been found. Silver, in various proportions, is very generally combined with the lead ore. Galena sometimes occurs in the coal-mines, mixed with coal. Carbonate of copper and copper pyrites, blende (sulphuret of zinc), and carbonate of zinc, are also found. Crystallized blende occurs in Jarrow colliery. Iron ore, in the form of clay iron stone, abounds in various places. Sulphate of iron, in fine fibres, and in the form of green vitriol, is found in Felling and other collieries. Iron pyrites (sulphuret of iron) is common, being very frequent amongst coal and its accompanying rocks. Mineral carbon is found in Jarrow and other collieries. Carbonate of lime, including the vast mountain and magnesian limestone formations, is abundant. At Frosterley, the mountain limestone is sufficiently crystalline to form a beautiful marble. In the collieries, carbonates of lime and gypsum are often deposited in the water spouts. Arragonite occurs in Jarrow colliery. Pearl spar at Hetton. Common salt, both in the form of stalactites and as hair-salt, has been obtained in Jarrow colliery. In the lead mine district there are pearl spar and bitter spar, apatite, fluors, tungstale of lime, carbonate and sulphate of barytes, and sulphate of strontium. Quartz is found in many situations. Potter's clay occurs on the banks of the Tyne.



## THE DIOCESE.

## JURISDICTION, &amp;c.

THE ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the diocese of Durham, or, as it was formerly popularly termed, "the bishopric," on account of the great powers possessed by the bishop, now comprehends the whole of the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and, until recently, included also the parish of Alston in Cumberland, and that of Craike and the peculiars of Allertonshire and Howdenshire in Yorkshire. The severance of the latter outlying districts, and the annexation of Hexhamshire, have been alluded to in page 101, and will be further noticed in the present article. The diocese includes, as noticed in pages 97 and 100, the archdeaconries of Durham, Northumberland, and Lindisfarne. That of Durham is divided into the deaneries of Chester, Darlington, Easington, and Stockton; that of Northumberland, into the deaneries of Bellingham, Corbridge, Hexham, and Newcastle; and that of Lindisfarne, into the deaneries of Alnwick, Bamborough, Morpeth, Norham, and Rothbury. The bishop appoints to the archdeaconries, and, alternately with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to certain canonries in the cathedral. There are in the archdeaconry of Durham 128 benefices, and in each of those of Northumberland and Lindisfarne 54, making a total of 236. Of these, the bishop has the patronage of 71, besides other 8, which are under the alternate appointment of the crown and the bishop. The archdeacons of Durham and Northumberland each present to one living; and the dean and chapter present to 44. Thirteen are in the patronage of the crown. Several of the incumbents present to their dependent perpetual curacies; and the other advowsons are held by lay patrons.

The rise and progress of the palatinate power have been described in the detail of historical events. Several of the English monarchs, as has been seen, aimed at its diminution; but the most decisive blow at its integrity was struck by the cupidity and revenge of Henry VIII., and by which the regal powers of the bishops were materially diminished. Still the remaining privileges of the palatinate were considerable. The bishop, as count palatine, acted as Custos Rotulorum of the county, and had the appointment of the high sheriff, and all the officers of justice and magistrates.

His sheriff was not obliged, like other sheriffs, to account to the exchequer, but made up his audit to the bishop only. The judges of assize, and all the officers of the court, continued to receive their ancient salaries from the bishop; and he had the power of presiding in person in any of the courts of judicature. Even when judgment of blood was given, he might sit, attired in his purple robes, though the canons forbid any clergyman to be present on such occasions. He was also a temporal prince, being Earl of Sadberge, which he held by barony. He had power in civil government for the preservation of peace and the coercion of malefactors, and for creating corporations. The forfeitures for treason, felonies, and other crimes, were reserved to him; and he had composition money upon fines levied, and recoveries suffered, in the Court of Pleas at Durham, and upon all the original writs issued out of the courts of the county palatine, when the debt or damages exceeded £40, with all forfeited recognizances, fines, and amerciements awarded in the several other courts. Thus, the diocese continued to retain much of its original exclusive dignity, being the richest in England, and second in rank only to that of London.

Little variation occurred in the exercise of the civil privileges detailed above, except during the Commonwealth (see page 74), until the year 1836, when, on the demise of Bishop Van Mildert, the following act (6 and 7 William IV., cap. 19) was passed on the 21st June, entitled—

*"An Act for separating the Palatine Jurisdiction of the County Palatine of Durham from the Bishopric of Durham."*

"Be it enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the commencement of this Act the Bishop of Durham for the time being shall have and exercise episcopal and ecclesiastical jurisdiction only; and that from and after the commencement of this Act the palatine jurisdiction, power, and authority heretofore vested in and belonging to the Bishop of Durham shall be separated from the Bishopric of Durham, and shall be transferred to and vested in his majesty, his heirs and successors, as a franchise and royalty separate from the crown, and shall be exercised and enjoyed by his majesty, his heirs and successors (as a separate franchise and royalty), in as large and ample a manner in all respects as the same has been heretofore exercised and enjoyed by the bishop of Durham; and that all forfeitures of lands or goods for treason or otherwise, and all mines of

gold and silver, treasure trove, decodands, escheats, fines, and amerciaments, and all jura regalia of what nature or kind soever, which, if this Act had not passed, would or might belong to the Bishop of Durham for the time being, in right of the county palatine of Durham, shall be vested in and belong to his majesty and his successors in right of the same: Provided always, that nothing herein-before contained shall prejudice or affect the jurisdiction of any of the courts of the said county palatine, or any appointment heretofore made in any office in the said county palatine, or any act whatsoever heretofore done by the Bishop of Durham in right of the said county palatine.

“II. And be it further enacted, That from and after the commencement of this Act all the power, authority, and jurisdiction of the court called ‘The court of the county of Durham,’ and of the clerk of the court of the county of Durham as judge of the same court or otherwise, shall cease and determine; subject nevertheless and without prejudice to any proceedings then depending in such court, as to which the authority and jurisdiction of the said court and of the present clerk of the said court shall continue in full force and effect, notwithstanding the passing of this Act; and in case of the death or removal from office of the present clerk of the said court whilst any such proceedings as aforesaid shall be still depending therein, the undersheriff of the said county shall and may, for the purpose of any such proceedings, act as judge of the said court, and exercise the same power, authority, and jurisdiction as the present clerk of the said court might have exercised if still living and continuing in office: Provided always that after the commencement of this act, the sheriff for the time being of the said county palatine shall and may have and exercise the same power of holding a county court, and the same jurisdiction therein as is usually had and exercised by sheriffs of other counties in England.

“III. And be it further enacted and declared, That after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for his majesty and his successors to appoint a Custos Rotulorum of the said county of Durham, and from time to time to appoint to that office on every future vacancy thereof.

“IV. ‘And whereas it is expedient that due provision shall be made for the compensation of any person or persons deprived of his or their office or offices, in the county of Durham, for the losses he or they may sustain by the abolition of his or their office or offices, or reduction of his or their fees, by virtue or in consequence of this Act;’ be it therefore enacted, That from and after the commencement of this Act there shall be issued, paid, and payable, out of and charged upon the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the person or the several persons appointed before the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, to any office or offices in the county of Durham which shall be abolished or affected by virtue of this Act, free and clear of all taxes and deductions whatsoever, such sums of money, at such times, by way of annuity or otherwise, as, having regard to the manner of his or their appointment to such office or offices, and the term and duration thereof, and all the circumstances of the case, shall be adjudged and determined to be due to such person or persons respectively by any commission to be appointed by his majesty, or by virtue of any act of parliament, for the purpose of determining the amount of the compensation that ought to be due and payable in such cases, and that in the meantime and until compensation shall be awarded and determined in manner aforesaid, or the time shall have elapsed that may be appointed for claiming the same, it shall be lawful for the commissioners of his majesty’s treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any three of them, to issue their warrants for the payment to such person or persons as aforesaid, out of the said consolidated fund, of such half-yearly or quarterly allowances as to the said commissioners shall seem reasonable, both as to the amount

and times of payment, on account of such compensation as may thereafter be awarded to the said parties respectively.

“V. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no person shall be entitled to receive any such compensation or allowance as aforesaid who shall not previously make a full and true statement to the said commissioners of his majesty’s treasury, to be verified on oath before a judge, or master or master extraordinary in chancery, if they shall think fit so to direct, of the amount of the salary, fees and emoluments of such office, and of the disbursements and outgoings of the same, for the space of ten years before the passing of this act; and that such compensation or allowance shall cease altogether or be reduced in amount, as the case may be, whenever the party entitled to receive the same shall be placed in any other public office of which the salary and emoluments shall be equal to the whole or to part of such compensation or allowance, so that in the last-mentioned case no person shall be entitled to receive more of such compensation or allowance than shall be equal to the difference between the full amount thereof and the amount of the salary and emoluments of the office in which he may be hereafter placed.

“VI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall affect the right of any person holding a patent of any office, whether abolished by this Act or not, to receive any fee or stipend granted by such patent out of the revenues of the bishoprick of Durham; and that such revenue shall continue and be subject to all the same fees and stipends in respect of any office in the said county of Durham as the same have been heretofore subject to.

“VII. And be it further enacted, That in the interpretation of the clauses and provisions herein-before contained, the words ‘county of Durham,’ shall comprise and mean the county of Durham and Sadberge, including the detached parts of Craikshire, Bedlingtonshire, Northamptonshire, Allertonshire, and Islandshire, and all other places heretofore within the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Durham in right of the said county palatine.

“VIII. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall, as to all the foregoing matters not otherwise provided for, commence and take effect upon and from the fifth day of July in this present year, and shall, as to all the matters herein-after provided for, commence and take effect from the passing thereof.

“IX. Provided always and be it further enacted, That nothing herein-before contained shall have the effect of severing or separating from the said bishoprick, or of affecting the rights and powers of the said bishop in, over, or upon or with respect to any lordships, manors, houses, lands, tenements, tithes, rents, collieries, mines, minerals, rectories, advowsons, profits, or emoluments of any kind or description whatsoever, whether held in right of the said bishoprick or in right of the said county palatine or otherwise howsoever, other than and except only any profits and emoluments herein-before expressly mentioned and directed to be severed therefrom.

“X. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Bishop of Durham elect, or Bishop of Durham for the time being, shall take and hold the said bishoprick, and all the property, patronage, and rights belonging thereto, except as herein-before provided, subject to and under any provisions which shall be made by or under the authority of parliament with respect to the said bishoprick within the space of three years next after the passing of this Act, any law, statute, or canon to the contrary notwithstanding.”

By this act, then, the regal powers theretofore vested in the Bishops of Durham were transferred to the sovereign, “as a franchise and royalty separate from the crown;” and hence Her Majesty the Queen is now Countess Palatine of Durham. The offices of Custos

Rotulorum and Lord Lieutenant of the County are at present held, under the crown, by the Most Noble the Marquis of Londonderry, Wynyard Park. The high sheriff of the county also, formerly appointed by the bishop, is now nominated annually by the sovereign, in the same manner as those of other counties. The jurisdiction of the bishop, therefore, is purely ecclesiastical; though the manorial rights, attached to the demesnes belonging to the see, are still considerable.

### REVENUES OF THE SEE.

On the 4th of February and 6th of June, 1835, two Royal Commissions were issued "to consider the state of the several dioceses in England and Wales, with reference to the amount of their revenues, and the more equal distribution of episcopal duties, and the prevention of the necessity of attaching by *commendam* to bishoprics benefices with cure of souls, and to consider also the state of the several cathedral and collegiate churches in England and Wales, with a view to the suggestion of such measures as may render them conducive to the efficiency of the Established Church, and to devise the best mode of providing for the cure of souls, with special reference to the residence of the clergy on their respective benefices." In consequence of the reports furnished by these commissions, an act, 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 77, was passed August 13, 1836, for carrying those reports into effect. The recommendations relative to the county of Durham embodied in the preamble of this act, are, "that the diocese of Durham be increased by that part of Northumberland called Hexhamshire, which is now in the diocese of York;" that the united sees of Carlisle and Sodor and Man, be increased, with other parts named, by "the parish of Aldeston (Alston), now in the diocese of Durham;" that such an annual fixed sum be paid to the Commissioners as shall leave to the bishop £8,000; that out of the property of the see of Durham provision be forthwith made for the completion of those augmentations of poor benefices which the late bishop (meaning thereby the late Right Reverend William Van Mildert) had agreed to grant, but which he left uncompleted at the time of his death;" and that the bishop who should succeed in the then vacancy of the see should be relieved from the excess beyond his due proportion payable for first fruits, the residue of sums due being paid by the Commissioners out of the surplus funds arising from the see. The act itself incorporates Commissioners, who are to lay their schemes before the king in council, who shall have power to order them to

be carried into effect, when they shall be registered and gazetted accordingly.

In 1836, the Church Inquiry Commissioners, thus appointed, forwarded a series of questions to the archbishops and bishops of the United Kingdom. Before proceeding to give an abstract from the copious returns furnished by the Bishop of Durham, it may be premised that a small part of the property of the see, arising from the surplus of the proceeds of the leasehold estates enfranchised under an act of 7 and 8 Geo. IV., is not included in the following tables. This act enabled the bishop to raise a sum of money for the purchase of the Binchester estate, adjoining Auckland demesne. This surplus, amounting (in 1836) to £5,000 or £6,000, was vested in exchequer bills, in the name of the accountant-general, and was to be applicable to the purchase of land for the see within the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, and not elsewhere. The interest of these bills was to be invested in the purchase of others, until the purposes of the act should be accomplished, when the bishop was to be entitled to the surplus, if any. There was also about £3,000, just then due or paid by the Clarence Railway Company for land taken from the see by the railway: the bishop was to be entitled to the interest of this sum until the principal should be laid out in the purchase of other land, to be annexed to the see.

In the returns rendered by the Bishop of Durham, it is stated that the amount of yearly revenues and expenditure of the see, for each of the seven years ending with 1835, stood as follows:—

	REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
1829.....	£20,688 9 4.....	£4,257 17 10
1830.....	21,449 9 1.....	4,286 4 6
1831.....	23,079 6 10.....	4,178 17 7
1832.....	24,884 9 1.....	3,867 10 10
1833.....	23,723 17 8.....	4,663 11 9
1834.....	37,439 4 10.....	5,998 14 11
1835.....	19,387 19 3.....	4,683 4 3
	£170,632 16 1	£31,936 1 6

In this return, it is remarked "that the income of the see in 1834 was above a third greater than in any of the preceding five years, and almost double that of 1835. Various circumstances concurred to occasion this increase: a large district of coal, which had theretofore been held under one lease only (for 21 years) had been opened out by means of the Clarence and other railways, which afforded facilities for bringing the coal into the market; and as the owner had sold off different portions of the tract, five separate leases were granted thereof, on renewal, instead of one, and the value of

each distinct portion was almost equal to that of the whole at the time the former renewal had taken place. It also happened that an extraordinary number of lives had dropped in lifehold leases, and, amongst the rest, in the lease of the Weardale lead mines, the fine on the renewal of which alone was £6,000."

The above revenue was derived, during the specified period, from the following sources:—

Fee-farm rents, pensions, stipends, tenths, rents, and other payments reserved by leases, (other than rack rents) and redeemed land tax, .....	£19,247	5	5
Houses, lands, and tithes, or other estates in land, or let at rack rent .....	20,206	1	7
Quit rents, fines, heriots, and other profits of manors, and from mines and quarries .....	46,466	0	6
Woods .....	2,292	5	4
Dividends of stock in the public funds, and interest of other securities .....	1,487	8	10
Fines on renewals of leases for lives .....	33,946	11	10
Do. do. for years .....	44,785	14	9
From other trifling sources .....	174	6	4
From sources dependent on the secular jurisdiction .....	2,027	1	6
	£170,632	16	1

The payments are divided into "allowed" and "dis-allowed." The former include the following items:—

Allowance to tenants for manure and draining .....	£621	16	6
Embanking the lands .....	324	12	4
Tithes on land .....	101	8	10
Allowance to tenants of Stockton demesne for cow-keeping* .....	420	0	0
Quit rents .....	49	15	2
Fee-farm rents of Binchester estate .....	61	0	0
Trees for filling up woods, and taking care of do., and cutting and thinning trees for repairs .....	1,314	11	6
Expenses valuing leasehold land (exclusive of agency) ..	217	0	1
Surveying do. ....	552	11	9
General accountant .....	2,400	0	0
Land agent .....	2,400	0	0
Superintending the works .....	1,200	0	0
Colliery agent .....	553	13	10
Fees to patent officers of the see, exclusive of the officers of Durham castle .....	1,200	4	9
Land-tax allowed out of quit rents .....	417	3	5
Poundage for collecting the reserved rent on leases, quit rents, land tax, &c., including incidental expenses attending the collections .....	2,330	17	4
Visitations, confirmations, and consecrations .....	597	19	5
Fee-farm rent and acquittance of North Allerton manor ..	23	13	8
Deputy bailiff .....	36	15	0
Sheriff's rents, Howdenshire .....	19	12	0
Repairs of Howden Staiths on the river Ouse .....	623	19	7
Repairs of court-house, do .....	28	0	0
	£15,334	15	2

\* R. A. D. Gresley, Esq., in reply to a question from the commissioners on the subject, thus explains this item:—"The late Bishop Barrington having been informed that the poor people of Stockton, which is a large and populous town, had great difficulty of supplying themselves with milk, and considering it an article of food essential to their health and comfort, many years ago contracted with the

The "disallowed" items are:—

Repairs of Auckland Castle, and farm buildings attached to the land, in hand, and let at rack rent .....	£7,774	14	11
Repairs of Durham Castle .....	983	0	3
Taxes and rates at Auckland and Durham Castles .....	2,123	2	0
Accountant of Durham Castle .....	210	0	0
Constable of do. ....	98	0	0
Porter of do. ....	154	14	0
Payments dependent upon the secular jurisdiction .....	5,257	15	4
	£16,601	6	6

The average gross annual income being, therefore, taken at £24,376 2s. 3d., and the average "allowed" outlay at £2,190 13s. 7d., an average net annual income of £22,185 8s. 8d. will remain.

From a supplementary statement, it appeared that the following sums, for charitable purposes, had been theretofore annually paid by the bishop of Durham, viz:—

Schools (the sums varying according to the respective importance or necessities of each institution) .....	£342	11	6
Societies .....	105	0	0
Infirmaries .....	75	0	0
Miscellaneous, viz.:—Poor of Heathery Cleugh chapelry, Weardale, 15 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> ; poor of St. John's chapelry, Weardale, 15 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> ; debtors in Durham Gaol, 10 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; prisoners in do., 10 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; Old Friendly Society, Bishop Auckland, 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; Cummin's do. do., 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> ; pensioners formerly employed at Auckland Castle, 38 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; soup Kitchen, and 20 old people at Christmas, 45 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; beads-people, 7 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> .....	145	7	10
	£667	19	4

The annual payments, out of the revenues of the see, dependent on secular jurisdiction were:—

Average expenses incurred at the assizes, &c. ....	£527	18	0
Patent Fees—Temporal chancellor, 27 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; eursitor, 1 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; attorney-general, 5 <i>l.</i> ; solicitor-general, 2 <i>l.</i> ; high sheriff, 20 <i>l.</i> ; clerk of the peace, 3 <i>l.</i> ; prothonotary, 8 <i>l.</i> ; coroner of Darlington ward, 6 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; do. Chester ward, 4 <i>l.</i> ; do. Stockton ward, 12 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> ; do. Easington ward, 3 <i>l.</i> .....	93	4	2
Additional stipend to the temporal chancellor .....	130	0	0
	£751	2	2

At a meeting of the Commissioners, held August 15, 1836, it was resolved, "that a letter be addressed to the Bishop of Durham, stating the intention of the Commissioners to propose a provisional order for a money payment of £10,000 per annum, until the amount and mode of contribution can be decided, assuring the

principal tenant of his demesne land there, that he should keep a certain number of cows, and sell the milk to the poor at a certain low price, for doing which the tenant was to have an allowance of £60 a year. The circumstance was represented to Bishop Van Mildert, on his coming to the see, and he thought proper to continue the contract."

bishop that before these points are settled, full communication will be had with him;”\* and, “that a draft scheme be forthwith prepared for charging the bishopric of Durham with a provisional sum sufficient to meet the immediate claims upon the episcopal fund, for the endowment of Ripon,† and the augmentation of the incomes of other sees which may require augmentation.”

At a subsequent meeting, September 26, the commissioners learned, in a reply from the law officers of the crown, that they had not power to make any such temporary or provisional charge.

A protracted correspondence now ensued, between the secretary to the commissioners on one part, and the bishop and his secretary on the other, as to the net annual value of the see; the complex estimation of supposed income from leases, either by the falling in of lives, or their renewals for terms of years; and the means of securing to the bishop a net annual income of £8,000. On the 16th November, the commissioners, having, from the documents before them, assumed the certain annual receipts of the see, at £13,626 12s. 6d., and the uncertain income from fines at the average annual amount of £10,000, making the whole average annual gross income £23,626 12s. 6d., resolved—

“That the payments on account of management, &c., may be stated at £2,194 15s. 8d. per annum.

“That one-third part of these payments should be borne by the bishop, and the other two-thirds by the commissioners. [Not confirmed.]

“That the net average income of the see may therefore be estimated at £22,163 8s. 8d.

“That the annual amount to be contributed from the property and revenues of the see, so as to leave to the bishop an average annual income of £8,000, should be fixed at £14,000.

“That the proposed augmentations of poor benefices not completed at the death of the late bishop, and all payments which are by the Act still to be made on account of the late secular jurisdiction of the see, should be provided for by the commissioners.

“That the estates of Howdenshire and Allertonshire, and such other estates belonging to the see as may be conveniently circumstanced for the purpose, should be

transferred to the Bishop of Ripon in part of the endowment of that see, and that the fair annual value of all such estates to the present Bishop of Durham should be computed as part of the contribution to be made by him as aforesaid, the remainder of the contribution being made in the shape of a fixed money payment.

“That the first fruits should be paid in the proportion of one-third by the bishop and two-thirds by the commissioners.”

After further queries and explanations, and a personal interview with Mr. R. A. D. Gresley, secretary to the bishop, in which the committee found “that nothing has transpired calculated to vary their previous opinion,” it was resolved, November 24—

“That the whole of the Yorkshire estates be transferred from Durham to Ripon, and that they be estimated at £2,000 per annum.

“That after this transfer the Bishop of Durham pay £11,000 per annum, and that the first half-yearly payment be due on the 1st January next.

“That the profits of the Yorkshire estates from Bishop Van Mildert’s death be paid to the Bishop of Ripon.”

The following is the result of Mr. Gresley’s calculation as to the value of the Yorkshire estates:—

Total fines from Allertonshire estates, from 1829 to 1835 inclusive .....	£5,762 8 5
Do. Howdenshire do. ....	2,648 19 6
	£8,411 7 11
Average for 7 years .....	1,201 12 6
Certain income in rents and land-tax arising from both properties, after allowing all out-goings, except the expense of keeping in repair the Howden staiths ....	830 0 0
	£2,031 12 6

At a general meeting of the commissioners, December 6th, attention having been drawn to the above estimates, it was resolved, “that as seven years is the period for which the whole revenues have been calculated, it is reasonable that this amount should be allowed as a deduction from the money payment to be made by the bishop instead of the £1,800 per annum, as calculated upon the more extended average of 40 years; that, in

5,000*l.*, according to the wish expressed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.”

† It had been determined to assist the endowment of the newly-created see of Ripon by a transfer of estates in Yorkshire, belonging to the archbishop, the annual value, 500*l.*; and of other estates in the same county, belonging to the see of Durham, of the annual value of £2,000.

\* In reply to a communication on this subject, the bishop, after remarking on the failure of negotiations as to the renewal of a lease of certain lead-mines to Mr. Beaumont, and that the rents up to the preceding February were due to his predecessor’s executors, proposes “to pay, on the 31st next December, half the proposed endowment of the see of Ripon; on the 30th June, 1837, the like sum; and, by the 31st December, 1837, I may hope to begin a half-yearly payment of

consequence of the transfer of the Yorkshire estates, £200 more be paid by the Bishop of Durham, and allowed to the Bishop of Ripon, on account of the expenses of their collection and management."

At another general meeting, December 21, 1836, a letter from the Bishop of Durham was read,\* enclosing statements prepared by Mr. Gresley, as to the probable revenues of the see for the next three years, and in which the bishop withdrew any further objections to the arrangements determined upon by the commissioners. The York, Durham, and Ripon scheme then passed the seal, and the secretary was directed to transmit it to the Council Office.

By an Order in Council, dated 22nd December, 1836, and gazetted 24th January, 1837, the above-named estates were transferred from the sees of York and Durham to the new see of Ripon, in part endowment of that see; and, by the same Order, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England are charged with a payment of £2,200, to complete the endowment to the proposed amount of £4,500 per annum. The patronage of five livings in Yorkshire was also transferred to the Bishop of Ripon; four of them, Birkby, Leake, Osmotherley, and Craike, from the see of Durham; and the other, situate within the limits of Ripon, was surrendered by the Archbishop of York.

In the preamble to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 77, it is stated that the Commissioners recommend "that the Bishop of Durham do in future hold the Castle of Durham in trust for the University of Durham, and that all expenses of maintaining and repairing the same be defrayed by the University of Durham." An Order in Council followed, approving the recommendation as to the appropriation of the Castle, and certain precincts thereof, to the University, saving certain rights and privileges then appertaining to the bishop and to the officers of the see.

The next "Septennial Return of the Revenue of the See of Durham" is dated the 1st of January, 1844: the following particulars, relative to receipts and disbursements, are extracted from it:—

\* In this letter, the bishop says, "Knowing, as I do, the lamentable deficiency of the means of education and divine worship in many parts of this diocese, and in what manner Bishops of Durham have been accustomed to take the lead in every pious and charitable undertaking, I cannot but feel that the funds placed at my disposal will be far from enabling me to do the good I could wish; and I fear, too, that the more limited contributions which I can make will have the effect of abating the efforts of those who have been heretofore stimulated by the example of my predecessors. Nevertheless, I indulge the hope that the deficiency of my means will not escape the recollection

		RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
1837	.....	£19,577	13 10	£13,639	17 3
1838	.....	28,756	3 5	14,226	8 7
1839	.....	23,745	4 0	13,739	6 7
1840	.....	29,806	12 1	15,151	7 8
1841	.....	37,161	16 2	15,493	19 0
1842	.....	23,346	8 3	14,382	5 11
1843	.....	22,416	0 2	15,624	3 10
		£184,809	17 11	£102,257	8 10

The following are the sources of income during the above period:—

Houses, lands and tithes, mines and quarries, or other estates in land, or let at rack rent	.....	£54,082	0 8
Rents and other payments reserved by leases (other than rack rent)	.....	21,389	5 7
Fee-farm rents	.....	1,562	8 0
Redeemed land tax	.....	2,110	10 0
Fines on renewal of leases for lives	.....	30,576	11 5
Do. do. for years	.....	55,933	13 8
Timber sales	.....	1,865	12 0
Quit rents, fines, heriots, and other profits of manors	.....	13,458	14 3
Dividends of stock in the public funds, and interest of other securities	.....	3,253	12 0
Pensions, stipends, tenths, synodals, commons, quotidian, prestations, cursals, annuals, lactuals, procurations, and other like fees and payments	.....	577	10 4
		£184,809	17 11

The heads of expenditure are—

Fee-farm rents	.....	£190	3 11
Land-tax	.....	249	12 10
Taxes and parochial rates on estates in land (not including palaces and grounds)	.....	763	8 10
Repairs of estates in hand, or let at rack rent	.....	9,891	1 5
Repairs of bridges, weirs, embankments, &c., and sewer and drainage rates	.....	687	0 1
Repairs of chancels	.....	24	12 0
Expenses of woods	.....	1,265	4 11
Expenses of manors	.....	9	14 0
Agency and collection of income	.....	7,579	6 9
Surveys and valuations	.....	371	13 7
Law charges	.....	530	13 6
Fees to officers who hold their appointments by patent	.....	1,048	10 11
Payments to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners	.....	78,080	11 0
Consecrations, visitations, and confirmations	.....	515	5 2
Income tax	.....	1,050	10 1
		£102,257	8 10

tion of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, but that in the distribution of the surplus revenues of the see or chapter, they will have especial regard to the peculiar and pressing wants of the inhabitants of these two counties.

"I enclose also an account respecting that portion of the Tyne bridge which is of a more recent structure; and I am persuaded that the whole of that subject will receive due attention from the Board, so as to exonerate the see from expense on that account."

(For further particulars relative to Tyne bridge, one-third of which was formerly kept in repair by the bishop of Durham, see GATESHEAD.)

Total income.....	£184,809	17	11
Total expenditure.....	102,257	8	10
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Net income.....	82,552	9	1
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Average net annual income.....	£11,793	4	2

The charities paid by the bishop, during the seven years specified, amounted to £19,038 1s. 4d., or, on an average, £2,719 14s. 5d. per annum.

On the 25th of August, 1846, the Commissioners, having received a recommendation on the subject from their select committee, resolved, "that the prospective charge upon Durham shall be £13,200," instead of £11,200 as before. In reply to a note to this effect, dated 6th November, the bishop observes, after alluding to a probable loss of wayleaves, "On the other hand, I am told that the prospects of the coal trade have become of late less gloomy; and, on the whole, *I do not think that I ought to object to the prospective charge of £13,200 upon the see.*" The change was accordingly confirmed at a general meeting of the Commissioners, held 16th November. By an Order in Council, dated 19th December, 1846, the proposed increase was directed to take place "upon the next avoidance of the see."

The report of the revenue of the see of Durham, for the seven years ending 31st December, 1850, presents the following information:—

	INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
1844.....	£24,558	2 4	£13,800	16 2
1845.....	22,366	2 11	13,534	19 4
1846.....	27,031	6 7	13,823	18 8
1847.....	39,108	2 8	14,829	0 11
1848.....	35,124	13 4	13,845	17 6
1849.....	20,755	3 1	14,364	1 9
1850.....	38,619	8 7	14,256	13 0
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	£207,562	19 6	£98,455	7 4

The sources of income were—

Houses, lands, and tithes, or other estates, in hand or let at rack rent.....	£54,486	19	8
Fee-farm rents.....	1,562	8	0
Rents, redeemed land tax, and other payments reserved by leases (other than rack rents).....	28,010	7	6
Fines on renewal of leases for lives.....	27,765	13	5
Fines on renewal of leases for years.....	72,945	4	8
Woods and timber sale.....	1,501	8	10
Mines and quarries.....	1,857	4	10
Quit rents, fines, heriots, and other profits of manors..	14,656	8	4
Dividends of stock in the public funds, and interest of other securities.....	4,203	6	2
Pensions, stipends, tenths, commons, quotidian, presentations, cursals, annuals, lactuals, and other like fees and emoluments.....	573	18	1
	<hr/>		
	£207,562	19	6

The heads of expenditure were,—

Fee-farm rents.....	£179	17	4
Land tax.....	350	5	2
Taxes and parochial rates on houses, lands and tithes, or other estates in hand (not including palace and grounds).....	864	16	0
Repairs of estates in hand or let at rack rent (not including palace and grounds).....	4,369	6	10
Repair of bridges, weirs, embankments, &c., and sewer and drainage rates (not including palace and grounds)	890	1	8
Repairs of chancels.....	0	12	6
Expenses of woods.....	1,035	17	4
Expenses of manors.....	8	10	10
Agency and collection of income (exclusive of any expenses for commuting tithes).....	8,031	2	8
Surveys and valuations, renewals and lettings (exclusive of any expenses for commuting tithes).....	88	8	9
Tenths.....	1,275	16	2
Fees to officers who hold their appointments by patent..	1,017	5	8
Law charges.....	1,742	19	3
Commutation of tithes.....	81	4	2
Parliamentary expenses respecting railways.....	119	3	0
Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.....	78,400	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£98,455	7	4

Gross income.....	£207,562	19	6
Expenses.....	98,455	7	4
	<hr/>		
Net income.....	109,107	12	2
	<hr/>		
Average annual income.....	£15,586	16	0

The publication of the Returns from which the above particulars have been extracted, had the effect of eliciting both from the metropolitan and local press, a considerable amount of animadversion. Much stress was laid upon the following opinion of the law officers of the crown, delivered in September, 1836:—"The distinct object of the legislature appears to us to have been that the sum payable by the Bishop of Durham should be fixed, in the first instance, at an amount calculated in the judgment of the Commissioners, to leave him a net revenue of £8,000, and that this income should remain fixed during his incumbency;" and hence it was inferred that "the right rev. prelate had, in the last sixteen years, received from the see of Durham at least £32,000 more than it was 'the distinct object of the legislature' he should receive." It was further asserted that he had "stood out for, and finally secured from the Commissioners, an agreement by which he was to take the whole revenue of his see, and pay them out of it a fixed sum of £13,000 a year." Exercising, as the periodical press unquestionably does, a powerful influence over public opinion, these attacks produced a strong impression on the minds of many who either had not the candour or the opportunity to examine the sub-

ject impartially. It may be remarked, however, that the above-quoted legal opinion, referring to the *preamble* of the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 77, was in reply to a case put by the Commissioners, as to whether they had power to propose, and the Privy Council to order, a *provisional* money payment of a certain annual sum from the revenues of the see of Durham, "being such as will meet the immediate claims upon the fund, but certainly short of the sum which must ultimately be charged, expressly reserving to themselves in the scheme the power of subsequently varying the sum, or substituting the transfer of estates." Had the bishop's accusers been sufficiently candid to quote the *whole* of the opinion, this would have been obvious. It merely relates to the supposed temporary arrangement. "We are of opinion," say the law officers, "that the Commissioners cannot safely adopt the course proposed." Then follows the *selected* sentence; and the paragraph concludes, "We see no authority to make a temporary charge; and such a course appears to us to be inconsistent with the plain object of the act." Equally futile is the charge that the bishop "stood out for, and finally secured," an agreement advantageous to himself; as is also an insinuation that an increase of revenue, consequent upon the speculations which occurred in the coal trade since that time, was calculated upon. Throughout his correspondence with the Commissioners, the right rev. prelate delivered his views and opinions with the utmost disinterestedness and moderation; his only expressed subject for solicitude being whether the means left in his hands were sufficient to enable him to sustain the munificence exercised by his predecessors. He ever professed his readiness to acquiesce in the propositions of the Commissioners, and was the first to point out the improved prospects of the coal trade.\* When, after the experience of years, the Commissioners, in 1846, proposed an augmentation of £2,000 upon his

\* See pp. 138, 139.

† In 1851, it was stated by Lord John Russell that the Bishop of Durham's donations within his diocese had amounted to a sum exceeding £35,000. In addition to his recorded public acts of munificence, many private instances of the prelate's bounty have come to light, amongst which the following may be mentioned. The Rev. W. D. Thompson, vicar of Mitford, Northumberland, died in 1844; and as the living, at that time, was only £94 per annum, his widow and her large family were left in embarrassed circumstances. The bishop, after "visiting the widow in her affliction," gave instructions to the Rev. Francis Bainbridge, then doing duty at Mitford, to take the youngest son as a boarder, and educate him until he was fit for the University of Durham. He was accordingly sent to Rothbury grammar school, his lordship paying Mr. Bainbridge every half-year for nearly five years. He was then entered by Mr. B., as instructed,

contribution to their fund, he promptly consented; and it was only directed by a *subsequent* Order in Council that the increase should take place "upon the next avoidance of the see." Indeed, it may be said that the government and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners prescribed the terms of the agreement; and that, as has been observed, "there was no engagement, express or implied, that any surplus should be refunded or consigned" to the latter, who have, moreover, had full means afforded them by subsequent Returns, for considering and remodelling previous arrangements. A fund, however, appropriately termed "Bishop Maltby's Fund," has been devoted, in conformity with his lordship's wishes, to the building of parsonages. "Some years ago," says the Ven. Archdeacon Raymond, in his charge delivered at Newcastle, July 17, 1851, "the bishop made a voluntary offer to the Ecclesiastical Commission of £2,000 a year, and for the last two years he had enlarged it to £3,000. Since that period, many residences, chiefly from this fund, had been provided. South Shields alone had received a grant for two churches—one incumbent with £400, and the other very little short of that sum. Barnard-Castle, a place of great importance, had received a sum similar to the largest he had mentioned." Thus, it will be seen that his lordship has liberally anticipated "the avoidance of the see" by his princely munificence. Fortunately, too, that portion of the episcopal revenues which, it is argued, ought to have been consigned to distant localities, has been retained and dispensed with a liberal hand in the district from which they are derived.†

#### REVENUES OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER.

An account of the foundation and endowment of the cathedral church of Durham, its Statutes, and a list of deans and prebendaries to the present time,‡ will be

at Bishop Hatfield's Hall; and two scholarships, Lord Barrington's of £40 per annum, and Lord Crew's of £20, which were bestowed upon him, paid the young student's college expenses. It is gratifying to add, that, in the Easter term, 1851, he took a third class mathematical honour.

‡ DR. DURELL.—On the 15th January, 1852, Dr. Durell, prebendary of the 8th stall, (see page 257) and rector of Mongewell, Oxfordshire, died at that place, aged 89. It falls to the lot of few men to hold, for so long a period, the high position of this venerable and esteemed divine; he having been a member of the chapter for 51 years. He received the degree of D.D., some years ago, from the University of Durham. From 1842, until his death, he never resided in Durham, an annual dispensation having been granted to him by her majesty. The Rev. Henry Jos. Maltby, M.A., rector of Egglecliffe, appointed his successor by the bishop, was installed Jan. 31st, 1852.



found in pages 230-259. Browne Willis says, "The king (Henry VIII.), converting the priory into a college of seculars, assigned his new dean and prebends their respective apartments out of the old monastery, within the precincts of which the bishop, dean, prebendaries, and other members, have very good houses, the best of any cathedral in England, according to the dignity of the prebends, which are reputed more richly endowed than any other church, owing, as I hear, to the members allotting themselves, at first, their respective dividends or shares out of the chapter lands, and not leasing them in common, by which practice (in this sole church of the new foundation) some prebends are of more value than others, whereas in the rest they are all equal, as they might be here possibly at first, though the improvements of estates have made a disproportion, as it now continues."\* From a paper drawn up, in 1698, by Dr. Cartwright, prebendary of the fourth stall, and one of the treasurers of the church, (quoted July 31, 1851, before a select committee of the house of lords, by W. C. Chaytor, Esq.,) it appears that the whole

rental was then £2,698 3s. 7½d., or, as it appeared in the receiver's book, £2,679 10s. 8½d. "The real value of lease lands yearly" was estimated at £10,058; the yearly value of tithings £997; and 270 burgages, at 40s. per annum, one with another, £540; making the total of "the improved value" about £11,595. "The burgages," it is added, "may be supposed to be much underrated at 40s. per annum each, and rating them at 4<sup>i</sup> a piece, the improved revenue of the dean and chapter of Durham held *in corpore*, besides the lands annexed to their stalls," will be £12,000 per annum; "the lands annexed to the dean's stall being about £800 per annum, and to each prebend (some better, some worse) £150 per annum;" a total rental of £14,600 is shewn. The bishop's rents, being more than those of all the church besides, "and therefore the improvements valued at more," are put down at £20,000; and the improved rents of all that belonged to the church of Durham are estimated at £30,000.

In a Parliamentary Report, dated June 16, 1835, the annual revenue of the dean and chapter, on an average

\* For this allotment of estates, see note, page 237. The biographical sketches attached to the list of deans and prebendaries sufficiently attest the amount of learning and talent which has been fostered in the chapter of Durham, and which, but for the support thus afforded, would probably never have been elicited. Speaking of the existing members of the church of Durham (1833), the Rev. W. L. Bowles says, in remarking on certain derogatory strictures put forth by Lord Henley, "How shall I pass by such men as Gisborne, who in his youth was reckoned among the worthies of England—or Gray, the Bishop of Bristol, who, as a young man, published the most useful book in the language on the Old Testament; and lately, in his mature age, with the meekness we demand of the bishop, and with the firmness we admire in a martyr, preached in his cathedral at Bristol, while the service was interrupted, and his congregation disturbed, by assassins, threatening his life with danger, and his palace with burning? Why should I not mention Sumner, the Bishop of Chester [now Archbishop of Canterbury], distinguished alike by scholarship, usefulness, and by unpretending piety? Why should I omit Gilly, the Traveller among the Waldenses, who has gained by his labours the honour of riveting the attention of Europe to the mountains of Piedmont, and who has pointed out to the astonished world that the papal corruption had not contaminated the churches of the Alps? I could name Thorp, who was pronounced, both by his diocesan and by the prime minister of England, when addressing the first assembly in the world, to be worthy of the purest times of our Church. I could mention others also of our society, who, though not so publicly known, are no less distinguished as excellent scholars, as good parochial clergymen, and as blameless and irreproachable men."

"Who is Mr. Townsend?" To this question the words of the reverend gentleman himself (see also page 301) afford a reply. "Twenty years have now elapsed," says Dr. Townsend, "since the writer of this letter was ordained to a curacy of £60 a year, in the Fens of Ely. He was at that time without hope, or prospect, or influential friend. No one of the unbeneficed working clergy could have had less reason to anticipate the higher preferments of the church, than the curate in the Fens. But the study of theology was that which he deemed to

be alone exclusively worthy of attention; and he devoted himself to that study with a perseverance which enabled him eventually to accomplish a work (the Arrangement of the Old and New Testament, in Chronological and Historical Order, &c., &c., &c.) which, from its unpretending usefulness, was received with favour by Churchmen, Methodists, and Dissenters. God had made it to prosper. Shute Barrington, the late Bishop of Durham, a name never to be pronounced without honour, by all who value piety, benevolence, and every quality which can adorn a Christian bishop, rewarded the author, by appointing him to that station which he now holds in the Church. The poor curate, without interest, or patronage, or corrupt influence of any kind, is elevated from obscurity to distinction, from small resources to more ample revenue, solely on account of his persevering and unwearyed labours in the cause of his Divine Master."..... "I am certainly desirous that future Bishops of Durham should be able to reward other unpretending and humble labourers in the vineyard; and that other successors should follow me in the stall at Durham."

It may be sufficient to conclude this subject by quoting the following passage from the works of the learned and witty Sidney Smith:—"A long series of elected clergymen is rather more likely to produce valuable members of the community than a long series of begotten squires. Take, for instance, the cathedral of Bristol, the whole estates of which are about equal to keeping a pack of fox-hounds. If this had been in the hands of a country gentleman, instead of precentor, succentor, dean and canons, and sexton, you would have had huntsman, whipper-in, dog-feeders, stoppers of earths, the old squire full of foolish opinions and full of fermented liquids, and a young gentleman of gloves, waistcoats, and pantaloons; and how many generations might it be before the fortuitous concurrence of noodles could produce such a man as Professor Lee, one of the prebendaries of Bristol, and by far the most eminent Oriental scholar in Europe? The same argument might be applied to every cathedral in England. How many hundred covets of squires would it take to supply as much knowledge as is condensed in the heads of Dr. Coplestone or Mr. Tate of St. Paul's?"

of three years, ending 1831, is given as follows:—Fee-farm rents, pensions, stipends, tenths, rents and other payments reserved by leases (other than rack rents) and redeemed land tax, £6,505; fines on renewals of leases, £22,007; houses, lands, and tithes, or other estates in hand, or let at rack rent, £46; quit rents, fines, heriots, and other profits of manors, mines and quarries, £6,394; dividends on stock in the public funds, and interest of other securities, £54; other sources, £65; amount of gross income, £35,071. The amount of the average yearly payments charged upon and made out of the income was £7,138; leaving a net yearly income of £27,933.

In this Report it is stated that, besides the dean and twelve prebendaries, “there are eight minor canons, of whom the precentor and sacrist have each £168 6s. 9d.; the reader of prayers in the Galilee chapel, £174 11s. 9d.; the gospeller, £158 6s. 9d.; one reader of early prayers, £155 18s. 9d.; another reader of early prayers, who is also epistoler, £165 18s. 9d.; and the two other minor canons, £148 6s. 9d. each; which revenues are paid by the dean and chapter. No houses are assigned to them for residence. After payment of such stipends and allowances, and also of the stipends and allowances, amounting to £5,672 13s. 4d., to the dean and prebendaries who have kept their residence, the surplus is divided into fourteen parts, of which the dean receives two-fourteenths, and the prebendaries one each; the sum so divided, according to the said average, being £20,877.

“The interior of the church,” the Report goes on to state, “is in a sound state; part of the external surface is decayed. The produce of the woods is appropriated to the repairs, together with the interest of £17,200, 3 per cent. consols, subject to the payment of the following sums, viz., £100, £800, £300, and a debt of £727 1s. 5½d., for current expenses; and to £238 10s. per annum, being interest on money advanced for draining land. The dean and chapter have added, as occasion has required, what has been further necessary, out of the revenue.

\* That prince of gossips, Dr. Dibdin, thus describes his introduction to one of these hospitable mansions:—“We entered the choir just before the anthem, and were seated to the right. The dean—the Bishop of St. David’s—was not in residence; but I observed the Bishop of Chester, one of the prebendaries, occupying his particular stall. . . . On the conclusion of the service, while standing in the centre of the pavement under the tower, the good bishop was so obliging as to advance towards my daughter and myself, and request our companies at dinner. The mayor and some of the corporation came to dine with him; and the banquet was at once liberal and choice. After dinner, one of the choristers came *en costume* to chaunt a grace—always observed at this particular annual dinner. . . . The more ‘striking’ parts of this day’s genial banquet were the sweet and melo-

“The augmentations of the poor livings in the patronage of the dean and chapter, when completed as intended, exclusively of those which were granted previously to 1831, amounting to £1,734 2s. 9d., are estimated at £3,000 per annum. The chapter have expended, and are expending, large sums in building churches and chapels; and property, which produced, upon an average, £2,986 18s. per annum has been appropriated to the Durham University. By a supplementary statement it appears that in July, 1832, a fine of £44,266 12s. 10d. was paid, by the Marquis of Londonderry, for the renewal of a colliery lease, of which about twelve years had expired; and that it is improbable that so large a fine should be received again.

“It is further stated, that the average of the three years upon which the return was made was higher than the average of any former three years; and that independently of the appropriation to the Durham University, and of the augmentation of the poor livings, as above mentioned, the revenues are expected in future to produce a much lower average than that which has been stated.”

The same Report adds that there are houses assigned to the dean and other members of the chapter, which they reside in and keep in repair, the wood being allowed them for that purpose.\* The duties of the dean are those usually attached to that office; and those of each prebendary are “to attend the cathedral service during his residence, and to take his turn at preaching.” The income† and expenditure of each member of the chapter, as a corporation sole, were, in right of the deanery, £4,422, with an outlay of £1,156, leaving a net sum of £3,266; and those of the respective prebends were—

	INCOME.	EXP.	NET.		INCOME.	EXP.	NET.
1st stall	£925	£219	£706	7th stall	£811	£124	£687
2nd do.	1,032	219	813	8th do.	697	121	576
3rd do.	574	88	486	9th do.	395	83	312
4th do.	618	216	402	10th do.	1,183	140	1,043
5th do.	522	131	391	11th do.	1,587	187	1,400
6th do.	588	23	565	12th do.	1,020	148	872

dious airs sung by the bishop’s younger daughter; and, among these, the celebrated Jacobite air, ‘Wha wadna follow thee, bonny Prince Charlie.’ I had never before heard this ballad so characteristically delivered; so rich, full, and spirit-stirring; in short, ‘almost persuading’ one to become a Jacobite. This was followed, from the same quarter, by ‘*Herz, mein herz*,’ to the full as perfect. ‘Ah, sir! but you should hear Lady W. sing these things,’ observed the modest performer. I have since heard ‘the lady’ in question ‘sing these things;’ and Miss Maria Sumner is ‘YET A SONOSTRESS.’”

† The whole of the incomes (with the exception of that of the second stall, stated as being in the receipt of £32 additional from dividends on stock) are derived from “houses, lands, and tithes, or other estates in hand, or let at rack rent.”

In the same source of information, the average gross yearly income of the archdeaconry of Durham is stated at £27, out of which payments are made to the amount of £10. The gross income of that of Northumberland, the duties of which are, "four visitations yearly in the archdeaconry, and also parochial visitations throughout the county," is given at £381, and the payments at £168, leaving a net income of £213.\*

On June 22, 1838, the Committee on church leases applied to the chapter clerk of Durham, for an account of "the total annual value of the property in land, houses, tithes, mines, and other property respectively let on leases for lives by the dean and chapter of Durham, and the rate at which the renewals paid on each class were calculated at the last renewal; and with the same, account with respect to leases for terms of years, and the amount of reserved rents and land tax payable to the lessee in respect of each class of property." In reply, it was stated that the preparation of such a return would occupy some months; and an enquiry was made whether the committee still desired that it should be forwarded to them when completed. A second request from the committee having been forwarded in February, 1839, the dean and chapter replied, through their official, "that they respectfully decline to make the returns therein required, and to add, that any promise which may have been given in this matter was not with the authority of that body."

W. C. Chaytor, Esq., on delivering the paper quoted in page 141, to the Lords' Committee, added that the property of the dean and chapter, in land alone, is worth £60,000; and that the separate estates, valued in 1698 at £2,600, were, in his estimation, worth £9,000 or £10,000. The estates of the deanery, valued at £800 a year, are, he adds, certainly worth £4,400 now.

The liberal assistance afforded by the dean and chapter towards the foundation and endowment of Durham University has already been noticed. Their contributions towards the building of churches and the foundation of schools have also been of a most munificent character. Under the provisions of the acts 29 Charles II., cap. 8, and 1 and 2 William IV., cap. 45, passed to enable ecclesiastical corporations, both aggregate and

sole, to carry into effect augmentations of livings, extensive additions were made to the stipends of livings in the diocese, all, with two or three exceptions, in the patronage of the dean and chapter. From a schedule of property ceded and money granted for this purpose to 42 livings (most of the operations having been effected between 1833 and 1837), it appears that the total annual value was £4,862 12s. 4d.; or a fee simple of £150,962 9s. 6d. The property was valued at 30 years' purchase.

On the 2nd of February, 1852, an Order in Council was issued, which, after referring to the act of 1 and 2 Vic., "for carrying into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," and to that of 4 and 5 Vic., "for explaining and amending the several acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England," directs that "such fixed annual sums shall be determined on to be paid to us by the dean and canons of the cathedral church of Durham, as after due inquiry, and a calculation of the present average annual revenues of the chapter of such church, shall leave to the said dean an average annual income of three thousand pounds, and to each of the canons of the same church the average annual income of one thousand pounds; but such provision is not to affect any dean or canon in possession at the passing of the same Act." The scheme then refers to the powers given by the above act, and by an Order in Council, dated August 11, 1841, for revising their scale of payments, and directs that annual accounts of the revenue shall be furnished to them by the treasurer of the church, and any surplus which may occur shall be paid to their credit in the Bank of England. "If at any time it shall appear," they continue, "by any such account, that the amount so due and payable in the case of the dean of the said cathedral church shall be less than the sum of three thousand pounds, or in the case of any canonry, the amount so due and payable shall be less than the sum of one thousand pounds, then in every such case there shall be paid by us forthwith to such treasurer, on account of such dean or canon, such a sum of money as shall make up the deficiency."†

\* See pages 97-100. The Ven. Archdeacon Raymond having resigned his office, in consequence of increasing infirmities, was succeeded, February, 1853, by the Ven. George Bland, M. A., archdeacon of Lindisfarne. Since 1842, the archdeaconry of Northumberland, previously endowed with the rectory of Howick, has had the first stall of the cathedral annexed. The archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, with the vicarage of Eggingham attached, was conferred by the bishop on the Rev. R. C. Coxe, M. A., vicar of Newcastle.

† The Cathedral Commission, dating, in February, 1853, from No. 1, Parliament Street, London, addressed a series of questions to the chapters of the various cathedrals in England and Wales, on the following subjects:—Constitution of the chapter; original constitution; present constitution; minor canons; the schools; lay vicars and others; services; the fabric; impropriate rectories; the visitor; relations of the chapter to the bishop and the diocese; the library; the city; other benefices in the patronage of the chapter; expenditure for

## CHURCH LEASES.

THE subject of church leases has occupied a considerable portion of attention in the county of Durham, from an early period, and still continues to excite a degree of interest commensurate with its importance. In the present day, it has become a fertile source of national discussion, and various plans for legislating upon it have been proposed. In this county especially, which contains so large a proportion of church property, and where the lessees form a very numerous and important class of the community, much anxiety has been from time to time evinced; and hence considerable light has been thrown upon the various complexities met with by the legislature in its attempts to deal with the question. These have been terminated, for the present, by a permissive act of parliament to parties desirous to enfranchise, of which, and of the circumstances leading to it, it is the object of this section to give a brief outline.

Previous to the dissolution of monasteries, several halmot courts were held for the prior of Durham during the year, of and for "the manors, townships, and villages of Belsis, Billingham, Wolveston, Newton Bewley, Brontoft, Coopon Bewley, &c.," at which the several tenants came and entered their purchases, and took admissions as heirs or widows respectively, as usual in copyhold and customary estates, and according to ancient and constant precedent. On the church property being transferred to a dean and chapter, these tenants continued to hold their possessions, and declined taking leases in writing for 21 years, as they were, for the first time, required to do. The number of such leases was therefore inconsiderable; and the disputes on this subject between the dean and chapter and their tenants, having increased to a serious extent, the Privy Council of the North were ordered to interfere between the parties; and by their order, dated the 17th of August, 19th year of Queen Elizabeth, 1577, it is directed that all tenants at will, and those claiming by tenant right, should relinquish their claims. But, as "the sayde tenants be bounde by the custome of that countreye, and the orders of the borders of Englande for anenst Scotlaunde, to serve her majestie, her heirs, and successors, at everie tyme when they be commanded in warrelike manner upon the frunturs, or elsewhere in Scotlaunde, by the space of fyfteen daies without waiges,

which they shall not be able to doe, if they should be overcharged with greater fynes or raising of rents," it is ordered that all tenants at will, their widows, or heirs, shall take leases for twenty-one years from the dean and chapter, and pay or do such rents and services as theretofore had been rendered.

This view of the subject was confirmed by a commission of survey, issued by the Long Parliament. The commissioners' certificate, dated October 1, 1649,\* states that on the 12th of April, 1626, the dean and chapter had enacted "that the said tenants should have their leases renewed from time to time without difficulty or delay, paying a year's fine every 7th year, without any other exaction or demand, which, by true account, is three years' fine for a lease of twenty-one years." This principle, it is added, was still acted upon, diverse of the tenants and their ancestors having continued some hundreds of years in the possession of their tenements.

The refusal of Dean Barwick to renew leases (see page 251), and some other grievances, caused several of the chapter's "rebellious tenants," in 1661, to forward a petition to the king, stating their alleged grievances. This document was referred to the Lords Commissioners of the Inner Star Chamber, in reply to whose order, dated April 4, 1662, the dean and chapter drew up an elaborate denial of the several charges made against them; and the petitioners not having brought up their witnesses before the commissioners on the appointed day, a prohibition against any new lease being granted was withdrawn. A bill was filed on the 10th of November following, "to which the chapter answered, and exceptions were taken thereto, but reported sufficient." The result of the dispute does not appear.

The extensive enhancement which has gradually taken place in the value of landed property generally, has been fully participated in by that of the church. Some particulars relative to this progressive improvement have been given in the two preceding sections. In 1837, an account of leases held under the see of Durham for 21 years, and of those held for three lives, was published by a parliamentary committee. Of the former there were 277, the net rent of which amounted to £29,166 8s. 2½d., and the fines to £41,401 18s. 6d. Of leases for three lives there were 275; the net rent being £29,220, and the fines £55,670 1s. 7d.; thus

spiritual purposes; diocesan seminaries for candidates for holy orders; and training schools. The answers were directed to be returned by the 10th of April following.

\* This document was quoted by E. S. Cayley, Esq., M. P., before

the Commissioners, on June 8, 1849, and again before a select committee of the house of lords, July 10, 1851, as "a palpable and direct evidence that the lessee's interest was not that of the mere nominal term only, but a continuous beneficial possession."

chewing a total of £97,072 0s. 1d. for fines,\* and an average annual rental of £58,366 8s. 2½d. The annual value of nine leases on lives, and 30 on terms of years, was not included in the account.

The agitation on the vital question of church leases, consequent upon the Church Commissioners' Report, and an obnoxious proposition by the chancellor of the exchequer, excited serious alarm at this period;† and the uncertainty which prevailed with regard to the lessees' right of renewal, and to the terms of enfranchisement, was so great as to shake the confidence of parties in the tenure, and a considerable diminution took place in the number of new buildings on chapter property, as compared with previous years; the reduction, in some places, being from an average outlay of £4,000 or £5,000 down to £400 per annum. On the 3rd of May, 1838, a select committee of the house of commons was appointed, to inquire into "the mode of granting and renewing leases of the landed and other property of the bishops, deans, and chapters, and other ecclesiastical bodies, of England and Wales, and into the probable amount of any increased value which might be obtained by an improved management, with a due consideration of the interests of the Established Church, and of the present lessees of property." Amongst the numerous witnesses examined by the committee were, John Gregson, Thomas Davison, Percival Forster, and Daniel Turner, Esqrs., of Durham; Thomas Salmon, Richard Shortridge, and Andrew Stoddart, Esqrs., of South Shields; John Buddle, Esq., Wallsend; Nicholas

Wood, Esq., Killingworth; and Armorer Donkin, Esq., Newcastle.

A voluminous body of evidence was collected, from which it appeared that considerable enfranchisements had taken place in the dean and chapter property, under the Land Tax Redemption Act in 1806 and 1807, and also under the Durham University Act of 1832. Under the latter, the dean and chapter were empowered to raise £95,000 on a schedule of property named in the act; and, by voluntary arrangements with their tenants, £48,000 was raised from property in South Shields. In that town alone, the net annual value of houses, shops, docks, glass-houses, manufactories, &c., created by the capital of the lessees, upon the faith of the tenure, was stated to be £37,268 1s. 8d. Generally speaking, the system pursued in the diocese, as to lands, houses, tolls, ferries, &c., was under leases for 21 years, renewable every seven.‡ On very valuable property, and on land, the fine was one and a half year's rent,§ and on house property one and a quarter's. The cost of renewing a lease in the county of Durham is stated at £2. The sales of leasehold property ranged from 13¼ to 19½ years' purchase, averaging, in good situations, 16¾; though, in inferior places, they were sometimes as low as 10. In the township of Westoe, the sales were from 15½ to 21¼ years' purchase, averaging 18¼. Much of the leasehold property had been mortgaged at two-thirds of its current market value, bearing interest at 5 per cent., and on agricultural property at 4 or 4½ per cent. Leasehold land|| was represented to be

\* The total number of leases for terms granted by the bishops of England and Wales was, at that time, stated to be 1,336, yielding an average annual sum of £31,563 for fines. The leases for lives were 2,559 in number, with an average for fines of £43,249. The number of leases granted by deans and chapters, and other corporations sole, is not given; but the annual average of fines for terms is stated at £155,419, and that for lives at £30,400; forming a grand total of £260,631 per annum.

† See "A Statement of the Case of the Leaseholders of the County of Durham, as prepared, agreeably to the Directions of a Committee, by Thomas Salmon and Joseph Anderson, Honorary Secretaries."

‡ The manors of Gateshead and Whickham are renewed every year.

§ Up to the time of Bishop Barrington's death, the fine was one year and a quarter upon the renewal.

|| T. Davison, Esq., says, in his evidence, "My opinion is, that the dean and chapter property, lying between the rivers Wear and Tyne, in such an advantageous situation, near large populous towns, that it is much better managed than any other property in the county. A great part of the land is within a mile and a half lead of manure, and very little of it exceeds that. It is let at a high rent, and they are obliged to manage it well, or else they could not pay the rent." After enumerating the townships of Westoe, Harton, Simonsides, Hebburn, Heworth, Monk-Wearmouth, Fulwell, and Southwick, he adds, "All

that property, containing about 10,000 acres, is the best land in the county, yields the greatest produce, and is, I believe, the best cultivated; I know of no estate of freehold, or any other tenure, so productive, or so well managed; it necessarily must be, from the situation in which it lies; then I do not think that that is a fair criterion to set against the freehold generally. But I will take another situation, which has none of those local advantages; I take the parish of Billingham, which contains nearly 6,000 acres; that is all held under the dean and chapter; a great part of it held for 21 years. Now I will venture to assert, that you cannot find 6,000 acres in any part of the county in so good a state of cultivation as that is; a large portion of it is in the hands of the lessees themselves; and they are men of greater capital, and manage it better than the ordinary farmers, because many of them [the farmers] hold only from year to year; and, therefore, the tenants on the church estates, who are the worst off, are as well off as any nobleman's tenants, for they are only in the same situation. I can go to other townships, making altogether nearly 21,000 acres, which are much better cultivated than any other lands in the county. Then, with respect to planting in this very district; there is no wood here, it is true, but it would be a great misfortune if they had planted it, because a great part of it is in a mining district; and if you had plantations of 20 years' growth, if a shaft is put down, and an engine put up, it will destroy the growth at once, and become almost valueless."

generally in an equal state of cultivation with freehold. Some of the witnesses remarked, however, on the inferiority of the farm-houses on leasehold to those on freehold land. Farms in colliery districts brought the highest rents; first, because they afford a facility for the sale of produce, such as hay, milk, and butter, to the people employed in the collieries; secondly, because the collieries and railways give facilities for improving the land, by increasing the power of putting on manure; and also because they afford facility for conveying away agricultural produce. The prevailing opinion of the witnesses was, that all compulsory powers with regard to enfranchisement were inexpedient, but that voluntary powers would be available to a large extent. With regard to what are called concurrent leases, namely, those for 21 or a shorter term of years, of which the grantee does not come into the enjoyment till the close of the unexpired term of the existing lease, they were stated to be of very rare occurrence in the diocese.\*

An act of parliament, passed in 1840, vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners the whole of the prebendal estates and the separate estates held by deans and canons, but pointed out no particular mode of dealing with that property. In 1843, an act was passed, 6th and 7th Vic., cap. 37, by which the Commissioners were empowered to deal with the whole of the property in their hands in any way in which any absolute owner of property may deal.† In 1845, they passed a series of resolutions, afterwards embodied in a report to the queen. A royal commission having been issued, directing "an inquiry whether the existing mode of dealing with church leasehold property, with consideration of the just and reasonable claims of the lessees," a meeting of leaseholders was held at South Shields on the 13th April, 1849, at which a committee was appointed, and resolutions passed, stating the ancient and peculiar nature of the tenure which had prevailed for centuries in the county of Durham, the amount and importance of the property invested on the faith of that tenure, the hopes inspired by the recommendation of the committee of 1839, and the danger which threatened the property of the lessees and the livelihood and subsistence of thousands of individuals. Similar meetings were held at Monkwearmouth and other places in the county.

\* The committee conclude their elaborate Report by recommending—1. The abolition of the injurious system of fines upon leases for lives, and also upon leases for terms. 2. The substitution of a fee-simple, for a leasehold tenure, throughout the property of the church. 3. An act to provide for the conversion of church leasehold into fee-simple, commonly called enfranchisement. 4. The customary confidence of renewal by the lessee to be considered according to local

The Commissioners had, on the 23rd February preceding, commenced an examination of witnesses, which extended at intervals to the 24th July. Those connected with Durham and Northumberland were, R. Ingham, Esq., Westoe; T. H. Faber, Esq., Stockton; J. Gregson, Esq., Durham; T. Salmon, Esq., South Shields; Hugh Taylor, Esq., Earsdon; H. Morton, Esq., Lambton; and R. P. Philipson, Cooper Abbs, and John Clayton, Esqrs., Newcastle.

On this occasion, it was stated that the confidence of the lessees, which had received so severe a shock in 1837, had been completely restored by the recommendation of the parliamentary committee in 1839; but that this feeling had been again disturbed by recent proceedings. "The leaseholder cannot," it was urged, "with due regard to his just and reasonable rights as at present existing, be asked to give an increased rate of fine or rent merely to obtain a formal acknowledgment of the fixity of a tenure which he has so long practically enjoyed, and on which the marketable value of his property has already been established;" and, as there are now no copyhold or customary tenants of the dean and chapter, though such are mentioned in the certificate of the Long Parliament commissioners as having previously existed, it can only be concluded that they accepted the leasehold tenure with a perpetual right of renewal, as prescribed by the award of 1577.

In June, 1851, the Earl of Carlisle brought in a bill in the house of lords "for the management and regulation of episcopal and capitular estates and revenues in England and Wales." Its professed object was to give effect, in a modified form, to the recommendations of the Commissioners, who were also to be empowered to put it in execution. On June 24, a public meeting was held at South Shields, at which resolutions were passed regretting that the principle of enfranchisement recommended in 1839 had been abandoned in this bill, and that the objectionable system of renewals was not only to be continued, but at a cost to the lessee of greatly increased amount. A committee was appointed to watch the progress of the bill, and to oppose it if not essentially amended. Meetings were also held at Durham, Wolsingham, Stockton, &c.; and petitions against the bill were presented from the chapters of Durham

circumstances, by the authorities established under this act, in the principles of enfranchisement laid down by them. 5. The interests of the church, present as well as future, to be provided for by a combined system of money payments and corn rent-charges."

† In 1849, the annual revenues derived by the Commissioners from suspended canonries was £27,000; from separate estates, £13,000; and from sinecure rectories, £5,000; making a total of £45,000.

and several other cathedrals, and from the lessees of church property in various parts of the kingdom. A select committee of the house of lords was appointed for the examination of competent witnesses, amongst whom were W. C. Chaytor, Esq., who appeared on behalf of the dean and chapter; and John Gregson, Esq., deputed by a portion of the leaseholders of the county of Durham. In their report, the committee stated their conviction that it was inexpedient to proceed with the bill, and suggested the passing of a *permissive* bill, empowering the bishops and capitular bodies to enfranchise and to accept surrenders from their lessees, with the sanction of the Church Estates Commissioners.

Such a measure was accordingly passed through the house of lords, and, after receiving a material improvement in the commons, suggested by the solicitor-general for the protection of the lessees, became a law on the 8th August, 1851. It is intituled, "An Act to facilitate the Management and Improvement of Episcopal and Capitular Estates in England." Its provisions are—

1. That ecclesiastical corporations, with the approval of the Church Estate Commissioners, may sell, enfranchise, or exchange church lands, or purchase the interests of their lessees.
2. That provision shall be made for the apportionment of rent on surrender of part of the lands comprised in any lease.
3. That the interests acquired by lessees shall be subject to the equities and bound by the covenants of renewals to which their leases may be subject.
4. That a leaseholder's interest shall not be purchased without the consent of sub-lessees who have covenants of renewals.
5. That the confirmation of conveyances by the Church Estates Commissioners shall be sufficient.
6. That the monies arising from sale, exchange, or enfranchisement, shall be laid out in the purchase of other lands.
7. That the monies subject to the purchase of lands for the use of an ecclesiastical corporation may be applied in purchasing the interests of lessees, &c.
8. That in case of an increase of income arising from a sale under this act, payment thereof shall be made by the parties to the Church Estates Commissioners; and, in the case of any decrease, the deficiency shall be made up to the parties by the said Commissioners.
9. That leases shall not be granted except from year to year, or for a term of years in possession not exceeding fourteen years, at the best annual rent that can be gotten, without fine; and that mining or building leases may be granted under such circumstances as the Commissioners may think fit.
10. That the general report of the proceedings of the Commissioners shall be sent annually to the secretary of state.
11. In-

terpretation of terms used in the act. 12. That the act be limited in duration to three years from the end of that session of parliament.

On the 1st March, 1852, the Commissioners addressed their first Report to the secretary of state. "The short time that has elapsed since the passing of this act," they observe, "has afforded little opportunity for ascertaining the extent to which its powers are likely to be made available; but we see no reason to doubt that its operation will materially facilitate the settlement of the church leasehold question to the satisfaction both of the lessors and of the lessees." They add that proposals had been submitted, amongst others, by the chapter of Durham, for the sale of reversions, or the purchase of leasehold interests; and that though none of these transactions had been concluded, they were progressing satisfactorily towards completion.

It will be seen, from the preceding detail, that the complexities which have for some years continued to accumulate around the subject of church leases, are now being elucidated in a manner gratifying not only to the lessors and lessees, but also to the community in general. This is pre-eminently the case in the county of Durham, where so much of the science, skill, and enterprise of modern times have been embarked on the faith of a customary tenure, and where the subsistence of a teeming population depends upon the profitable development of that enterprise. Should the objects of the above temporary act, the attainment of which may be attributed in no small degree to the exertions made in this county, continue to be carried out by those for whose immediate benefit it was designed, there can be no doubt that it will be succeeded by a conclusive measure, including such beneficial improvements as an enlarged experience will then have shewn to be required.

#### LEASES OF MINES IN DURHAM.

In the successive enquiries mentioned in the preceding section, frequent allusion was made to the manner of leasing mines in the county of Durham. Although the letting of this species of property may not be considered as a deviation from the general mode of tenure, yet it is so peculiar in its extent, interest, and importance, as to require an exclusive notice. The coal trade of the county is unquestionably the basis on which its commercial prosperity has been founded, and by which the energy and industry of its inhabitants are, and must continue to be, available for success. The select committee of the house of commons, whose Report was

published in 1839, particularly advert to the Durham mines; and their description of the tenure, founded upon, and forming a condensation of the evidence of Messrs. Buddle, Wood, Davison, &c., is as follows:—

“The Bishop of Durham’s collieries are generally let on leases for three lives, and some for years under certain reserved annual rents, in both cases renewable by fine. The dean and chapter leases are for 21 years, on payment of a fine or a certain annual and tentale rent, and sometimes on the payment of a fine and tentale also, in which case the fine covers a stipulated number of tens to be worked annually. In letting a colliery on a certain annual and tentale rent, the rent is to secure to the lessor a fixed income from the colliery, for which the lessee is allowed to work a certain number of tens, at a stipulated rate per ten; and he is to pay the same rate per ten for any surplus workings over that quantity; but the lessee must pay the annual rent, whether he works the quantity of coal to cover it at the stipulated rate of tentale or not; the lessee having the power, during the whole term of the lease, or some limited number of years, to work up the deficiency. If, for example, a colliery let for a term of 21 years, at a certain annual rent of £1,000 and a tentale of 20s., he would be entitled to work 1,000 tens to cover the rent of £1,000; but for every ten which he should work more than 1,000, he would have to pay 20s. On the other hand, if he should work only 900 tens, he still pays the £1,000 rent; but he would be entitled to work up the arrear of 100 tens, the next or any succeeding year of the term, without paying any tentale rent for the same. The ten is a local or customary measure, and very arbitrary; it varied in different periods, but it seems now to have settled itself to a positive standard, and more particularly with the dean and chapter of Durham. The usual ten is 440 coal bushels, of 36 gallons Winchester, which equated to weight is 48 tons, 11 cwt., 2 qrs., 17 lbs., and a decimal of 9·2; that is, a fractional measure. The dean and chapter find it more convenient to adopt a measure which is not so fractional, and they have made theirs 432 bushels, which is 47 tons, 14 cwt. The bishop’s collieries are frequently worked by sub-lessees, who take or purchase the mines of the immediate lessees under the bishop. . . . . The lessee generally enters into a covenant with his sub-lessee to renew for an equivalent term to what he may acquire by renewal from the church.

“The value of dormant collieries can only be estimated on hypothetical data, according to the best

opinion to be formed of the period when they may be brought into activity, and their probable annual value when opened.

“The surface under which the coal mines belonging to the dean and chapter lie, belongs to them; but it is generally let to different tenants. There is not any considerable tract of ground belonging to the dean and chapter, under which they have coal and other minerals, which is let under a single lease; nor any instance in which the whole of the land under which the mine lies, is in the possession of one tenant. . . . . The surface is frequently purchased without the underground property; sometimes the surface is in one proprietor, the stone in the hands of another, and the coal in a third, and no party able to get at the subterraneous strata without encroaching upon the property of the other. In letting the surface, the dean and chapter reserve the right of granting the wayleaves, sinking pits, and other easements for working the collieries. Most of the large coal tracts in the manors belonging to the see, on the contrary, contain copyhold and customary freehold lands, in which the bishop cannot grant to his coal lessees these privileges, unless sanctioned by the custom of the particular manor. The rents charged for granting wayleaves, and other privileges, upon the lands of the church, to persons working other coal than that of the church, form a large and increasing part of their revenues. Both the see and the dean and chapter, with respect to their own collieries, give the lessee of the colliery all those privileges with the lease of the coal; but if other parties want to have a wayleave across the same land, the dean and chapter give it to them upon paying a certain wayleave rent, together with compensation to the occupiers of the surface at the rate of double rents for the land taken. The rates of wayleaves are arbitrary, inasmuch as the church can fix what sum they please. . . . . The distance from the place of shipment is taken into consideration, and the quantity and quality of the coal, as well as what it would really bear. In some instances, the church reserve the power to allow others to come down a railway already made, paying the first person who made the waggon way or railway for the wear and tear of his road, and the dean and chapter a wayleave rent in addition. First of all, the person applying has to pay the person who was the first lessee for the wayleave, for the wear and tear, by taking coals down his way; and then he pays the dean and chapter so much besides that, for the privilege of going. . . . . The Stanhope and Tyne Company contracted with the bishop for a



wayleave in this manner, of at least 15 miles, for part of which they paid annually £200 per mile to the lessors, besides double damage to the lessees. . . Covenants are generally inserted in these mining leases, prohibiting the approach within a certain distance of mansion houses or plantations; and the lessee is bound to restore the land, after the working of the mine ceases, to its fit condition. The previous expenditure to working

a colliery is very great, and accidents occur sometimes which cost as much as £50,000, at the risk of the lessee.\*

The winning and working of coal, and the immense extent of its home and foreign trade, will be described in an appropriate section, and also under the heads of those localities in which it is produced, and through which it is diffused to its various destinations.

## LORD LIEUTENANTS AND HIGH SHERIFFS OF THE COUNTY PALATINE.

### LORD LIEUTENANTS.

It was not until the northern insurrection in 1536 that lord lieutenants of counties were appointed. These officers were empowered to enquire of treason, misprision of treason, insurrection, and riot, with authority to levy men, and lead them against the enemies of the king. Till the resumption of the royalties by the crown (see page 133), the military force of the bishopric of Durham was entirely under the command of the bishop, who acted by his sheriff or Commissioner of Array. The following have exercised the office of lord lieutenant of the county of Durham:—

Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, Lord President of the North, and Lord Lieutenant.

Henry Earl of Westmoreland: ob. 1563.

Sir George Bowes, Knt., Lieutenant for th<sup>e</sup> Crowne.

Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, Lord Lieutenant for the Parliament.

1660. Thomas Viscount Fauconberg.

1687. Nathaniel Crewe, Bishop of Durham.

1689. Richard Lord Viscount Waterford, created in 1690 Earl of Scarborough.

1712. Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham.

1715. Richard Earl of Scarborough: ob. 1721.

1721. William Talbot, Bishop of Durham.

1754. Henry Earl of Darlington: ob. 1758.

1758. Henry Earl of Darlington, appointed on his father's decease.

1792. William-Harry Earl of Darlington (in 1827 created Marquis, and in 1833 Duke of Cleveland), appointed on his father's decease. He was appointed *custos-rotulorum* on the transfer of the palatinate to the crown in 1836.

1842. Charles-William Marquis of Londonderry, appointed on the death of the Duke of Cleveland.

\* Previous to closing the subject of church leases, it may be remarked that the Hon. and Rev. John Grey, rector of Houghton-le-Spring, and honorary canon of the cathedral of Durham, in a tract entitled, "What will the Capitular Commission do for the Diocese?" (1853), strongly urges the educational wants of the district, and claims that in the application of any surplus funds from the capitular estates, those wants shall receive due consideration. The methods suggested are, the extension and greater efficiency of parochial schools, and the placing of those schools under diocesan inspection, for which an annual

### HIGH SHERIFFS.

WHILST the palatinate prerogatives were vested in the Bishops of Durham, they nominated their own sheriffs. The following is a list of the high sheriffs of the county anterior to their appointment by the crown, arranged under the episcopate of each bishop. The dates indicate the periods when their names occur, or when their appointment took place:—

BISHOP WALCHER (murdered May 14, 1080)—Gilbert.

RALPH FLAMBARD—Philip fil. Haimonis.

WILLIAM DE ST. BARBARA—Osbert.

HUGH PUDSEY—Gilbert Haget.

PHILIP DE POICTEU—Leonius de Heriz, 1200.

NICHOLAS FARNHAM—William Grat.

WALTER DE KIRKHAM—John Haldan.

John Gylet.

ROBERT DE STICHEL—Alexander de Bydyk, 1260; Laurence de Lyntz, 1273.

ROBERT DE INSULA—John de Malton.

ANTHONY BEK—Ralph de Warsop, 1289; John de Skyrelock, 1303; Ralph de Warsop, 1309; Richard de Stanlaw, 1310.

RICHARD KELLOW—Adam de Bowes.

LEWIS BEAUMONT—Nicholas de Sutton, 1320; John de Hamby; John de Eggesclive; William Browere.

RICHARD DE BURY—Simon de Esh, 1333; John de Meynvylye, 1339; William de Mordon; William de Blakyston, 1343.

THOMAS HATFIELD—William de Mordon, 1345; Robert de Bowes, 1355; William de Walworth, 1356; John de Byrland, 1357.

JOHN FORDHAM—Robert de Laton, Knt., 1381; Tho. de Boynton, 1385; William de Bowes, Knt., 1386.

WALTER SKIRLAW—William de Bowes, Knt., 1388; Thomas D'Uimframville; Marmaduke de Lomley, Knt., 1390.

THOMAS LANGLEY—Percival de Lyndely, 1406; William Claxton, Chiv., 1415; Robert Eure, 1419; William Bowes, Chiv., 1436; Robert Ogle, Chiv., 1437.

application of £2,000 would be sufficient. Thus the immense property with which the charter of Henry VIII endowed the cathedral body, would be applied to its legitimate use, in supplying the educational wants of that population for whose benefit it was originally designed. The sum above specified is certainly not more than is needed for the establishment of normal seminaries in central situations, and of district schools in those parts of the county, which, in consequence of recent changes in manufactures, trade, the means of transit, &c., most pressing require such assistance.

ROBERT NEVILL—Robert Ogle, Chiv., 16 Ap., 1438; William Pudsey, Esq., 1 Oct., 1438; Geoffrey Midelton, Esq., 1441, appointed for life, his yearly fee £10.

LAURENCE BOOTH—Geoffrey Midelton, Esq., 1457; John D'Aderton, Esq., appointed 28 Dec., 1461 [by this appointment of D'Aderton, it seems as if Bishop Booth did not think Middleton's patent of high sheriff for life was good and valid in law. However, *ex mandato regis* (as the bishop's patent recites) Geoffrey Midelton was appointed 8 Dec., 1462, but during pleasure only]; John D'Aderton, Esq., 1464; Will. Claxton, Esq., 1466; Hen. Radclyff, Esq., 1469; Geo. Lumley, Knt., 1470.

WILLIAM DUDLEY—Robert Tempest, Esq., 1476; Ralph Bowes, Esq., 1482.

JOHN SHERWOOD—Ralph Bowes, Esq.

RICHARD FOX—Ralph Bowes, Knt., 1494.

WILLIAM SEVER—Ralph Bowes, Knt., 1502; Will. Bulmer, Knt.

THOMAS RUTHALL—William Bulmer, Knt., 1507; Ralph Bowes, Knt., ap. 7 Ap., 1516; Roger Lomley, Esq., ap. 8 Nov., 1516; William Eure, Knt., 1518.

CARD. WOLSEY—William Bulmer, Knt., 1523; Will. Bulmer, Sen., Knt., and John Bulmer, appointed jointly 1527.

CUTHBERT TUNSTALL—John Bulmer, Knt.; William Hilton, Mil.

JAMES PILKINGTON—Robert Tempest, Esq., 1561; Robert Bowes, Esq.; Will. Hilton, Knt., 1575.

RICHARD BARNES—Will. Hilton, Knt., 1580.

MATTHEW HUTTON—George Conyers, Esq., 1592.

TOBIAS MATTHEW—John Conyers, Knt., 1595.

WILLIAM JAMES—John Conyers, Knt., 1606.

RICHARD NEILE—George Selby, Knt., 1617; Will. Bellasyse, Knt., 1625.

JOHN HOWSON—Will. Bellasyse, Knt., 1628.

THOMAS MORTON—Will. Bellasyse, Knt., 1632 [he continued in office till his death, 3 Dec., 1610]; Will. Collingwood, Esq., 8 Ap., 1611; Will. Darcy, Knt., 16 Oct., 1641.

High Sheriffs during the Usurpation. The see being dissolved, they were appointed by order of Parliament—George Vane, Mil., 1646; Rich. Bellasyse, Mil., 1647; Clement Fulthorpe, Esq., 1648; William Smith, Esq., 1649; James Clavering, Esq., 1650; Thomas Shadforth, Esq., 1651; Christopher Fulthorpe, Esq., 1652; Francis Wren, Esq., 1653; Rowland Place, Esq., 1654; Tho. Bewick, Esq., 1655; Geo. Lilburn, Esq., 1656; Timothy Whittingham, Esq., 1657 and 1658; Robert Ellison, Esq., 1659.

The see vacant after the Restoration—Thomas Davison, Knt.

JOHN COSIN—Tho. Davison, Knt., 1661; Gilbert Gerrard, Bart.

The see vacant—James Clavering, Bart., 1673.

NATHANIEL CREWE—Gilbert Gerrard, Bart., 1674; Nicholas Conyers, Esq., 1675; Hon. Charles Montague, 1686; Mark Shafto, Esq., 1709.

WILLIAM TALBOT—Sir Henry Liddell, Bart., 1721; Sir Will. Williamson, Bart., 1723.

EDWARD CHANDLER—Sir William Williamson, Bart., 1730, ob. 1 Ap., 1747; Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., 1747.

Appointed during the vacancy of the see, by the Lords of the Regency, the king being then in Germany—Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., 31 Aug., 1750.

JOSEPH BUTLER—Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., 1 Dec., 1750.

RICHARD TREVOR—Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., 1753.

JOHN EGERTON—Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., 1771, ob. 13 Jan., 1789, having filled the office since 1747.

THOMAS THURLOW—Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., 1789, ob. 14 March, 1810.

HON. SHUTE BARRINGTON—Adam Askew, Esq., 1810; William Hutchin-son, Esq., 1818; Hon. Wm. Keppel Barrington, 1819.

WILLIAM VAN MILDERT—Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., 1827; Charles John Clavering, Esq., 1829; William Lloyd Wharton, Esq., 1833.

Since the passing of the act 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 19, the following high sheriffs of the county palatine have been nominated by the crown:—

## ANNO

1837—Anthony Wilkinson, of Coxhoe Hall, Esq.

1838—Sir Robert Johnson Eden, of Windlestone, Bart.

1839—Sir William Chaytor, of Witton Castle, Bart.

1840—Sir Hedworth Williamson, of Whitburn, Bart.

1841—William Russell, of Brancepeth Castle, Esq.

1842—Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto, of Whitworth Park, Esq.

1843—Edward Shipperdson, of Durham, Esq.

1844—Henry Whitham, of Lartington, Esq.

1845—John William Williamson, of Whickham, Esq.

1846—Ralph Stephen Pemberton, of Barnes and Usworth House, Esq.

1847—John Fawcett, of North Bailey, Esq.

1848—Sir William Eden, of Windlestone Hall, Bart.

1849—John Eden, of Beamish Park, Esq.

1850—Robert Hildyard, of Horsley, Esq.

1851—Robert Henry Allen, of Blackwell Hall, Esq.

1852—John Bowes, of Streatlam Castle, Esq.

1853—Frederick Acklam Milbank, of Hart, Esq.

## PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

WHILST the privilege of sending representatives to parliament was enjoyed by all the other counties of England, and even by the county palatine of Chester, that of Durham, in which the bishop possessed the power of levying taxes and raising troops, was excepted. As, however, the influence of the crown and parliament was gradually felt in the bishopric, a desire for a change

in this respect began to develop itself. In January, 1562-3, the first bill on the subject was introduced into parliament. Repeated attempts were made in the same direction in 1614, 1620, 1623, 1624, 1640, and 1642; but the efforts made by the bishops, in defence of their long-established prerogatives, were sufficient to prevent any of the successive bills introduced from being passed

into law. During the Commonwealth, the first members of parliament for the county and the city of Durham were returned. After the Restoration, and the consequent re-establishment of the palatinate, the magistrates and freeholders of the county renewed their attempts to gain the desired privilege; and Bishop Cosin lost much of his well-deserved popularity in consequence of his decided opposition to their wishes. In 1660 and 1668, bills on the subject were ineffectually introduced into parliament. During a vacancy in the see, however, after the death of the above-named prelate, an act was passed, enabling the freeholders to elect two knights for the county, and the mayor, aldermen, and freemen of the city of Durham, to elect two burgesses, to represent them in parliament. (See page 346.) The following is the succession of members for the county:—

## COMMONWEALTH.

1653, Henry Dawson, or Davison.

1654, Robert Lilburn, Esq., and Geo. Lilburn, Esq.

1656, Thomas Lilburn, Esq. (eldest son of George above named), and James Clavering, Axwell Park, Esq.

## CHARLES II.

June 21, 1675, John Tempest, of the Isle and of Old Durham, Esq., and Thomas Vane, of Raby Castle, Esq.—Tempest polled 1034; Vane, 856; and Sir James Clavering, Bart., 747. The contest lasted three days, and 1446 freeholders voted.

Mr. Vane died of the small-pox four days after the election; a new writ was issued October 14 following, and he was succeeded on the 25th by his younger brother, Christopher Vane, Esq.

February 24, 1678-9, Sir Robert Eden, of West Auckland, Bart., and John Tempest, Esq.—Eden polled 1338; Tempest, 1173; and Christopher Vane, Esq., 921.

August 24, 1679, William Bowes, of Streatlam Castle, Esq. and Thomas Featherstonhaugh, of Stanhope Hall, Esq.—Bowes polled 1048; Featherstonhaugh, 979; Christopher Vane, Esq., 803; and Sir Mark Milbanke, Bart. (son of Mark Milbanke, mayor of Newcastle in 1658 and 1672), 671.

February 21, 1680, William Bowes, Esq., and Thomas Featherstonhaugh, Esq.—Bowes polled 1186; Featherstonhaugh, 978; and Christopher Vane, Esq., 681.

## JAMES II.

March 16, 1685, Robert Byerley, of Midridge Grange, Esq., and William Lambton, of Lambton, Esq.

December 18, 1688, Robert Byerley, Esq., and William Lambton, Esq.

## CONVENTION PARLIAMENT.

January 11, 1688-9, Robert Byerley, Esq., and William Lambton, Esq.

## WILLIAM III.

March 10, 1689, Sir Robert Eden, of West Auckland, Bart., and William Lambton, Esq.

November 11, 1695, Sir William Bowes, Knt., and William Lambton, Esq.

August 3, 1698, Sir Robert Eden, Bart., and Lionel Vane, of Long Newton, Esq.—Eden polled 1371; Vane, 967; and William Lambton, Esq., 804.

1700-1, Lionel Vane, Esq., and Wm. Lambton, Esq.

1701, Lionel Vane, Esq., and Wm. Lambton, Esq.

## QUEEN ANNE.

1702, Sir Robert Eden, Bart., and Sir William Bowes, Knt.

1705, Sir Robert Eden, Bart., and Sir William Bowes, Knt.

Sir W. Bowes died February 7, 1706, and was succeeded by John Tempest, of Old Durham, Esq., son of William Tempest, Esq., M. P. for the city, and grandson of John Tempest, Esq., one of the earliest representatives of the county.

1708, Sir Robert Eden, Bart., and the Hon. William Vane, of Fairlawn, Kent.

October 11, 1710, Sir Robert Eden, Bart., and William Lambton, Esq.

1713, John Eden, Esq. (eldest son of Sir Robert), and John Hedworth, of Chester Deanery, Esq.

## GEORGE I.

1714-5, John Eden, Esq., and John Hedworth, Esq.

April 4, 1722, Sir John Eden, Bart., and John Hedworth, Esq.—Eden polled 1342; Hedworth, 1204; William Lord Viscount Vane, 1060; and Ralph Robinson, of Middle Herrington, Esq., 1080.

## GEORGE II.

1727, John Hedworth, Esq., and George Bowes, of Streatlam and Gibside, Esq.

May 7, 1734, John Hedworth, Esq., and George Bowes, Esq.

May 14, 1741, John Hedworth, Esq. and George Bowes, Esq.

Mr. Hedworth died in his chariot near Leicester, on his journey from Bath, May 31, 1747. No writ was issued, the parliament being dissolved soon afterwards.

July 1, 1747, George Bowes, Esq., and the Hon. Henry Vane.

Mr. Vane having accepted the office of one of the Lords of the Treasury, a new writ was issued, April 21, 1749, and he was re-elected on the 3rd of May following. On the death of his father, he was called up to the house of peers. A new writ was issued May 4, 1753; and, on the 19th, his eldest son, the Hon. Henry Vane (afterwards Viscount Barnard), was duly elected.

April 24, 1754, Henry Lord Viscount Barnard, and George Bowes, Esq.

Lord Barnard succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, March 6, 1758. A new writ was issued on the 10th; and, on the 22nd, his younger brother, the Hon. Raby Vane, was elected.

Mr. Bowes died September 17, 1760; and, after a contest of five days, commencing December 9, Robert Shafto, Esq., eldest son and heir of Sir Robert Shafto, of Whitworth, was returned.—Shafto polled 1434; and Sir Thomas Clavering, of Axwell Park, Bart., 545.

#### GEORGE III.

April 1, 1761, Robert Shafto, Esq., and the Hon. Frederick Vane.—Shafto polled 1589; Vane, 1553; and Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart., 1382, of which 942 were single votes. The contest continued till April 10, and 2748 freeholders polled.\*

March 23, 1768, Hon. Frederick Vane, and Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart.

March 13, 1774, Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart., and Sir John Eden, of Windlestone, Bart.

September 21, 1780, Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart. and Sir John Eden, Bart.

April 14, 1784, Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart., and Sir John Eden, Bart.

June 28, 1790, Rowland Burdon, of Castle Eden, Esq., and Ralph Milbanke, of Halnaby, co. of York, and of Seaham, Esq.—Burdon polled 2073; Milbanke, 1799; and Sir John Eden, Bart., 1696. The contest continued till July 8, and 3407 freeholders polled.

1796, Rowland Burdon, Esq., and Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart.

July 26, 1802, Rowland Burdon, Esq., and Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart.

November 10, 1806, Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart., and Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, of Ravensworth, Bart.

\* The Rev. John Wesley, evinced the interest he took in the cause of Sir Thomas Clavering in a circular to his friends, dated Nov. 20, 1760, in which he says, "I desire earnestly all who love me to assist him—to use the utmost of their power: what they do let them do with all their might; let not sloth nor indolence hurt a good cause;

May 20, 1807, Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart., and Sir Henry Vane Tempest, Bart.—Milbanke polled 574; Tempest 563; and Cuthbert Ellison, of Hebburn House, Esq., 396. The contest lasted three days.

October 14, 1812, Sir Henry Vane Tempest, Bart., and Henry Viscount Barnard.

Sir H. V. Tempest died August 1, 1813; and, on the 20th of September following, John George Lambton, of Lambton, Esq., was unanimously elected his successor.

In July 1815, Lord Barnard retired from parliament; and, on the 1st of August following, his younger brother, the Hon. William John Frederick Vane Powlett, was duly elected.

June 24, 1818, John George Lambton, Esq., and the Hon. William John Frederick Vane Powlett.

#### GEORGE IV.

March 13, 1820, John George Lambton, Esq., and the Hon. William John Fredrick Vane Powlett.—Lambton polled 1731; Powlett, 1137; and Richard Wharton, Esq., 874.

June 15, 1826, John George Lambton, Esq., and the Hon. William John Frederick Vane Powlett.

Mr. Lambton having been created a peer, January 17, 1828, by the style and title of Baron Durham, of the city of Durham, and of Lambton Castle, in the county of Durham, a new writ was issued on January 29, and he was succeeded, February 13, by William Russell, of Brancepeth Castle, Esq.

#### WILLIAM IV.

August 12, 1830, Lord William John Frederick Vane Powlett, and William Russell, Esq.

1831, William Russell, Esq. and Sir Hedworth Williamson, of Monkwearmouth, Bart.

Two additional representatives were given to the county of Durham by the "Reform Act," 2 Wm. IV., c. 45; and by the act 2 and 3 Wm. IV., c. 64, it was formed into two Divisions. The Northern Division includes Chester and Easington Wards, and the Southern Division includes Stockton and Darlington Wards, as they existed previous to the changes made in 1829. The city of Durham is the place of election for the Northern Division; and the polling places are, Durham, Sunderland, Lanchester, Whickham, Chester-le-

only let them not rail at the other candidates. They may act earnestly, and yet civilly. Let all your doings be done in charity, and at the peril of your souls receive no bribe; do your duty without being tired; God will pay you in this world, and to come."

Street, and South Shields. The place of election for the Southern Division is Darlington, at which, and at Stockton, Sedgefield, Bishop-Auckland, Stanhope, Barnard-Castle, and Middleton-in-Teesdale, are polling places.\* The results of the subsequent elections have been as follow:—

*North Division.*—December 18 and 19, 1832, Hedworth Lambton, Esq. (brother to Lord Durham), and Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart.—Lambton polled 2556, of which 138 were plumpers; Williamson, 2183, of which 87 were plumpers; and Edward Richmund Gale Braddyll, of Haswell, Esq., 1679, of which 1038 were plumpers. Total number of electors polled, 3840.

*South Division.*—December 21 and 22, 1832, Joseph Pease, Jun., of Southend, near Darlington, Esq., and John Bowes, of Streatlam Castle and Gibside, Esq.—Pease polled 2273; Bowes, 2218; and Robert Duncombe Shafto, of Whitworth, Esq., 1841.

VICTORIA.

*North Division.*—July, 1837, Hon. H. T. Liddell, and Hedworth Lambton, Esq.—Liddell polled 4050; Lambton, 2443; and Sir William Chaytor, 2071.

July, 1841, Hon. H. T. Liddell, and Hedworth Lambton, Esq.

January, 1847, Hon. H. T. Liddell, and Hedworth Lambton, Esq.

September, 1847, Robert Duncombe Shafto, Esq., and Viscount Seaham.

August, 1852, Robert Duncombe Shafto, Esq., and Viscount Seaham.

*South Division.*—1837, Joseph Pease, Esq., and John Bowes, Esq.

1841, Lord Harry Vane, and John Bowes, Esq.—Vane polled 2547; Bowes, 2483; J. Farrer, Esq., 1739.

Jan., 1847, Lord Harry Vane, and John Bowes, Esq.

Sept., 1847, Lord Harry Vane, and Jas. Farrer, Esq.

Aug., 1852, Lord Harry Vane, and Jas. Farrer, Esq.

KNIGHTS BACHELORS.

KNIGHTS Bachelors are those who have received knighthood from the sovereign without being enrolled in any order, but enjoying all the privileges of knights. In its origin, the creation of this class of knights is by far the most ancient, and was in use long before orders of knighthood were instituted.† Generally speaking, this honour is conferred for services rendered the state; the ceremony consists of a stroke upon the neck or shoulder, from the “honour-giving sword” of the sovereign. Since the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth, the following gentlemen belonging to the county of Durham have had this mark of distinction conferred upon them:—

ELIZABETH.

Sir George Bowes, of Streatlam, Knight Marshall, created 1558. Sir Robert Bowes, younger brother of Sir George, ambassador to Scotland, &c. Sir William Hilton, Baron of Hilton, 1570. Sir Cuthbert Collingwood, of Dalden, also of Elington in the county of Northumberland, 1570. Sir William Bowes, of Bradley, eldest son of the Knight Marshall.

\* Courts to revise the lists of voters for the county are held, in pursuance of the act of 6 Vic., c. 18, at all the above places, and also at Gateshead, Hetton-le-Hole, and Castle-Eden, in the Northern Division, and at Hartlepool in the Southern Division. Each court forms a centre for the surrounding townships.

† BARONETS.—The order of Baronets is of more recent origin. The order was instituted by James I., in 1611, and is the first among

JAMES I.

Sir Bertram Bulmer, of Tursdale. Sir George Freville, of Hardwicke, created at York, April 7, 1603. Sir William Blakiston, of Blakiston, created at Whitehall, July 23, 1603. Sir John Claxton, of Nettlesworth. Sir Henry Anderson, of Haswell Grange. Sir John Hedworth, of Harraton. Sir Timothy Whittingham, of Holmside, son of Timothy Whittingham, dean of Durham. Sir George Conyers, of Sockburn. Sir Ralph Conyers, of Layton, a younger branch of the house of Sockburn. Sir Charles Wren, of Binchester, created at Whitehall, May 28, 1607. Sir George Selby, of Whitehouse, high sheriff of the county of Durham, 1608 and 1625. Sir Henry Vane, the elder, of Raby Castle, created at Whitehall, March 28, 1611. Sir William Lambton, of Lambton, created at Newmarket, March 17, 1613; he was slain at Marston Moor, on the royal side, 1644. Sir Thomas Blakiston, of Blakiston, created at Greenwich, June 10, 1614; he was son of Sir William Blakiston, Knight, created a Baronet May 27, 1615. Sir Thomas Ridell, of Gateshead, son of William Ridell, an eminent merchant in Newcastle, created at Theobald's, April 25, 1615. Sir William Belasyse, of Morton House. Sir Richard Lumley, of Lumley Castle, created at Theobald's, July 19, 1616; afterwards created Viscount Waterford. Sir George Tonge, of Denton, created April 23, 1617. Sir William Blakiston, of Gibside. Sir Talbot Bowes, of Streatlam, son of the Knight Marshall by his second wife, created April 23, 1617. Sir John Calverley, of Littleburn. Sir

the gentry, and the only knighthood which is hereditary. There are at present but five Baronets of the County, viz.:—Sir Thomas John Clavering, of Axwell; Sir William Eden, of West Auckland; Sir Edward Smythe, of Esh; Sir Hedworth Williamson, of Whitburn; and Sir William Chaytor, of Witton Castle. The extinct baronetcies connected with the bishopric will be found in Burke's “History of the Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies,” &c.

William Wray, of Beamish. Sir William Kennet, of Coxhoe. Sir Peter Ridell, of Gateshead, son of Mr. William Ridell by a second wife, and half brother to Sir Thomas, was created at Newcastle, May 4, 1617. Sir Francis Brandling, of Felling. Sir George Bowes, of Bradley, grandson to the Knight Marshall, created 1617. Sir Nicholas Tempest, of Stella, created at Theobald's, June 18, 1621; created a Baronet December 23, 1622. Sir Toby Mathew, son of Toby Mathew, Archbishop of York and sometime Bishop of Durham, created at Royston, October 10, 1623. Sir Thomas Liddell, son and heir of Sir Thomas Liddell, the first Baronet. Sir Thomas Tempest, of the Isle, attorney-general of Ireland, ancestor to the Tempests of Old Durham.

## CHARLES I.

Sir Robert Hodgson, of Hebborne. Sir William Ridell, of Gateshead, eldest son of Sir Thomas above named, created at York, April 1, 1630. Sir Thomas Ridell, of Tunstall, son of Sir Thomas above named, created at Berwick, June 23, 1630. Sir William Darcy, of Witton Castle, created at Berwick. July 26, 1630. Sir Paul Neile, son of Archbishop Neile, sometime Bishop of Durham, created at Bishopthorpe, May 25, 1633. Sir Ralph Blakiston, of Gibside, created at Bishopthorpe, May 27, 1633, created a Baronet July 30, 1642. Sir Lyonel Maddison, of Rogery, also of Newcastle, created at Newcastle, June 4, 1633. Sir Alexander Davison, of Blakiston, mayor of Newcastle. Sir Richard Belasyse, of Owton, created at Whitehall, March 31, 1640. Sir Henry Vane, the younger, created at Whitehall, June 23, 1640. Sir George Vane, of Long Newton, younger son of Sir Henry Vane, the elder, created November 22, 1640. Sir Nicholas Cole, of Brancepeth, created March 4, 1641, created a Baronet at the same time. Sir Alexander Hall, of Elemore, son of an opulent merchant of Newcastle. Sir William Blakiston, of Archdeacon Newton, created at Oxford, April 12, 1643. Sir Francis Anderson, of Bradley. Sir George Baker, of Croke Hall, recorder of Newcastle. Sir Francis Liddell, of Redheugh, a younger son of Sir Thomas Liddell, the first Baronet.

## CHARLES II.

Sir John Jackson, of Harraton, created May 22, 1660. Sir Thomas Davison, of Blackiston, son of Sir Alexander Davison, high sheriff of the county of Durham, 1661 and 1667. Sir Francis Bowes, of Thornton, descended from a rich mercantile family in Newcastle. Sir Ralph Carr, of Coeken. Sir George Wheeler, D.D., rector of Houghton-le-Spring and prebendary of Durham (see page 254). Sir Nathaniel Johnson, of Kibblesworth, mayor of Newcastle and member of parliament for that town, 1680; also sometime governor of the Leeward Islands. Sir Henry Brabant, of Pedgbank, mayor of Newcastle, 1667 and 1685. Sir Robert Shafto, of Whitworth, recorder of Newcastle. Sir Ralph Jenison, of Walworth, also of Elswick, in the county of Northumberland.

## WILLIAM AND MARY.

Sir Richard Neile, son of Sir Paul; under sheriff of the county of Durham, and afterwards of Plessy Hall, Northumberland. Sir William Bowes, of Streatlam, member of parliament for the county of Durham, 1679, 1680, and 1695. Sir Henry Belasyse, of Brancepeth, governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed, sometime general of the British forces in Flanders, and member of parliament for the city of Durham, 1701, 1702, 1705, and 1710. Sir Thomas Swinburne.

## GEORGE I.

Sir Samuel Garth, knighted with the sword of Marlborough.

## GEORGE III.

Sir Robert Bewick, of Urpeth, also of Close House, in the county of Northumberland, created December 5, 1760. Sir William Appleby, of Durham, created August 30, 1786. Sir William Leighton, of Sunderland, and of London, merchant, created May 1, 1800.

## GEORGE PRINCE REGENT.

Sir Cuthbert Sharp, of Hartlepool, created at Carlton House, June, 1814. Sir Robert Shafto Hawks, of Gateshead, also of Newcastle, created at Carlton House, April 21, 1817.

## GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNTY WHO COMPOUNDED FOR THEIR ESTATES.

DURING the Commonwealth, a large portion of the property of the bishopric was sold between the years 1647 to 1651, the particulars of which have already appeared—see page 75; and as might be expected, the estates of the loyal gentlemen of the county were not suffered to escape a similar mark of attention from the members of the Court of Sequestration. Those who compounded for their estates at this time, and the money payment required from each as composition, appear to have been as follows:—

Sir Thomas Liddel, of Newcastle, Bart. ....	£4,000	0	0	Henry Lambton, of Lambton, Esq. ....	....	£960	0	0
Richard Lord Viscount Lumley and Waterford ....	1,935	10	0	Thomas Davison, of Blakeston, Esq. ....	....	1,412	0	0
Sir Francis Anderson, of Bradley, Knt. ....	1,200	0	0	Ralph Davison, of Wynyard, Esq. ....	....	400	0	0
Sir William Darcy, of Witton Castle, Knt. (with £40 per annum settled for the support of the Pres- byterian ministry) ....	1,000	0	0	Samuel Davison, of Wynyard, Esq. ....	....	320	0	0
Sir John Conyers, of Nettleworth, Bart. ....	651	12	0	John Killinghall, of Middleton St. George, Gent.	....	440	0	0
Sir Francis Bowes, of Thornton, Knt. ....	544	0	0	Christopher Hall, of Newsham, Esq. ....	....	460	0	0
Sir Thomas Ridel the elder, of Gateshead, Knt. ....	408	0	0	Lodowick Hall, of Great Chilton, Gent. ....	....	419	11	5
Sir Nich. Cole, of Newcastle, Bart. ....	312	10	0	George Tong, of Denton, Esq. ....	....	320	0	0
Christopher Byerley, Esq., and Anthony his son, of Milridge Grange, with £260 per annum settled	2,261	0	0	Linley Wrenn, of Binchester, Esq. ....	....	300	0	0
				Sir Thomas Tempest, of the Isle, Knt. ....	....	134	0	0
				Tho. Swinburne, of Butterby, Gent. ....	....	320	0	0
				John Kennet, of Coxhoe, Gent. ....	....	250	0	0
				Wm. Baxter, of Whitworth, Gent. ....	....	247	10	0
				Sir George Baker, of Crook, Knt. ....	....	261	10	0
				John Garnett, of Eggescliffe, Gent. ....	....	142	0	0
				John Heath, of Durham, Gent. ....	....	55	0	0
				Hamlet Marshall, Dr. in Divinity ....	....	146	0	0
				Tho. Simpson, of Newton Cap ....	....	50	0	0
				Henry Barnes, of Witton-le-Wear ....	....	20	0	0
				Joseph Cradock, of Evenwood ....	....	112	0	0
				Richard Morpeth, of Stillington, Yeoman	....	90	0	0
				John Manby, of Gateshead, Gent. ....	....	8	6	8
				Thomas Bagnell, of Lambton ....	....	4	10	0
				Robert Place, of Dinsdale, Gent. ....	....	1	13	4
				Bryan Salvin, of Croxdale, Esq. ....	....	3	6	8

Thomas Orde, of Longridge, in the North Bishopric, Gent.	£50	0	0
Albert Hodshop, of Lintz, recusant, per Walter Merrel, purchaser	53	6	8
Walter Balcanquall, late Dean of Durham, deceased, for Dame Eliz. Hammond, his late wife	13	2	0

The following gentlemen, connected with the county, occur in the same list, under York and Northumberland:—

YORK—Sir P. Neile, of Hutton Bonville, Knt.	£802	0	0
Henry Chaytor, of Croft, Gent.	100	0	0
Henry Blakiston, of Old Malton, York, Gent.	42	0	0
Peter Blakiston, of the same	40	0	0
Wm. Blakiston, Old Malton, Gent.	....	....	....
Ralph Willey, of Croft-bridge, Gent.	1	13	4
NORTHUMBERLAND—James Cole, of Newcastle	136	0	0
Bertram Anderson, merchant, Notts	75	0	0
Sir Thomas Williamson, of East Markham, Knt. and Bart., ancestor of Williamson, of Monkwearmouth	3,400	0	0

Two several acts of parliament were passed in 1651 and 1652, for the sale of estates forfeited by pretended treason within the bishopric of Durham, in which the following loyal gentlemen who refused to compound, or had otherwise incurred the charge of obstinate delinquency and recusancy, are named:—

Sir Richard Tempest, late of Stella, Bart.; John Hilton, of Hilton, Esq., commonly called Baron Hilton; Sir John Sommerset, of Gainford, Knt.; Sir John Mennes, late of Winlaton, Knt.; Sir Wm. Fenwick, of Seremerston, Knt. (N. bish.); Catherine Conyers, widow; Cuthbert Collingwood, of Dawden, Esq.; Anthony Bulmer, of Ketton, Esq.; James Ayseough, of Middleton-one-Row, Esq.; James Braithwaite, of Nesham Abbey, Gent.; John Errington, of Elton, Gent.; William Hall, of Greeneroft, Gent.; Ralph Millot, of Mayland, Gent.; Michael Pudsey, of Middleton St. George, Gent.; Thomas Wray, of Beamish, Esq.; Laneclot Salkeld, late of Skirmingham, Gent.; William Power, of the city of Durham, Gent.; William Sheraton, of Elwick, Gent.; and Ralph Gray, of Trumble-Hill, Yeoman.\*

### DURHAM MILITIA.

THE power of calling out the military force of the county palatine of Durham, formerly vested in the bishops, was frequently exercised in cases of emergency. Instances of such arrays are given in the memoirs of several of the prelates, and in the enumeration of events connected with the city of Durham. In 1615, in compliance with letters received from his majesty James I., the number of men between the ages of 16 and 60, that appeared at the general muster on St. Gilesgate Moor, from the different wards, were—Easington Ward, 1,465; Chester Ward, 2,657; Darlington Ward, 2,946; Stockton Ward, 1,223—total, 8,291, exclusive of the north bishopric.

\* Many of the hereditary family names belonging to the bishopric occur in the above and the two preceeding sections. The following playful list of "Characteristics" of a few bishopric families has been published; but, whatever may be said of the alliteration, the "characteristics" themselves may be considered somewhat questionable:—"The beggarly Baliols; the base Bellases; the bloody Brackenburies; the bold Bertrams; the bauld Blackestones; the brave Bowes; the bare-boned Bulmers; the bacchanalian Burdons; the clacking Claxtons; the confident Conyers; the crafty Cradocks; the cozening Croziers; the eventful Evers; the friendly Forsters; the filthy Foulthorps; the generous Garths; the handsome Handsards; the hoary Hiltons; the jealous Jennisons; the lamb-like (?) Lambtons; the light Lilburnes; the lofty Lumleys; the mad Maddisons; the manly Mairs; the noble Nevilles; the politic Pollards; the placid Places; the ruthless Ruths; the salvable Salvins; the shrewd Sheppards; the sure Surtrees's; the testy Tailboys's; the wily Williamsons; the wrathful Wrens. As of birds, so of men, the *Wrens* are the most pugnacious of all bipeds." Camden says, "Neither was there or is there any town, village, hamlet, or place in England, but hath made names to

The militia forces of the county, Aug. 14, 1685, mustered probably on account of Monmouth's rising, were 300 horse, commanded by Nicholas Conyers, Esq., high sheriff; and 885 foot, commanded by Sir Ralph Cole, of Brancepeth Castle, Baronet. The general muster and exercise to be once a year, and to continue for four days' training and exercising; that for single troops or companies was to take place four times a year, not above two days at a time. Every horseman to have 2s. 6d., per day, and to bring four pounds of powder, also of bullets. A footman to have a shilling a-day, half a pound of powder each, with matchlocks and matches. The general charge for one company was—

families;" and the county palatine of Durham has conferred its share of surnames, from the time of Liulph, the founder of the Lumley family, to the present day. Its hills, valleys, moors, rivers, burns, and becks, have also contributed their quota. The derivation of surnames has always been a fertile subject of discussion amongst the curious. The quaint old topographer just quoted, in an elaborate commentary on the etymology of surnames, in which he enumerates the various sources of derivation, says, "In England certaine it is that as the better sort, euen from the Conquest by little and little tooke surnames, so they were not settled among the common people fully untill about the time of King Edward the second: but still varied according to the fathers name, as Richardson, if his father were Richard, Hodgeson, if his father were Roger, or in some other respect, and from thenceforth beganne to be established, (some say be statute,) in their posteritie. . . . Likewise for Scotland, in an old booke of Duresme in the Charter, whereby Edgare sonne of King Maleolme gaue lands neare Coldingham to that church in the yeare 1097, the Scottish noblemen witnesses thereunto, had no other surnames than the Christian names of their fathers. For thus they signed, *S x Gulfi filii Meniani, S x Culueri filii Donecanii, S x Olau'i filii Oghe, &c.*"

four days at 2s. 6d., per day, 55*l.* 10s.; powder and bullets 6d. per man, 2*l.* 15s.; to the muster master, at 12d., 5*l.* 11s.—total 63*l.* 16s. The charge of training four times a-year, at two days each, was in all 119*l.*—and the charge of service, for fourteen days, in pay alone, was 194*l.* 5s. In cases of invasion, insurrection, and rebellion, for a month in pay, 3*l.* was allowed.

In modern times, the militia of the county has been raised by the government in the same manner as in other parts of the kingdom, and subjected to the same regulations. During the wars of the last, and the early part of the present century, numerous corps of volunteers and armed associations, comprising cavalry, infantry, artillery, and pikemen, were raised in the most considerable towns of Durham, for the defence of the country against invasion.\* In 1813, on the formation of the "local militia," which was called up for training during a certain period of each year, these corps were disbanded. On the conclusion of the war, the militia were reduced to the staff establishment.

On the 30th June, 1852, "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Militia in England," was passed.† By an order in council, in the following month, the quota of men to be furnished by the county of Durham was directed to be 1096 in 1852, and 666 in the following year. At a meeting held in Durham, at

\* Whilst the loyal enthusiasm which prevailed during that crisis was at its height, an alarm was excited in Newcastle, on the evening of the 1st of February, 1804, by a rumour that the enemy had effected a landing on the coast. The armed association and volunteers of that place and Gateshead, the Usworth legion, and the Derwent rangers, were mustered during the night, as well as the Staffordshire militia, then quartered in the town. The Durham armed association were called out early in the following morning by Major Mowbray; and though scattered through a district of some miles in extent, in less than two hours they were all in readiness to assemble on the Palace-green, fully equipped. The alacrity displayed on the occasion was highly appreciated. A variety of vague and improbable rumours, as to the cause of the alarm, were disseminated through the day; but the whole appeared to have originated in a mistake, by taking the burning of whins on Lanmermuir hills for the lighting of the signals.

† By this act, the previous laws on the subject were superseded. It fixed the qualifications of deputy lieutenants, captains, and officers of high rank, and empowered the crown to appoint adjutants, &c.; the colonels to appoint serjeants while the militia is embodied. The number of militiamen in the kingdom was fixed at 80,000; 50,000 to be raised in 1852, and 30,000 in 1853. In case of invasion, or of imminent danger of it, the crown was empowered to increase the militia to 120,000 men. The men were to be raised by voluntary enlistment in the first instance; but if the requisite number could not be thus procured, her majesty in council might order a ballot. The secretary-at-war might make regulations as to bounty paid to recruits; such bounty not to exceed 2*l.*, and the periodical payment of it not to be more than 2s. 6d. per month. The quotas of counties were to be fixed by order in council, as were the necessary subdivisions. The term of

which the Marquis of Londonderry presided, it was agreed to hold subdivisational meetings of the deputy lieutenants, to arrange the districts in which they should act. By commissions, bearing date the 26th of August, the lord lieutenant appointed Robert Henry Allan, H. J. B. Baker, Henry Stobart, William Skinner, and George Hawks, Esqrs., to be deputy lieutenants; and Henry Forester, Charles W. A. Harcourt Wood, Frederick Acklam Milbank, and H. J. B. Baker, Esqrs., to be captains in the county militia. A payment of 5s. to any party bringing a recruit having been sanctioned by the government, considerable activity was excited. The rural police exerted themselves to procure recruits; and great numbers of persons presented themselves as volunteers at Durham and other places appointed for enrolment,‡ so that hopes were entertained that no necessity for the ballot would arise in the county of Durham.

The first detachment of the new militia mustered at Barnard-Castle on the 8th November, 1852, and continued their training and exercise for the prescribed term of three weeks.§ On Saturday, the 27th, they were inspected by major-general the Duke of Cleveland, K.G., colonel of the regiment, who complimented them, in emphatic terms, on their appearance and the precision with which they had executed the different movements. On the following day, they attended divine service in

service was fixed at five years; and the secretary-at-war was empowered to make regulations as to age and height; but men above 35 years of age were not liable to the ballot, and the members of London and Durham Universities and Lampeter and St. Bees Colleges were exempted. The lord lieutenants and deputy lieutenants of counties were to apportion the number of men to be raised from each subdivision; and where one district had contributed its quota, no ballot was to take place there, to make up the deficiencies of others. The period of training and exercise was to be twenty-one days in every year; and her majesty might, if she saw fit, direct all or any part of any militia to be called out more than once a year, provided the whole did not exceed twenty-one days. The militia might, by an order in council, be marched out of their own county to any part of England and Wales; and the term of training might be extended to any term not exceeding fifty-six days, or reduced to not less than three. Places for exercise might, with the approbation of the secretaries of state, be provided by lieutenants of counties; and the men were to be billeted in the houses of persons licensed to sell beer or cider by retail. Distinct provision was made with regard to the militia of the Tower Hamlets and the city of London, and the miners of Cornwall and Devon.

‡ At Gateshead, the band of the workmen employed at Messrs. Hawks and Crawshay's works paraded the streets, with colours flying, playing the "British Grenadiers," and accompanied by 43 recruits, previously passed at the County Police station, at which numerous applications had been made by candidates for enlistment.

§ The adjutant and other officers were assisted on this occasion by a party of non-commissioned officers and privates of the 28th regiment of the line.



the church; and on Monday, they were regaled with a substantial dinner, liberally provided at the cost of his grace, at their respective billets. The second detachment mustered for training on the following day.\* On the 18th December, they were reviewed by the duke, who addressed them at considerable length on the subject of their duties, and expressed his satisfaction at the character bestowed on them by Sir William Eden, Bart., commanding officer during his absence, for their obedient and soldier-like conduct on parade, and their

orderly behaviour in the town. He stated his intention, in the exercise of his privilege as commander, to direct the adjutant, Captain Jackson, to advance a guinea towards each man's bounty; and, further, that they should, on the following Monday, be supplied with a dinner and ale at their billets, the cost of which he would defray. They then marched to the stores and deposited their arms; and on the 20th, having given in their clothing, and partaken of the good cheer provided for them by their colonel, the detachment was disbanded.†

## COUNTY CONSTABULARY.

THE legislature having deemed it desirable to invest the justices of counties with a discretionary power to establish a uniform system of county police, two acts (2 and 3 Vict., c. 93, and 3 and 4 Vict., c. 88) were framed and passed for that purpose, which have since been adopted by the majority of counties in England and Wales. Durham was one of the first to avail itself of the provisions of these enactments; and, perhaps, in no county was the want more felt, or have the results been more satisfactory.

\* Preparations were, in the mean time, being actively carried on for the enrolment of another battalion of militia, 1000 strong, to meet, during the ensuing spring, in the city of Durham.

† On Friday evening, the 17th December, the officers of the battalion, consisting of Major Sir W. Eden, Bart., Captains Baker, Milbank, Williamson, Russell, and Jackson; Lieutenants Gales, S. Stobart, J. Stobart, Trotter, Robinson, and Hawks; and Ensigns Crawshaw and Aitchison, gave a ball and supper at Barnard Castle, which was attended by 175 of the gentry of the town and neighbourhood. On the following day, the Duke of Cleveland dined with the officers at their mess room; and on the 21st, the officers had the honour of dining with his grace at Raby Castle. On the 1st February, 1853, the first campaign of the new militia was also celebrated by a ball in the New Town Hall, Durham, under the patronage of the colonel and the officers of the regiment, when upwards of 100 ladies and gentlemen attended.

‡ MAJOR WEMYSS.—The late chief constable of the county, Major Wemyss, died suddenly on the 23rd September, 1848. He was found lying near Langley-bridge, almost lifeless, and was supposed to have been attacked by apoplexy. *The British Army Dispatch* thus speaks of the gallant major:—"This distinguished officer, as senior captain, led the final charge of the Scots Greys at Waterloo, the result of which was the final overthrow of the power of Napoleon. During the conflict, Capt. Wemyss had no fewer than three horses shot under him. Though severely wounded in the arm, he bravely led his followers into the midst of the conflict, and so greatly signalized himself that he was promoted to the rank of major, and rewarded with a pension."

§ ELECTION OF CHIEF CONSTABLE.—The election of a chief constable for the county of Durham took place in the Grand Jury Room of the County Court, on Tuesday, November 7, 1848. At the appointed

In 1839 and 1840, Major James Wemyss,‡ as chief constable, was entrusted with the first organization of the force, which then consisted of 70 officers of all ranks (afterwards increased to 105), divided into four districts or wards, with a superintendent for each; the chief constable residing at Durham, the head quarters of the force.

After the death of Major Wemyss in 1848, Major G. F. White§ was elected to the vacant office of chief constable, by an absolute majority of the county

hour, no less than 74 magistrates were present. Rowland Burdon, Esq., chairman of the quarter sessions, presided. The chairman thought it right to state, that if any gentleman were present who had not qualified, he might not be aware of his incurring a penalty if he acted. Mr. Scruton, deputy clerk of the peace, said that at the commencement of a new reign, every magistrate was required to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to the sovereign, otherwise he could not legally act in the capacity as magistrate. Dr. Gilly said he was not quite sure whether he had qualified or not, and he would be much obliged if Mr. Scruton would tell him—he knew he had not acted. Mr. S. said he was not clerk of the peace when her majesty commenced her reign; and although he had searched for the roll of magistrates for the first year of her reign, he could not find it, and he was unable to say whether or not it had ever come into his possession; consequently he could not answer the question put to him by Dr. Gilly.

The qualification of a candidate was, that he should not exceed 45 years of age, and that he should reside in the city of Durham or its immediate vicinity; the salary being £350 per annum. The number of candidates was originally 16; but before the day of election, four of the number, viz., E. K. Fairless, Esq., South Shields; Sir H. Huntley, Knight, Leamington; Capt. Reed, Chirton House, Tyne-mouth; and Superintendent Redin, Liverpool, had withdrawn. The remaining 12 were, H. L. Bailey, Esq., Rathfarnham, Dublin; Capt. Bennett, Kingstone, Dublin; Capt. Brandling, Newcastle; Major Fawkes, Farnley, Yorkshire; P. V. Hatton, Esq., Mansfield, Notts; Capt. Thomas Hill, Leamington; H. Henshall, Esq., Kendal; Capt. Jackson, Staindrop Hall; Capt. G. J. Maturin, 54, Berwick Street, Oxford Street, London; H. J. Peake, Esq., Neath, Glamorganshire; Capt. D. A. Sinclair, Portobello, near Edinburgh; and Major White,

magistrates assembled in quarter sessions; and, under this officer, the force has been almost entirely re-organized. An increase of 2 superintendents and 10 constables in 1850, together with the consolidation of the borough of Stockton, and the additional constables of the Consett Iron and other companies, has swelled the numbers to 125.

**DIVISIONS.**—For police purposes, the county has been formed into seven divisions, each under a superintendent. The divisions respectively comprise several sections, under sergants; and these sections are again subdivided into constables' beats.

The distribution of the force in 1853 was as follows:—

1. *Bishop Auckland Division.*—One superintendent at Bishop Auckland, with subordinate officers at that place, West Auckland, Witton-le-Wear, Crook, Etherley, Shildon, Bishop Middleham, Byers Green, Escomb, South Church, Willington, Ferry Hill, Hamsterley, Coundon, Stanhope, Wolsingham, St. John's Chapel, and Towlaw.

2. *Chester-le-Street Division.*—One superintendent at Gateshead, with subordinates at that place, Whickham, Winlaton, Blaydon, Swalwell, Ryton, Dunston, Tanfield, Chester-le-Street, Birtley, Washington, Heworth, Southwick, Jarrow, Ayton Banks, West Boldon, and Whitburn.

3. *Darlington Division.*—One superintendent at Darlington, with subordinates at that place, Hurworth, Aycliffe, Sadberge, Sedgfield, Heighington, Stockton, Eggescliffe, Norton, Elwick, Stranton, West Hartlepool, Greatham, Seaton Carew, Wolviston, and Long Newton.

4. *Easington Division.*—One superintendent at Hetton-le-Hole, with subordinates at Hetton, South Hetton, Houghton-le-Spring, Great Lumley, Newbottle, Herington, West Rainton, Wingate Grange, Castle Eden, Kelloe, Thornley, Trimdon, Hutton Henry, Hart, Seaham Harbour, Ryhope, Hilton Ferry, Haswell, and Easington.

5. *Lanchester Division.*—One superintendent at Leadgate, with subordinates at that place, Lanchester,

Durham. Of these, only four received votes, viz., Captain Brandling, 23; Major Fawkes, 14; Capt. Jackson, 15; and Major White, 22. After some discussion, Major Fawkes, having polled the least number of the four, retired, and his voters proceeded to poll for the remaining three candidates, the successful candidate requiring an absolute majority of the votes of those present. In the next polling, Capt. Jackson retired; and the contest remained with Major White and Capt. Brandling. This terminated in the election of the former, he having received 41, and Capt. Brandling 32 votes. The Rev. J.

Shotley Bridge, Medomsley, Castlesides, Berry Edge, Anfield Plain, Blackhill, Consett, and Craghead.

6. *Barnard Castle Division.*—One superintendent at Barnard Castle, with subordinates at that place, Staindrop, Gainford, Middleton-in-Teesdale, and Cockfield.

7. *Durham and Head Quarter Division.*—The chief constable, one superintendent, and one inspector at Durham, with subordinates at that place, Framwellgate Moor, Carville, Sacristan, Tudhoe, Witton Gilbert, Shincliffe, Cassop, Sherburne, Coxhoe, and Brandon.

The above distribution is based upon the fair three-fold average of acreage, population, and assessment, but is liable to vary according to circumstances, and the requirements of the county. The constables are not posted permanently at any station, but moved from one place to another, at the discretion of the chief constable, who, by the act, has the general disposition and government of the force.

Police stations, combining accommodation for the constabulary, with lock-up cells for prisoners under temporary confinement, and justice-rooms, have been provided, or are in course of erection, at Bishop Auckland, Gateshead, Stockton, Houghton-le-Spring, and other principal places, for holding petty sessions throughout the county; also lock-up cells, with accommodation for resident constables connected, at various other detached stations, where most required.

Petty sessions are held as follows, at the undermentioned places:—

Bishop Auckland, fortnightly; Barnard Castle, Chester-le-Street, and Castle Eden, monthly; Durham, Darlington, and Gateshead, weekly; Houghton-le-Spring, fortnightly; Hetton-le-Hole, irregular; Hartlepool, Lanchester, and Shotley Bridge, fortnightly; South Shields and Sunderland, weekly; Seaham Harbour, irregular; Stockton and Staindrop, fortnightly; Stanhope and Wolsingham, monthly.

**CONSTABLES' BEATS.**—The beat of each constable averages about nine square miles, and usually comprises several villages or townships, all of which he is expected to pay attention to, both by night and by day, according to a system of patrolling regulated by the chief constable, tested by conference points. A diary of the

Swire declined voting; all the other magistrates present, 73 in number, having acted.

Major White, although not a native of the city, is connected with it, having married a daughter of the late T. Greenwell, Esq. The gallant major holds his commission in the 31st regiment. He served in Sir Harry Smith's division of the army of the Sutledge during the campaign in 1845-6, and received the approbation of that distinguished officer. He was present in four general actions, as second in command of the 31st regiment, for which he received a medal and clasp.

duty performed is entered daily by each constable in his journal, copies of which are transmitted weekly to the chief constable's office, through the superintendents.

**DUTIES.**—The duties of the police in the rural districts differ much from the routine in large towns, being of a more comprehensive nature; and each constable, not being so immediately under the eye of a superior, is left more to his own discretion, and greater responsibility attaches to him. Hence the necessity of strict discipline, and the difficulty of always attaining the requisite degree of efficiency in a dispersed force.

The county constabulary, besides the ordinary duties of parochial and special constables, in serving summonses, the apprehension of offenders, warning coroners and summoning the jurors, conveying prisoners to gaol, and acting as peace officers generally, have also lately undertaken the inspection of weights and measures.\* They inspect low lodging houses, and, in some districts, act as assistants to the relieving officers, for casual vagrants, and inspectors of nuisances. They have likewise the charge of lock-ups, and the custody of prisoners temporarily confined in them. The combination of several of these offices is in pursuance of the recommendations of the parliamentary commissioners, and effects a considerable saving to the county.

**PAY.**—The following table shews the number, grade, and pay of the Durham county constabulary in 1853:—

1 chief constable .....	£350	0	0	per annum.
5 superintendents, first class, each . . . . .	100	0	0	„
2 do. second class, each . . . . .	75	0	0	„
2 inspectors, each . . . . .	65	0	0	„
14 sergeants, each . . . . .	1	2	0	per week.
36 constables, each . . . . .	0	19	0	„
40 do. each . . . . .	0	17	0	„
20 do. each . . . . .	0	15	0	„

About one-third of the constables have free houses and fuel, at collieries, lock-ups, and other places. The pay is issued monthly; and, in addition to the above rates, the superintendents receive horse allowance. All ranks are entitled to extra pay when absent from their divisions, or beats, on special duty.

**CLOTHING, &c.**—In accordance with the regulations of the secretary of state, each superintendent and con-

stable, besides his pay, receives annually a complete suit of police clothing, with great coat and extra trowsers in alternate years; together with 1s. 6d. per month as boot allowance. In addition to the above, each officer is supplied with a truncheon, handcuffs, lanthorn, journal, and instruction book, together with a small knapsack, to contain a change of linen, &c., when employed away from their homes on special duty. These articles of clothing and necessaries are inspected monthly, and each man is held responsible for keeping them in good order.

The uniform is dark blue, with silver badges and buttons; the superintendents being distinguished by a frock coat, with black buttons and embroidery.

**SUPERANNUATION FUND.**—Under the provisions of the constabulary acts, a superannuation fund has been established, for old and deserving officers. This fund is supported by certain fines, or portions of fines, in cases where the police are the informants, and those inflicted on members of the force for misconduct, together with a deduction of 2½ per cent. from the pay of each member of the force (except the chief constable); a corresponding increase to their pay having been made on the establishment of the fund in 1842, to meet this deduction. The magistrates are trustees for the security of the fund, which now amounts to nearly £3,000.

**MODE OF ADMISSION.**—Application for admission into the county constabulary must be made personally, and in writing, to the chief constable, with whom the selection and appointment rest, subject to certain regulations of the secretary of state, as to age, height, health, intelligence, and respectability, all which, in a prescribed form, are strictly enquired into; and a medical examination takes place before a candidate is finally approved and sworn in. He then undergoes a course of elementary military drill at head quarters, and is afterwards placed under a superintendent, to obtain a correct knowledge of police duties.

With these precautions, the force must, under proper discipline, necessarily possess great moral and physical capabilities. The superintendents are now picked for their superior intelligence, conduct, and activity; and the constables, generally speaking, are sagacious, intre-

\* In the report of the chief constable, read at the Durham Easter Sessions, April 6, 1853, he says, "The inspectors of weights and measures have in the performance of this duty during the past year, been employed 115 days; they have travelled 1486 miles, visited 3520 shops and places of business, compared and inspected 78,228 weights

and measures, and have laid 103 informations against persons having illegal weights, &c., in their possession. The beneficial working of the inspection is clearly shown this year, by the diminution of more than half in the number of informations it was necessary to lay, compared with the greater number of weights and measures inspected.

pid, well-behaved men, of athletic build, and in stature averaging nearly 5 feet 11 inches.

**COST OF THE FORCE.**—The annual net cost of the county constabulary, as per printed accounts, in 1848-49, averaged £6,814 9s. 4½d.; and in 1850-51, £6,805 13s. 2½d., which was met by a general police rate averaging annually 1½d. in the pound. In 1852, the expenditure was £7,718 10s. 5d.,\* met by a rate of 2d. in the pound (scarcely half the police rate usually levied in the borough towns of this county), and other credits to the amount of £925 12s. 5¼d.,† leaving the net cost of the force for that year £6,792 17s. 11¾d. The estimated police rate for the year 1853 is only 1¼d. in the pound.‡

In this account, no credit is taken for the savings and earnings by the services of the police under the following heads, viz. :—The penalties in summary convictions, credited to the county rates, amounting, in 1852, to £434 2s. 6½d.; the difference between the old and the present rate of charge for conveying prisoners to the gaol, averaging about £300 per annum; and the efficient inspection of weights and measures, which, on the average of other counties, will effect an annual saving of £500. There are, besides, savings in mileage in giving notice to coroners, summoning jurors, the diminution of vagrancy, the non-payment of parish and special constables, the protection and recovery of property, &c., of which no accurate return can be made, but which must be very considerable.§

**GENERAL REMARKS.**—In addition to the ordinary requirements for a rural police, owing to the extensive mining operations, the peculiar and dense population, and the frequent strikes from work which occur in the county of Durham, the value of an efficient and organized force has been well tested and appreciated during

\* This sum includes the pay of superintendents and constables, including that of additional constables under 3 and 4 Vic., c. 88, s. 19, £6,150 2s. 3d.; chief constable's salary and travelling allowance, £350; treasurer, £30; clothing and boot allowance, including that for additional constables, £603 7s. 5d.; appointments for do., £9 7s.; high constables' per centage upon rate collected, including receipt stamps for do., £29 5s. 10d.; clerk of the peace, law bill, £30 5s.; rents, rates, and taxes for station and lock-up houses, £90 9s. 5d.; repairs, fittings, furniture, bedding, and occasional necessaries for do., £18 10s. 7d.; coals, gas, oil, &c., for do., £56 11s. 8d.; printing, advertising, stationery, postage, and carriage of parcels, £73 19s.; extraordinary expenses under 2 and 3 Vic., c. 93, s. 18, £64 13s. 5d.; subsistence of prisoners, £32 18s. 3d.; weights and measures, £61 15s. 2d.; and miscellaneous and incidental, £27 5s. 5d.

† Comprising fees and allowances for services of the constabulary, £373 11s. 7¼d.; do. under orders of court, £146 8s. 3d.; from Consett

the last twelve years; and by a timely presence and assembly of the police, acting when required as a body with precision and effect, serious riots and disturbances have been prevented or suppressed, without the necessity of calling in the aid of the military, and without the sacrifice of life or property.

Although, upon the first introduction of the rural police system, the same objections were urged against it that had been used upon the establishment of the metropolitan police and other similar bodies throughout the kingdom, this feeling of unpopularity appears to have entirely subsided; and the practical utility of the force is now so generally felt in this county, that even the temporary withdrawal of a constable from his beat, in cases of necessity, is looked upon as a grievance. Indeed, there is little doubt but that if the numbers could be extended (as in some counties) to something nearer the amount contemplated by the act of parliament, viz., *one for each thousand inhabitants*, instead of, as at present, little more than *one for three thousand*, the greater efficiency and satisfaction that would prevail would more than counterbalance the expense.

Even now, it is placed beyond all question that an efficient constabulary acts as a prevention of crime. Serious offences are rare, and in most cases followed by detection; petty depredations are prevented, vagrancy checked, and beer-houses controlled; while, in counties where there is no such force, the detection of crime, comparatively speaking, seldom occurs, and lesser evils are almost unnoticed.

It is not less a matter of experience, that, owing to the want of co-operation between neighbouring counties, great facilities are offered to the escape of offenders, so that the *full benefit* of the system is not attained for want of its general adoption; the act of parliament being, as yet, merely permissive, instead of compulsory, for a uniform county constabulary.

Iron Company, repayment for services of additional constables, appointed under 3 and 4 Vic., c. 88, s. 19, £315 1s.; transfer from county on account of weights and measures for 1851, £28 13s. 5d.; do. for 1852, £61 15s. 2d.

‡ Thus it appears that under the management of the present chief constable, an increase of two superintendents and ten constables has been effected, and a more efficient system established (details of which are contained in the new code of instructions and regulations issued to the force), without adding to the annual expense.

§ In Essex, a county similar in area and population to Durham, the saving to the public from those heads has, upon close calculation, been estimated at about £5,000 per annum, which, if correct, and applied to Durham, would render the constabulary of this, or any other county, a self-supporting establishment. It is impossible to calculate the saving effected in the prevention of crime.

COUNTY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

THE financial affairs of the county of Durham are conducted by the magistrates with a degree of care, vigilance, and economy, highly commendable in itself, and extremely advantageous to the community over whom they preside. It is obvious that every item of expenditure must fluctuate in successive years, in proportion to their respective requirements; and hence no fixed standard can be given for any of them. There appears, however, to be a general tendency, of late years, to a diminution in the amount; the expenditure in 1849 having been £18,730 1s. 5d., whilst that for 1852 was £15,444 16s. 7½d., being a decrease of nearly 17½ per cent. For the reason above stated, it will be seen that the particulars contained in one year's account will present as good a criterion as can be obtained of the general working of the system.

In 1852, the receipts, including a balance of £2,101 11s. 6¾d. from the previous year, amounted to £17,206 1s. 11½d. From four successive rates, amounting to 2d. in the pound, £8,876 9s. 5d. was raised. £4,090 6s. 11d. was received from the lords of the treasury for conveying convicts and the cost of criminal prosecutions, and £734 12s. 8d. for the maintenance, &c., of prisoners. Fines produced £434 2s. 6¼d.; and £26 7s. 4½d. was received from the inspectors of weights and measures. £215 16s. was received from the governor of the gaol for carpets, &c. £650 was borrowed from the Police Superannuation Fund; and the rest of the county income was derived from various rents, and from incidental sources.

The repairs of bridges, and the roads at the ends of them, in 1852, cost the county £1,136 13s. 10d. The expenditure for materials for the gaol was £436 2s. 1d.; the salaries of its officers amounted to £2,001 14s.; the clothing and bedding, to £302 1s. 4d.; new work at gaol, to £334 11s. 3d.; and at the courts, to £29 4s. 10d.

At the winter sessions, 5th to 13th January, there were 73 prosecutions; at the spring assizes, 2nd to 13th March, 34; at the Easter sessions, 5th to 20th April, 24; at the Midsummer sessions, 28th June to 24th July, 55; at the summer assizes, 26th July to 3rd August, 30; at the Michaelmas sessions, 18th to 23rd October, 54; and at the general sessions, at various times, 35. The cost of the whole was £4,117 16s. 3d.

The expenditure for apprehending and conveying 1,484 prisoners to the gaol and the house of correction

was £439 14s. 10d.; for maintenance in gaol, &c., including firing, lighting, and washing, £1,305 8s. 2d.; and for conveying 27 convicts to the General Penitentiary, Milbank, &c., £72 16s. 11d.

The police expenses were £1,501 5s.; for weights and measures, £101 2s. 1d.; for advertising and printing, £136 11s. 11d.; for law officers, £1,020 17s. 10d.; for expenses of new county rate, £25 7s. 10d.; and for high constable's per centage on Michaelmas rate, £15 2s. 10½d.

The expenditure for Mr. Favell, coroner for Chester Ward, was £527 12s. 4d.; Mr. Maynard, for Easington Ward, £433 13s. 5d.; Mr. Settle, for Stockton Ward, £254 13s. 1d.; and Mr. Trotter, for Darlington Ward, £249 8s. 7d. Total, £1,465 7s. 5d.

The outlay for the support, conveyance, visiting, and other expenditure for 33 lunatics in the asylums of the county, was £762 13s. 10d.

The miscellaneous and incidental charges, petty disbursements, &c., amounted to £240 4s. 4d. At the close of the year, there was a balance of £1,761 5s. 4d. due to the county.

The number of prisoners committed to the gaol and house of correction, during the years 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852, was as follows:—

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Debtors .....	144	114	107	149
Felonies for trial.....	271	280	276	296
Misdemeanors do.....	24	52	43	50
Assaults .....	265	285	283	261
Poaching .....	86	60	55	61
Bastardy .....	35	34	41	47
Smuggling .....	43	47	40	35
Other offences.....	512	466	502	533
Vagrants .....	650	601	606	504
Total	2030	1939	1953	1936

A laudable publicity is given to the accounts of the county treasurer, which, by an order of sessions, are directed "to be printed at or before Easter sessions of each year," and a copy to be "distributed to every acting magistrate, and to each person in the commission of the peace residing in the county; to the county treasurer; to each chief constable; and to the officiating minister of every church or chapel in the county, with a request, to the latter, that he will deposit the same in the vestry, for the inspection and perusal of the parishioners."

## POOR LAW UNIONS.

UNDER the provisions of the "Poor Law Amendment Act," the county of Durham was apportioned into fourteen unions, comprising 310 parishes.

From the passing of the first poor-law, the 14th Eliz., c. 5 (1572), the amount raised in poor-rates, in this county, seems to have fluctuated according to circumstances. The average of three years, ending Easter, 1750, was £7,143; but in 1785, the expenditure had increased to £19,531, and, in 1803, to £51,966. In 1821, when the population of the county was 207,673, the amount of poor-rates was £97,618 12s. At the time of the next census (1831), the population was 253,910, and the poor-rates £79,467. These returns included the detached portions of the county, viz., Bedlingtonshire, Islandshire, Norhamshire, and Craike, all of which are now separated from it.

The fourteen unions, into which the county is divided, are, Auckland, Chester-le-Street, Darlington, Durham, Easington, Gateshead, Houghton-le-Spring, Lanchester, Sedgfield, South Shields, Stockton, Sunderland, Teesdale, and Weardale. The amount collected in each, for the year ending Lady-day, 1851, when the population of the county was 411,532, was as follows:—

	From Poor Rates.	Receipts in Aid of Poor.	Total.
Auckland	£7126 8	£158 6	£7284 14
Chester-le-Street	5344 8	123 19	5468 7
Darlington	7025 0	228 3	7253 3
Durham	6708 1	188 8	6896 9
Easington	4176 6	11 6	4187 12
Gateshead	12561 9	139 13	12701 2
Houghton-le-Spring	4061 8	25 12	4087 0
Lanchester	3825 4	13 5	3838 9
Sedgfield	2535 4	32 5	2567 9
South Shields	10285 15	148 7	10434 2
Stockton	9784 2	349 12	10133 14
Sunderland	13788 10	360 2	14148 12
Teesdale	5714 14	194 12	5909 6
Weardale	4863 14	88 4	4951 18
Total	£97,800 3	£2,061 14	£99,861 17

\* These expenses include the salaries of all poor-law officers (assistant overseers and collectors excepted), the repayment of money borrowed for building and altering workhouses, the costs for the maintenance of lunatics in asylums, for extra medical relief and fees, and for the burial of paupers.

+ Including costs of proceedings at law or in equity; constables' expenses and costs of proceedings before justices; vaccination fees;

The amount expended, in the same period, for the relief of the poor, &c., was—

	In-main-tenance.	Out-relief.	Connected with Relief.*	Other Charges.†	Total.
Auckland	£309 3	£3631 9	£694 8	£2153 0	£6788 0
Chester	241 5	3005 0	497 15	1714 5	5458 5
Darlington	385 6	2808 4	2027 11	2810 10	8031 11
Durham	533 12	3440 2	860 10	2027 4	6861 8
Easington	59 18	759 11	710 7	1430 2	2959 18
Gateshead	909 14	6015 10	1637 10	3389 15	11952 9
Houghton	106 8	2325 8	386 12	1319 16	4138 4
Lanchester	339 5	1621 9	1234 6	1274 17	4469 17
Sedgfield	124 17	1167 11	285 8	1011 3	2588 19
So. Shields	755 8	6418 4	1375 10	1933 13	10482 15
Stockton	440 19	4856 13	1611 16	3261 8	10170 16
Sunderland	1375 16	8925 2	2453 13	3871 17	16626 8
Teesdale	323 8	3374 17	608 13	1812 13	6119 11
Weardale	145 2	2739 7	643 7	890 14	4418 10
Total	£6,050 1	£51,088 7	£15,027 6	£28,9007 1	£101,066 11

In addition to the above, there was also expended, in medical relief, in Auckland union, £110 10s.; in Chester-le-Street union, £66 1s.; in Darlington union, £203 10s.; in Durham union, £102 16s.; in Easington union, £70; in Gateshead union, £277 6s.; in Houghton-le-Spring union, £100 10s.; in Lanchester union, £56; in Sedgfield union, £70; in South Shields union, £218 4s.; in Stockton union, £302 8s.; in Sunderland union, £423 5s.; in Teesdale union, £169 6s.; and in Weardale union, £113 4s.

From a comparison of the accounts of the years ending at Michaelmas, 1850 and 1851 respectively, it appears that the amount expended for in-maintenance and out-door relief was, in the former year, £63,747, and, in the latter, £58,797; shewing a decrease of £4,950, or above  $7\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

There were in the receipt of in-door relief, on the 1st of January, 1852, under the description of "able-bodied and their children," 5 married men and 7 married women, 13 other men, 105 other women, 77 illegitimate children, and 60 other children under 16 years of age. Of those "not able-bodied," there were

payments on account of the Registration Act; payments under the Parochial Assessments Act, and loans repaid under the same; payments for or towards the county, hundred, or borough rate, or police rate; expenses allowed in respect of parliamentary or municipal registration, and cost of jury lists; repairs of parish property; expenses under the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, and also under the regulations of the general board of health, &c., &c.

13 married men and 15 married women, 307 other men, 198 other women, 24 illegitimate children, 36 other children, and 212 orphans or other children relieved without parents. Of lunatics, there were 50 men, 48 women, and 6 children. There was also 1 vagrant relieved in the workhouse; making a total of 1,175.

At the same date, there were in the receipt of out-door relief, of "able-bodied" and their families, 308 adult males, relieved on account of their own sickness, accident, or infirmity; 29, on account of the same or of funerals in their families; 30 on account of want of work, &c.; 387 married women; 924 children below the age of 16; 1,703 widows; 3,919 children dependent upon widows; 108 single women without children; 91 illegitimate children, and 54 of their mothers; 54 wives and 152 children relieved on account of the husbands being in gaol, &c.; 20 wives and 46 children of soldiers, sailors, and marines; and 38 wives and 313 children of non-resident parties. Of "not able-bodied," there were 1,630 men, 4,326 women, 449 of their children, and 526 orphans. Of lunatics, there were 55 men, 55 women, and 4 children. 86 vagrants were

relieved out of the work-houses; making a total of 15,733. The net total of persons receiving in-door and out-door relief, after deducting persons entered on both the lists, &c., was 16,908.

The decrease in the number of persons receiving relief on the 1st of January, 1852, on that of the same date of the previous year, was 307, or 1·8 per cent.

There were, on an average, 36 boys and 29 girls under 10 years of age, and 32 boys and 29 girls above that age, attending the schools of the union workhouses in the county, during the half-year ending Lady-day, 1851. In that year, £36 10s. was paid to the Sunderland board of guardians from the parliamentary grant in respect of the salaries of teachers.

In the year ending September 29, 1851, there were 5,587 children under one year old, and 2,003 above that age, vaccinated in the county of Durham, by 73 practitioners appointed for the purpose by the various unions.

Though shipping masters have been appointed at the ports of Sunderland and Shields, for facilitating emigration, the unions of this county have not found it necessary to avail themselves of their assistance.

## GENERAL CHARITIES OF THE COUNTY.

FROM an early period, it has been usual, in the county of Durham, as well as elsewhere, for pious or charitable persons to settle or demise money, property, rent-charges, and other proceeds, for the purpose of supporting the poor, endowing schools, providing clothing, &c., in particular districts or localities, or for extending and improving the means already in existence for carrying out these objects. Many of the charities remain in operation to the present day; some of them improved by the kindred spirit of their managers, others allowed to dwindle into insignificance, not a few appropriated by the cupidity of individuals, and some of them lost in a manner which cannot now be traced. For the preservation and good management of the immense amount of property involved in these endowments, an act was passed, 58 Geo. III., c. 91., "for

appointing commissioners to inquire concerning charities in England, for the education of the poor;" and another, 59 Geo. III., c. 81, to amend the previous act, "and to extend the powers thereof to other charities in England and Wales." Both these acts were continued by others, 5 Geo. IV., c. 58, and 10 Geo. IV., c. 57. In pursuance of their provisions, commissioners were appointed, whose labours were continued during a series of years, and whose voluminous reports tended materially to elucidate this hitherto little known subject. So important was this inquiry considered, that another act, 5 and 6 Wm. IV., was passed, "for appointing commissioners to continue the inquiries concerning charities in England and Wales, until the 1st day of March, 1837." In that year, the concluding report appeared.\* In common with the

\* Even with all their powers and means of appliance, the commissioners frequently met with difficulties in the course of their enquiries, which would have been insurmountable to private investigation. In their concluding report, they stated that several charities had remained unexamined on the ground of special visitors having been

appointed by the founders, and from other unspecified causes. It may be added, that some of those who hold the management of charities in the present day, are not less chary in affording the means of publicity than their predecessors, and to which a special reference may be hereafter made. The commissioners recommended that a safe place

charities of other counties, cities, and towns of England and Wales, those of Durham, both general and local, were carefully investigated, and the results placed on record. From this authentic source of information, it is intended to collect the materials for an account of each of the parochial and other charities in the county, with a statement of such changes, modifications, and additional particulars as have occurred since the date of the commissioners' reports, so far as they can be procured. These accounts will be arranged with their respective localities. There are, however, some which, from their general character, require a separate notice.

### LORD CREWE'S CHARITIES.

FOREMOST in the list of endowments for benevolent purposes, the princely bequest of Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham (see pages 78-80) claims peculiar attention, as well from its amount as from the wide range of objects to which its salutary benevolence has been applied. That prelate, by will, dated June 24, 1720, gave to five trustees, viz., the Hon. John Montague, D.D., dean of Durham; the Rev. John Dolben, D.D., prebendary of Durham; the Rev. John Morley, D.D., rector of Lincoln College, Oxford; the Rev. William Lupton, D.D., and the Rev. Thomas Eden, LL.D., prebendaries of Durham, their heirs and assigns, all his manors of Bambrough and Blanchland, in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, with their appurtenances, and also the advowsons of the churches of Bambrough and Shotley, and all other manors, advowsons, fishings, tithes, lands, &c., in Bambrough, Blanchland, Thornton, Sunderland (North), Shorston, Fleatham, Beadnell, Berwick, Burton, Newham, Bradford, Fryars Lucker, Waringford, Mousin, Warington, Tuggle, Bugle, Shildon, Haddery Burn, Shotley, Westhaugh-head, Westhaugh-foot, Easthaugh-head, Easthaugh-foot, Thornton, Edmund's Hill, Hunstonworth, Holy Island, and Norham, which he had lately purchased, and were then of the yearly value of £1,312 13s. 5d., on such trusts as he should thereafter direct.\* He ordered that whenever any one, or two at the most, of the trustees for the time being, should happen to die, the survivors should, within three

of deposit for deeds of donors, &c., should be provided. The charities described in this report, in addition to those in the report of January, 1830, were Hartwell's charity, in the city of Durham; Hospital of St. James, Gatehead; Greatham Hospital, and Parkhurst's Alms-house, in the parish of Greatham; Free Grammar and Alms-house of Kipper, in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring; a school in the

parish of Middleton-in-Teesdale; a school in the parish of Norham; Hartwell's school and Weardale schools in the parish of Stanhope; Peareth's school in the parish of Washington and township of Usworth; and the Maritime Institution, in the parish of Bishopwearmouth.

months, elect one or more clergyman or clergymen, and no other persons, to be trustee or trustees in the place of him or them so dying, so as such trustees should never exceed five in number, the rector of Lincoln College for the time being always to be one; and that the survivors should, within three months after such election, convey the said trust-estates to the use of themselves and the new trustees. He further directed that the trustees for the time being should be paid for all the charges they should be put to in the execution of the trusts of his will, and that none of them should be answerable for the acts or defaults of the other; and he also gave all the residue of his personal estate (after providing for the objects specified in his will) to his said trustees, to be by them applied to such charitable uses as they, or the major part of them, should from time to time think fit. Under these regulations, successive trustees have been appointed, and conveyances effected; the present trustees being the Ven. Charles Thorp, archdeacon of Durham; the Rev. the rector of Lincoln College, Oxford; the Rev. W. N. Darnell, rector of Stanhope; the Rev. H. G. Liddell, rector of Easington; and the Rev. I. D. Clark, Belford.

The annual payments specifically provided for by Lord Crewe's will, and paid up at the date of the commissioners' report, are as follow:—

To 12 exhibitors of Lincoln College, Oxford (undergraduates), natives of the diocese of Durham in the first instance, or of Northallertonshire, Howdonshire, Leicestershire, or Oxfordshire, £20 each	-	-	£240	0	0	
To the incumbent of Bambrough church	-	-	40	0	0	
To the incumbent of St. Andrew Auckland	-	-	30	0	0	
For the augmentation of 12 poor livings in the diocese of Durham, £10 each (now paid to the 11 following, viz., Barnard Castle, Castle Eden, Pittington, St. Helen Auckland, St. Mary-le Bow in Durham, Darlington, Grindon, Hamsterley, Witton-le-Wear, Hartlepool, and Lanchester	-	-	110	0	0	
To the ministers of four livings belonging to Lincoln College, viz., All Saints and St. Michael's in Oxford, Twyford in Buckinghamshire, and Combe in Oxfordshire, for catechising youth, £10 each	-	-	40	0	0	
To make up the sum of £10 each to eight poor scholars of Trap and Marshall, Lincoln College, and to the Bible clerk	-	-	24	0	8	
To the rector of do.	-	-	20	0	0	
			Carried forward	£504	0	8

parish of Middleton-in-Teesdale; a school in the parish of Norham; Hartwell's school and Weardale schools in the parish of Stanhope; Peareth's school in the parish of Washington and township of Usworth; and the Maritime Institution, in the parish of Bishopwearmouth.

\* The personal property of Lord Crewe appears not to have exceeded £300 or £400.



	Brought forward	£504	6	8
To 15 fellows of Lincoln College	- - - - -	150	0	0
To eight alms-people in Bishop Cosin's alms-houses in Durham, 40s. each, and to the nurse an additional payment of 20s.	- - - - -	17	0	0
To four alms-people in Bishop Cosin's alms-houses at Bishop Auckland, the yearly sum directed by the donor, and an addition thereto of an equal sum	- - - - -	16	0	0
To six alms-women in Brackley, and two in Hinton, Northamptonshire	- - - - -	16	0	0
To the schoolmaster of Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire	- - - - -	20	0	0
To the trustees of the hundred of Sparkenhoe, in the same county, for the relief of widows and orphans of poor clergymen deceased	- - - - -	10	0	0
To the trustees of a school at Daventry, Northamptonshire	- - - - -	6	0	0
		£739	6	8

The will goes on to recite that the Lady Stawell had a rent-charge of £350 per annum issuing out of the bishop's manors and lands, and directs that, after her decease, £200 yearly should be paid to the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Oxford, for such purposes as they should appoint; £100 yearly to the mayor and aldermen of the city of Durham, to be applied by them in placing out as apprentices such poor children of that city as they shall direct; £20 yearly to a schoolmaster at Bishop Auckland (now paid to the master of the Barrington school), for teaching 30 poor boys of that town gratis; and £30 yearly (now increased to £60) for clothing such 30 poor boys, and who have been hence called "blue-coat boys."

*Dr. Sharp's Gift.*—The Rev. John Sharp, D.D., perpetual curate of Bambrough, prebendary of Durham, and appointed a trustee of Lord Crewe's charities in 1758, by indenture of bargain and sale (enrolled in the court of Chancery), bearing date November 18, 1788, gave certain messuages and lands in Bambrough to the trustees for the support and reparations of the great tower of Bambrough Castle.\* The objects of repair were to be, 1st, the conductor from the gold point above the said tower to the bottom of the well, and the chain which hung down into the said well; 2nd, the roof and chimneys of the great tower; 3rd, the windows of the said tower; 4th, the fire-proof work in the ceil-

\* Dr. Sharp had previously, at his own charge, repaired and rendered this tower habitable, and had introduced such other improvements as were necessary for making the castle a centre for that extensive system of charity which it has now become. When he commenced his restorations, says Mr. W. S. Gibson, "the inner bailey was nearly buried in the sand, which had also penetrated the chambers of the castle. The works of restoration comprised the adaptation of the keep to the purposes of an official residence, for the due superintendence of the Bambrough charities; also the completion of buildings for the schools and the other benevolent institutions

ings of the said tower; 5th, the great clock in the south turret; and, 6th, the well-machine, bath, pumps, troughs, cisterns, water-pipes, and drains. Any surplus which might arise was to be applied to the repairs of the tower and its furniture in such manner as the trustees should think fit.

By will, dated April 17, 1792, Dr. Sharp bequeathed £1,261 6s. 9½d. for the purchase of land or stock for the perpetual repairs of the tower. The testator, in his life time, having applied £365 15s., part of this sum, in the purchase of land, the remaining £895 11s. 9½d. was, on March 23, 1797, applied in the purchase of £1,756 1s. 2d. three per cent. consols, which was assigned to the trustees of the charity.

The total income applicable to the purposes declared in the will of Lord Crewe was, according to the commissioners' report—

Rental of the estates in Bambrough and Norham	-	£5,495	17	6	
Do. do. in Blanchland, Shotley, &c.	-	2,093	13	6	
Rent of fishery at Tweedmouth	- - - - -	200	0	0	
Paid by tenants at Bambrough, in lieu of services they are bound to perform in cases of shipwreck, such services not having been required or performed	- - - - -	83	8	4	
Dividends on stock	- - - - -	253	9	4	
		Total	£8,126	8	8

The property derived from Dr. Sharp produced £40 17s. in rents, and £69 from stock in the three per cent. consols.

After the payment of the items specified in Lord Crewe's will, and other necessary out-gings, the residue of the income is applied for such charitable purposes as the trustees for the time being think most beneficial, but more particularly for such as occur within the diocese of Durham. To carry out those objects, it was found necessary that one or more of the trustees should reside at Bambrough Castle; and in January, 1794, a resolution was passed, ordering that every trustee should be allowed £4 4s. for every journey between Bambrough and Durham, and so in proportion for any greater or less distance, on the business of the trust;

there; the renewal and preservation of the square and circular towers and the other buildings which form the south-eastern front of the castle; and of the curtain walls, battlements, and ramparts, around the castle, the gate tower, and the passage beyond; and the erection of the battery platform towards the sea. These portions are almost entirely new work. There are remains on the north and north-west of very old outworks which ran round the ridge of the precipitous cliff: there are also a postern and sally port on the same side, defended by a double wall. It was not necessary to renew these outworks and defences."

and that when any trustee should keep house at the castle, he should be allowed 10s. per day (the same sum only to be allowed when there should be two or more trustees) towards such contingent expenses of hospitality as should arise. The cost of housekeeping at the castle is defrayed by each trustee, except so far as he may be supplied with milk from the farm, rabbits from the sand-hills, fruit and vegetables from the garden, and coals from the charity-estate.

One of the purposes to which the charity has been directed by the trustees is the *augmentation of small livings*. The average annual payment under this head, according to the commissioners' report, was £293 6s. 8d. In contributions towards *building and enlarging churches, &c.*, the average was £295.

The annual payments made to different *schools*, in addition to those directed by the donor, and those established at Bambrough and Blanchland, was £263 5s. In Bambrough Castle two rooms are appropriated, the one for a boys' school, and the other for a school for girls. The master and mistress have both apartments in the castle; the former receiving a salary of £75, and the latter £30 per annum. To these schools all the children of poor persons in the parish of Bambrough are admitted, and taught on the national system without any charge, and are supplied with books and stationery. The annual expense of supporting these schools, books, and rewards, is about £160.

In July, 1797, a resolution was passed to take 12 poor girls as boarders into the castle. This number is now increased to 30, who are selected by the trustees, provided with board, lodging, and washing, and completely clothed. They are taken between the ages of 7 and 9, and are allowed to remain till they are 16, or fit to go out to service. They are taught reading, writing, accounts, needle-work, and spinning in the school, with the other girls; and out of school they are under the superintendence of a matron, who instructs them in washing and other household business; and when any of the trustees is resident at the castle, two of the boarders are taken in rotation into the house to assist, and learn the nature of domestic service. When they are of a proper age, they are generally placed out in service, and the trustees use their endeavours to obtain good situations for them. On going out, they are supplied with clothes, and each of them receives the sum of £2 12s; and if, at the end of the year, they are found to have continued in service, and to have borne a good character, they receive £1 1s. each, and a pre-

sent of books. The average annual expenses of this establishment are stated at £285 8s., which, after deducting £27 19s. 9d. received for work done, leaves a net cost of £257 8s. 3d.

Two schools are likewise supported in Blanchland: a boys' school, kept by a master, who receives a salary of £50 per annum, and has the use of a house belonging to the charity estate rent-free; and a school for girls, the mistress of which receives a salary of £20, and has the use of a house and garden. In these schools all the poor children of Blanchland are admitted and instructed without any charge. The scholars are also supplied with books and stationery, and coals are provided for the master and mistress. The annual expense of these schools is stated at about £95 or £100.

The donations towards the building and endowment of schools, and houses for schoolmasters, are estimated at £116 per annum.

The *exhibitions* for students at the universities were stated, in the commissioners' report, at £60 per annum. Since that time, five, of £20 each, have been appropriated at Durham university.

In placing out *apprentices* from the schools of Newcastle, Gateshead, Sunderland, Bishopwearmouth, and South Shields, and in allowances to the sons and daughters of clergymen of the diocese of Durham, £75 per annum was stated as the average.

The average expenditure under the head of *annuities and casual donations* was £517 14s. 8d.; and the *subscriptions and donations to charitable institutions* averaged £450 18s.

The trustees have adopted the following modes of affording *relief to the poor of Bambrough, &c.* In 1797, a shop was established for the sale of meal and flour, for which purpose a quantity of barley, oats, and pease are purchased of the tenants of the charity estates at the market price, each tenant being obliged to furnish a proportional quantity. The grain is ground at a windmill, erected close to the castle walls; and the meal is sold to such of the poor as are recommended by any respectable neighbour, at little more than the prime cost of the grain before it was ground. Proper regulations are made for preventing persons from purchasing for sale, by limiting them to the quantity required for their respective families. The quantity sold amounts to about £900 per annum; and the annual cost to the charity is stated at about £85.

The trustees have also established a shop for cheese, grocery, and articles of that nature, from which the

poor are supplied in the same manner as at the meal-shop, and subject to the like regulations. The value of the goods sold is about £800 a year; and the produce is generally sufficient to cover the expenditure.

There is also a dispensary and surgery in the castle; and a salary of £85 10s. per annum is paid to a surgeon for attending twice a week, giving advice and surgical assistance, and dispensing medicine to such poor persons as apply under a recommendation from any respectable inhabitant of the neighbourhood. The annual expense of drugs and medicine, and of an attendant in the surgery, is about £60.

A midwife is engaged to attend poor lying-in women in the neighbourhood; and there is a supply of child-bed linen in the castle, which is lent out to such persons as are considered fit objects of the charity, each of whom receives, at the same time, the sum of 2s. 6d. These expenses, including a salary of £20 to the midwife, are between £30 and £40 per annum.

Milk from the trustees' farm is distributed to the poor of Bambrough nearly throughout the year, at an expense of from £10 to £15; and beef is given at Christmas to the amount of about £20. Coal is delivered annually at Bambrough, North Sunderland, and Blanchland, to 17 poor families in each place. At Blanchland, meat to the amount of £10 is distributed yearly at Christmas; and there is also a supply of child-bed linen kept. About £160 per annum is bestowed, in stated payments, on the poor of these townships.

*Assistance in Cases of Wreck.*—"The manor of Bambrough, and a considerable part of the trust-estate," the commissioners say, in their report, "is situated on the coast of a bay formed by Holy Island and North Sunderland point, which are distant from each other about eight miles. This bay is fully exposed to the north-east wind, which is frequently very tempestuous; and the danger to the navigation is much increased by the numerous islands, which extend several miles, the nearest being about two miles from the shore. The accidents which often occurred on this inclement coast attracted the attention of the trustees, and principally induced them to make Bambrough Castle a place of occasional residence. They have ready in the castle such implements as are required to give assistance to stranded vessels, rooms to receive any property which may be saved, and clothing for the shipwrecked sailors, who are also supplied with the means of returning to their homes. They have also procured a life-boat for the fishermen of Holy Island,

and give them rewards for the use of it in cases of distress. During the continuance of fogs, which are frequent and sudden, a gun is fired at short intervals, and a patrol is stationed on the shore in tempestuous nights, to give alarm in case of ships requiring assistance, and to act as a guide to any persons cast on shore. The trustees covenant also with the tenants of the estate, that they shall furnish carts, horses, and men, in proportion to their respective farms, to protect and bring away whatever can be saved from the wrecks."

The harbour at North Sunderland has been improved by lengthening the pier, and building a breakwater, as a shelter from the south-east, at a cost of about £5,000. The annual expense attending it is stated at about £65.

The average yearly expenditure for the establishment at the castle is about £570; and the incidental expenses connected with the management of the charity amount to nearly an equal sum. The entire outlay appears, from the above detail, to be between £5,000 and £6,000. The trustees meet at least four times a year, for the purpose of transacting such business as may be required; and they examine and audit the accounts half-yearly in January and July, copies thereof having been previously sent to each of them. They present to the livings of Bambrough, Blanchland, and Shotley, as they become vacant.

It may be remarked that the arrangements, as above given from the commissioners' report, are subject to such modifications as the trustees may from time to time think proper.

#### BISHOP BARRINGTON'S CHARITIES.

CHARITY FOR SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.—By an act of parliament, 41 Geo. III., for inclosing certain moors in the townships of Framwellgate and Witton Gilbert, and in the manors of Chester and Lanchester, one forty-eighth part of the lands, and one twenty-fourth part of their value, were allotted to the Hon. and Right Rev. Shute, Lord Bishop of Durham, and his successors, as lords of the said manors; and by another act of the same session, the said twenty-fourth was vested in the bishop as trustee for the establishment and maintenance of schools for the religious and virtuous education of poor children of the county of Durham; the government of such schools to be vested in the bishop as president, the lord lieutenant of the county, two knights of the shire for the time being, and such other persons as should, within six months

After the passing of the act, become subscribers. The income arising from this property having been found insufficient for the establishment of schools, an act of parliament, 3 Geo. IV., was passed, enabling the bishop to apply the funds of the charity to the assistance of such schools as were then or might afterwards be established. At the time of the commissioners' inquiry, the annual income was £83 6s. 8d.; and sums varying from £5 to £100 have been applied in building, enlarging, and repairing schools and school-houses in different parts of the diocese, under the direction of the bishop for the time being, according to recommendations received from a committee for the encouragement of parochial schools.

**CHARITY FOR SCHOOLS ON THE MADRAS SYSTEM IN THE DIOCESE OF DURHAM.**—By his will, dated December 10, 1825, Bishop Barrington bequeathed £3,000 to be applied by his executors, George Viscount Barrington, William Keppel Barrington, and Augustus Barrington, as they should think most advisable, "for the purpose of erecting a school or schools for the instruction of poor children of the diocese of Durham, according to the Madras system, or for otherwise promoting that benevolent purpose in any manner they should deem most proper, and most likely to effect its salutary object, and to aid and assist any institutions in the said diocese for that object." Of this sum, £300 was paid for legacy duty; and sums generally varying from £50 to £100 have been paid from time to time for the purposes mentioned in the will.

**SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING RELIGIOUS EDUCATION, &c., IN THE DIOCESE OF DURHAM.**—By a codicil of the same date to the will, the bishop bequeathed £40,000 three per cent. consols to his executors, upon trust, from the dividends of which an annuity of £1,000 was to be paid to Ann Elizabeth Colberg, £100 to Ann Rainicott, and a like sum to Ann Franklin. After their decease, one moiety of the dividends was directed to be applied to the formation of a society, called "The Barrington Society for promoting religious Education and Christian Piety in the Diocese of Durham," of which the Bishop of Durham and the archdeacons of Durham and Northumberland for the time being were to be official governors. All donors of 50 guineas, or who, as executors or administrators of any deceased person, should have paid to the treasurer any legacy of 100 guineas, were to be life governors; and all annual subscribers of £5 5s. or upwards were, during the current year, to be annual governors; the bishop being

president. The governors were directed to meet on the first Wednesday in September every year, for the appointment of a committee and other officers. One moiety of the income of the society was ordered to be applied in or towards the religious education of not less than five of the sons of clergymen of the Church of England, resident in the diocese of Durham, and not having the means of giving such sons a useful and proper education. No boy was to be eligible below the age of 14, nor who had not been completely instructed in the rudiments of the Greek and Latin languages. The contribution was to be by annual allowances, or by defraying all or any part of the expenses of their education, or by any other mode deemed expedient. No boy was to be entitled to the provision for more than three years, unless intended for holy orders, and of a character and disposition fitted for that function, in which case an annual exhibition might be allowed to him for four years longer, provided he were a resident member of Oxford or Cambridge university. The other half of the society's income was directed to be applied in promoting and encouraging the erection, enlarging, or fitting up of churches and chapels in the diocese, in such manner as should best tend to the interest of pure religion and of the Established Church; and in case there should not be, in any year or years, in the opinion of the governors, proper objects for this application, the unappropriated surplus was to go in aid of the first-mentioned moiety.

On the deaths of the annuitants, the governors held their first meeting on the 4th January, 1834, when six scholarships of £40 each were established in the university of Durham, and £100 each was voted to four projected new churches at North Shields, South Shields, Darlington, and Stockton, and £70 to one at Seaham. A similar disposal of the funds has from time to time been carried out. R. A. D. Gresley, Esq., is treasurer and secretary.

Of the other moiety arising from the three per cent. consols, the bishop's will directed that two-thirds of the dividends should be paid to the perpetual curate for the time being of Bishop Auckland or Auckland St. Andrew, and the remaining third to the corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.

The application of some of the proceeds from this and the other charities of Bishop Barrington, will be found in the notices of religious and educational endowments in the city of Durham and other places. The most recent instances are donations of £25 each to the schools at Seghill and Walker, Northumberland.

## PIGG'S CHARITY.

JOHN PIGG, town's surveyor for Newcastle, by will, dated October 27, 1688, devised to Robert Bewicke, William Hutchinson, Phineas Allen, Mathias Partis, Lancelot Cramlington, John Rouchester, and Matthew Ladler, and their heirs, as trustees, three messuages, burgages, tenements, or dwelling-houses, with their appurtenances, in Pilgrim Street, Newcastle; two third parts of two copyhold tenements or farmholds, with the appurtenances, in Earsdon, Northumberland; a moiety of another copyhold tenement or farmhold in Earsdon aforesaid; and all his other property in Newcastle, Durham, and Northumberland, to pay, in the first place, all his debts and funeral expenses; and afterwards to pay to his niece, Ann Rea, for her great care and kindness to him, such sums of money as they should think fit and convenient for her. From the residue of the rents and profits, he directed that £5 per annum should be paid to the minister of Earsdon for the time being, "if he should be an able, preaching, and godly minister," or to such other minister as they should think deserving, for preaching at least five sermons every year in the church; or, otherwise, that sum was to be paid to the churchwardens, to be distributed to the poor of the parish. A further yearly sum of £5 was to be paid to the overseers of the highways in Northumberland, for amending such highways as the trustees should think proper; and all the remaining income was ordered to be given to such poor people within the counties of Northumberland, Durham, and

Newcastle, and in such proportions, as the trustees should think fit, "so as the said poor people should be of the Protestant religion, and had not cast themselves into poverty by their idleness or prodigality." On the death of two of the trustees, the remaining five were to elect successors.

In obedience to a decree in chancery, the two third parts of the property in Earsdon were surrendered by the trustees, on the 3rd July, 1696, to John Simpson and Ann his wife, formerly Ann Reay, in satisfaction of the portion to which she was entitled under the will. Successive trustees not having been appointed, the last survivor, Lancelot Cramlington, devised the trust property to his nephew, in whose family it descended to Henry Cramlington, Esq., of Newcastle, who held it at the time of the commissioners' visit. The clear yearly rents of the premises in that town were then about £100, and the proceeds from the estate at Earsdon were stated at a similar sum; but no payment had ever been made for any charitable purpose, except £5 annually to the minister at Earsdon, which had been regularly paid. At present, however, the property in Pilgrim Street, Newcastle, consisting of three houses, one a public house known by the name of the "White House," and the two adjoining, one in the occupation of Messrs. Whinfield, grocers, and the other occupied by Mr. Henderson, fruiterer, is let on lease to A. G. Grey, Esq., at an annual rent of £140, which sum is paid to the Newcastle Infirmary by the present trustees of the property.

## ORDNANCE SURVEY OF THE COUNTY.

PREVIOUS to the survey now being carried on under the direction of the Board of Ordnance, no general survey of the county of Durham had ever been made. The progress made in 1851, with regard to the principal elevations in the county, and the points of triangulation, are given at page 102.

The Government, or, as it is called, the Ordnance Survey of England and Wales, had, up to the year 1841, been published on the scale of one inch to the

mile; but the surveying force having been transferred to Ireland, and as the survey there was designed to form the basis of a general valuation of the country, for which the above scale was too small, the Board of Ordnance, after a long and searching investigation of the experiments and advice of many well-qualified professional gentlemen, adopted a scale of six inches to a mile, as the smallest on which plans can be constructed capable of affording details of any practical worth.\* In

\* Even with it, the checks which trigonometrical observations supply to superficial measurements on the ground, are essentially necessary to determine the true position of the several features of the country, on a hypothetical plane surface, and to ascertain the true superficial extent of the several townships and parishes. Indeed, as

has been observed, all the elaborate system of duplicate-plottings, comparisons, revisions, and re-examinations, both on the ground and in the office, which are pursued in the preparation of Ordnance plans, are requisite before any draft, executed on so small a scale, can be relied on.

the execution of so great a national work, much time and expense were necessarily involved; and, in consequence of the representations of "certain extensive landed proprietors and other gentlemen" in the north of Scotland, who were anxious for a speedy completion of the plans of their own localities, as well as the plausible suggestions of economists, a committee of the house of commons was appointed in 1851; and, in pursuance of their report, the six-inch scale and the system of contouring were abandoned, and a two-inch scale was adopted.

However sufficient this reduced scale may be for agricultural and other thinly-inhabited districts, it is evidently totally inadequate to a representation of the details on the surface of a county so much traversed by railways, so rich in mineral wealth, so well cultivated, and so thickly inhabited as that of Durham. Impressed with this circumstance, the magistrates addressed a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, praying that the Ordnance maps relative to Durham might be constructed on the six-inch scale. The town council of Newcastle\* also forwarded a memorial to the same effect on behalf of both the counties of Northumberland and Durham. In reply to the representations of the magistrates of Durham, the following letter was received from the Treasury:—

"Treasury Chambers, 1st November, 1852.

"SIR,—Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury the memorial of the magistrates of the county of Durham, on the subject of the Ordnance Survey of the county, which they request may be proceeded with upon the six-inch scale, I am commanded to acquaint you that my lords, having had under their consideration the peculiar circumstances of the county of Durham, its

\* At a meeting of the town council of Newcastle, held April 20, 1853, it was resolved to introduce a clause in the Town Improvement Bill, then under discussion, for providing a correct map of the borough, and that the same should be on a scale of 30 inches to the mile.

† A complete survey of Ireland has been made and published, as have surveys of portions of England and Scotland. Colonel Hall is at the head of the staff: the head quarters are at Southampton, where the maps are engraved and printed. They are sold in separate sheets, so that parties may obtain the survey of any desired locality. The primary triangulation of the whole United Kingdom is now complete; and the measurement of the arc of the meridian, from Dunnose in the Isle of Wight, to Balta in the Shetland Islands, is in course of publication.

‡ It used to be objected against the old one-inch maps of the Ordnance Survey, that however accurately the fields and villages might be laid down thereon, there was nothing to shew in what part of the world the place might be situated; i. e., there were no markings of latitude and longitude on the sides of the sheet, as had from the first been introduced in the government maps of France. With their usual readiness to meet all the rational requirements of the public, the omission has been supplied by the English officers in the recent maps

great mineral wealth, its numerous coal pits, and its railways intersecting its length and breadth, are of opinion that a survey upon a large scale will be desirable: their lordships have, therefore, had great satisfaction in giving the necessary directions for a compliance with the request of the magistrates contained in the said memorial.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"G. A. HAMILTON.

"R. Burdon, Esq., chairman of the quarter sessions  
for the county of Durham."

It is obvious that a survey on the reduced scale, from its utter inutility, would have involved a useless expenditure of the public money; whereas by an increased cost of about 20 per cent., a map of much practical value will be secured to the county.

Lieutenant-colonel Tucker has charge of the survey of the county of Durham.† He resides in Newcastle, occupying as offices a large house known as the "Red Barns." His staff are engaged in ascertaining and defining the boundaries of the different wards, parishes, townships and subdivisions of townships, roads, rivulets, &c., throughout the county. In laying these down, they are assisted by the preliminary services of persons styled "*meresmen*," two of whom are appointed by the county magistrates for each township. Prepared with the information thus acquired, the Ordnance surveyors commence their operations, and go over the ground, laying down and measuring off the area of the county with all the care and accuracy requisite for so important an undertaking.‡

The utility of this survey, when completed, will be very great. From the maps thus produced, the contents of turnpike and township roads may be ascertained;§ general and local rates may be correctly levied;

on the six-inch scale; though to insert the points to such exactness that they may be depended on, to the full extent of the terrestrial accuracy required, is a far more difficult matter than the objectors were probably aware of. On an average, 800 observations of stars were taken at each station, by a telescope of 46 inches in length, with an object glass of 3.75 inches in diameter, and a usual magnifying power of 70. In these operations, some startling conclusions were arrived at, even when the stations were but a few miles apart, shewing that the latitudes of places are affected by many causes hitherto unaccounted for. Neither the attractive force of mountains, nor the affinities of electricity and magnetism, were considered sufficient to produce those discrepancies, but which have been accounted for on the hypothesis of "vast caverns underneath the surface of the earth in certain spots; or, perhaps, immense masses of rock or metal of much less, and in other places of much greater density and specific gravity, than the neighbouring material."—*Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal for 1853.*

§ In consequence of the increase of railways, and the proportionate diminution of turnpike traffic, a growing desire is being evinced to lay the charge of maintaining the latter by rates on the townships through which they pass, the present system being obviously inadequate for the purpose.

the space occupied by wood in growth will be shown; litigation will be prevented between the proprietors of land, as each individual property, down to a single acre, will be found upon the Ordnance plans; and its proprietor will find his estate and environs delineated with perspicuity and exactness. In agricultural, geological, mineral, and hydrographical statistics also, much benefit will ensue; and from the "contour lines," &c., shewing the various levels, an invaluable assistance will be obtained in the formation of new roads, water works, railways, drainage, canals, and many other public enterprises. The Ordnance Surveys

will also be received as evidence in legal questions. In addition to all these present purposes, such an authentic record of the state of the county, and the boundaries of properties, townships, and parishes, will, in future times, be of great use in tracing the progress of improvements and the changes which have occurred in the interim, throughout this populous and important mineral district. It may be remarked, in conclusion, that whilst the scale admits of correct representation, it leaves space for the supply of such new features or alterations as may afterwards be required by the respective proprietors.

## DURHAM HERALDIC VISITATIONS.

THE love of a distinguished ancestry appears to be a universal feeling; and from the frequent allusions to this subject in sacred and profane history, the desire of claiming descent from a remote ancestor seems to have existed in the earliest ages of the world. Various modes of preserving genealogical annals have been adopted, such as entries in the "Doomsday Book," the "Boldon Book," monastic records, ancient charters and deeds, monumental inscriptions, heraldic records,\* visitation books, &c. The ecclesiastics were formerly the chief conservators of genealogical facts; but at the Dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry VIII., most of the valuable labours of those studious recluses were scattered to the winds. Hence it became necessary to adopt some more general and better regulated means of collecting and transmitting to posterity materials of

genealogy; and out of this necessity sprang those progresses from Herald's College,† of the kings of arms and heralds, called Visitations, through the various counties. There were four Visitations, at different periods, to the county palatine of Durham; and the following careful transcript of the entries made on each of these occasions will, it is expected, be found of value as a reference, and not devoid of interest to the reader of the present history of the county.

### Tonge's Visitation.

THE "Visitation of the northe conterye, begun at Sir Bryan Stapulton's knight, of Notyngnamshyre, the vii day of August, 1530, by Thomas Tonge, Norreye," &c., is the earliest heraldic book which contains any genea-

\* Heraldic insignia have been in use as the distinguishing marks of families, tribes, and nations, from the earliest times. "He that would shew variety of reading in this argument," says Camden, "might note out of the Sacred Scripture that every tribe of Israel pitched under their own standard." Classical history shows that similar customs prevailed amongst the heathen nations of antiquity. It has been conjectured that the figures painted on the bodies of the ancient Britons were the distinguishing blazonries of their families. The Roman bands had their several signs, and the standards of the Saxons and Danes were expressive of their nationality. The banner of St. Cuthbert was long the rallying point for the troops of the palatinate of Durham. Meanwhile, the Norman invaders introduced their shields of arms, many of the devices on which have been perpetuated, through various mutations, to the present day.

† HERALD'S COLLEGE.—Herald's College, or College of Arms, is a corporation consisting of thirteen members, viz., three kings of arms, six heralds of arms, and four pursuivants. The kings of arms are Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy. The Garter King of Arms is the first and principal member of the college: to him belongs the power of granting armorial bearings, and of devising supporters for the no-

bility and Knights of the Bath. It is his privilege to carry the ensigns of the garter to any foreign prince who may be elected into that order; and in solemn ceremonies, he is engaged in marshalling distinguished persons to their respective places. Clarenceux and Norroy are called provincial kings, because their jurisdiction divides England into two provinces: that of Clarenceux comprehends all to the south of the river Trent, and that of Norroy all to its north. The six heralds are, Somerset, York, Chester, Richmond, Windsor, and Lancaster. The pursuivants are, Bluemantle, Rouge Dragon, Rougecroix, and Portecullis. The evidence of heralds, which has relation to their original visitation books, is allowed in courts of justice to be good evidence in matters of pedigree, the visitation books containing authorized registers of marriages and descents, verified at the time by the heads of families. The Herald's College was first incorporated by Richard III., though, previous to that period, there were heralds of various distinctions attached to the courts. Queen Mary added many new privileges to the college, under whose charter of incorporation the different officers of this institution now exercise their functions. Their meetings are called chapters. The hall or college, in which the archives are deposited, is a suitable building, situate at St. Benet's Hill, Doctor's Commons, London.

logical notices respecting Durham. Out of 153 entries, collected on this occasion in the northern counties, this heraldic record includes only the pedigrees of seven Durham families, viz. :—

Nevil, Earl of Westmoreland; Lumley, Lord Lumley; Bulmer; Hilton; Hedworth; Brakenbury; and Tonge: and the arms of Bishop Tunstall and William Francelin, archdeacon of Durham. To these may be added, Place of Halnaby, soon afterwards a Durham family; Fulthorpe; and "the Petigree of Gilbert Middleton, of Newcastle, Esquier," but then owner of Silksworth, Durham, and ancestor of the family there.

The pedigrees of this Visitation are all in narrative, and above one-half of the entries are merely notes of arms, and of the founders of monasteries. The original is in the College of Arms, and there is a copy amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum.

## Flower's Visitation.

THE "Visitacon of the countye palantyne of Durham, taken by William Flower, Esquier,\* otherwise called Norroy Kinge of Armes of the east, west, and north partes of England, from the river of Trent northward, and in his company Robert Glover,† als' Portcullis Pursuyvant of Armes in the yeare of our Lord 1575, anno 17 Elizabeth." The entries stand in the following order :—

JAMES PILKINGTON, Bishop of Duresme.

*At Aukland, Fryday, 29th July, 1575.*

Sir George Bowes, of Streatlam, knt.; George Tonge, of West Thieckley, Esq.; George Baynbrigg, of Snotterton; Henry Brakenbery, of Selaby, Esq.; Thomas Middleton, of Barnard Castle; John Fetherstonhaughe, of Stanhope; Peter Madisson, of Unthanke; Henry Perkinson, of Beamond Hill, Esq., "verified by the subscription of Frances Perkinson," of Whessey; Robert Eden, of West Aukland; Anthony Wrenn, of Billyhall; Anthony Hutton, of Hunwyke, Esq.; Lionell Heron, of Est Thieckley.

*Aukland, Saturday, 30 July.*—Robert Marche, of Redworth; Thomas Blakett, of Woodcrofte; Nicholas Croyser, of Newbigginge.

*At Billingham,‡ on Fryday the 5th of Aug., 1575.*—Anthony Preston, of Est Morton; John Blaykeston, of Blaykeston, Esq.; John Surteys, of Middleton on Row, Esq.; Robert Playce, of Dynsale; William Hebborne, of Shotton; William Kendall, of Thorpthules; John Trollope, of Mordon; John Eden, of West Aukland.

*At Durham, Monday, the 8th of August, 1575.*—Raffe Elstobbe, of Foxton; John Elstobbe, of Foxton; Marmaduke Lambton, of Belsis;

\* From fifty to sixty copies of Flower's Visitation, with armorial bearings of the various families mentioned therein, were printed at the expense of the late Mr. Nicholas John Philipson, a gentleman of considerable literary attainments and antiquarian taste.

† Robert Glover, who died in 1588, was a most learned and industrious herald, and his authority in genealogy and heraldry is much relied on by the officers of arms of the present day. His manuscripts are preserved in the library of the College.

‡ A small village in the neighbourhood of Winyard. The number

Christopher Radclyffe, of Newton; Christopher Cheytor, of Butterby, Esq.

*Tuesday, 9th of August.*—John Forcer, of Kelloe; Ralph Hardyng, of Holyngside.

*Wednesday, 10th of August.*—Thomas Millott, of Whittell; Brian Tunstall, of Stocton upon Teys; John Tunstall, of Haughton.

*At Newcastle, the 16th of August.*—Rowland Lawson, of Gateside, on behalfe of Thomas Lawson, of Usworth.

*At Newcastle, Thursday, the 1st of September.*—Mathew Whyte, of Redheugh.

*At Gateside, the same day.*—Anthony Thomlinson, of Gateside.

*At Chester-le-Street, Fryday, 2nd Sept.*—Robert Lambton, of Lambton, Esq.

*At Durham, Saturday, the 3rd of Sept.*—William Blaykeston, of Gybsett, Esq.; Nicholas Porter, of Shildroe; John Billingham, of Crockhall; Thomas Hagthorpe, of Nettlesworth; Robert Hull, of Ousterley field.

*Sunday, the 4th of September.*—John Hedworth, of Harverton; Christopher Conyers, of Horden; George Middleton, of Silksworth.

*Munday, the 5th of September.*—Rauffe Blaykeston, of Thornton (Farnton haulte); Adam Blaykeston, of Sadbery; Rolland Shaftoc, of Anvill; Robert Boothe, of Old Durham; Thomas Baynebrigge, of Wheteley-hill; John Hall, of Byrtley; William Punshon, of West Herrington.

*Tuesday, the 6th of September.*—Robert Blenkinsoppe, of Byrtley.

*At Aukland, on Thursday, 8th Sept.*—Gregory Butler, of Bishop-Aukland.

*At Winyarde, the 13th of September.*—William Claxton, of Winyarde, Esq.

*No date or place.*—Robert Lambert, of Owlton.

The original account of this Visitation is in the College of Arms; and there are two transcripts in the British Museum. A copy was also at Winyard, in the late Mr. Tempest's library, from which George Allan, of Grange, Esq., made a transcript, afterwards in the possession of his son, George Allan, Esq., M.P., and is now the property of Robert Henry Allan, of Blackwell Hall, Esq., the present representative of the family.

## St. George's Visitation.

THE county was visited, in 1615, by Sir Richard St. George, Norroy, and Henry St. George, Blewmantle, on which occasion 139 families, connected with the county, registered their pedigrees. There are several copies of this Visitation extant, besides those in the College of Arms.§

of entries occurring at this place is accounted for from the hospitable entertainment given to Glover by William Claxton, of Winyard, the friend of Stowe and correspondent of Camden, at whose residence the learned herald appears to have rested a fortnight.

§ Thirty copies of this Visitation were printed by the late Sir Cuthbert Sharp: the armorial bearings of the families were introduced, the late Mr. Philipson kindly allowing the use of his cuts for the purpose, most of the families having previously entered their names and pedigrees during Flower's Visitation.



*The Names of the several Wardes of the Bishoprick of Durham, with all the Knightes, Esquires, and Gents. that are resident there, A<sup>o</sup>. 1615.*

WILLIAM JAMES, BISHOP OF DURESME.

EASINGTON WARDE.

*Thomas Lyster, Sheriffe-Bayley of the same.*

Sir Bertram Bulmer, Tursdale, Knt. ; Sir Henry Anderson, Haswell-Grange, Knt. ; Sir William Lambton, Lambton, Knt. ; William Bellasis, Esq., Murton-Grainge ; George Bowes, Esq., Biddic ; John Heath, sen., Esq., Keping ; Ralphe Bowes, Esq., Barnes ; John Trollope, Esq., Thornlaw ; Thomas Chaytor, Esq., Butterby ; Gerard Salryn, Esq., Croxdale ; Thomas Bainbrige, Esq., Whetley ; John Coigniers, Esq., Horden ; George Collingwood, Esq., Dalden ; William Carr, of Coken, Esq. ; Christopher Mitford, of Hulam, Gent. ; Francis Lawson, Thorp Bulmer, Esq. ; John Welbury (Castle Eden), Esq. ; Robert Collingwood, of Hetton, Gent. ; Thomas Middleton, of Seaton, Gent. ; Christopher Wharton, of Ufferton, Gent. ; William Wycliffe, of Ufferton, Gent. ; George Middleton, of Silksworth, Gent. ; John Boothe, of Silksworth, Gent. ; Robert Mair, of Hardwick by the Sea, Gent. ; John Heath, of Ramside, Gent. ; Thomas Waster, of Whitwell, Gent. ; Richard Booth, of Hurworth, Gent. ; Edward Ewbanke, of Durham, Gent. ; Martyn Hallyman, of Lumley, Gent. ; Raphe Blakeston, of Seaton, Gent. ; Robert Warde, of Trimdon, Gent. ; William Punshon, of Herrington, Gent. ; John Buttery, of Nesbitt, Gent. ; John Shadforth, of Morton in the Whins, Gent. ; Thomas Pattesone, of Sheraton ; John Watson, of Sherraton ; Robert Twedale, of Hesleden ; Anthony Coxon, of Pittinton ; Gyles Burton, of Pesepoole.

CHESTER WAEDE.

*Robert Maltby, Sheriffe-Bayly.*

Sir George Selby, White House, Knt. ; Sir Timothy Whittingham, Holmeside, Knt. ; Sir John Claxton, Nettlesworth, Knt. ; Sir Nicholas Tempest, Stelley, Knt. ; Sir John Hedworth, Herraton, Knt. ; Henry Hilton, of Hilton ; William Wray, of Bemyshe ; Thomas Millott, of Whittell ; Ambrose Dudley, of Chopwell ; Thomas Liddell, of Ravensworth ; Thomas Ridel, of Gateside ; Robert Brandlyn, of Felling ; William Smith, of Axwell-houses ; Ralph Hardin, of Hollinsyde ; William Blaxton, of Gybside ; Thomas Forcer, Harber-house ; Ralph Hall, Greenerofte ; Robert Hodishone, Hebborne ; William Porter, Shieldrave ; Robert White, Redhughe ; William Scruteville, Kibblesworth ; Richard Hedworth, Chester ; Anthony Shaftoe, Tanfield ; Roger Lumley, Axwell-houses ; William Shaftoe, Whickham ; William Shaftoe, of Spen ; John Rudderforth, of Blackhall ; James Shaftoe, Tanfield-Leigh ; Lawrence Wilkinson, Kyo ; Robert Pemberton, Eshe ; Robert Tomlinson, Gateside ; Thomas Swinburne, Duresme ; John Hogeson, of Manerhouse ; Peter Denton, Stobilee ; George Perkinson, Hagg-house ; George Farehare, of Ford ; William Newton, Bradley ; Christofer Hedworth, Pokerley ; John Hull, Oasterley ; Christofer Fenney, Plawsworth ; Ralph Lawson, Crookhall ; Michael Johnson, Twizell ; John Hall, Consett ; William Harrison, Byermoore ; John Stephenson, Byerside ; Nicholas and Thomas Cole, Gateside ; Thomas Chambers, Cleadon ; Thomas Smith, Walridge ; Robert Beckwith, Whitbarne ; Robert Harbottle, Chester ; John Hedworth, Chester.

DURESME CITY.

*Robert Harrison, Baylife.*

Clement Colmore, Dr. of Laws ; John Hutton, Dr. of Divinity ; Marmaduke Blaxton, Sub-deane of Duresme ; Jacobus Rand, Ferdinand Moorcroft, Peter Smart, Francis Bunney (rector of Riton), Raphe Tunstall, Henry Ewbanke, John Calphill, prebends of Duresme ; John Hedworth, Gent. ; Robert Cooper ; John Richardson, sen. ; Hughe Wrighte, maior of Duresme this present year, 1615 ; Robert Hilyard ; Thomas Swinborne ; John Gyll ; Robert Dearham ;

Marke Foster, town clerke ; Christofer Skepper ; Stephen Hegge ; George Wilson ; Barnabe Hutchinson ; John Kynges ; William Hall, John Lambton, Richard Wrighte, Hughe Walton, Thomas Pearson, Hughe Huchinson, Edward Wanles, aldermen of Duresme ; James Ferrelawes ; Thomas Cooke ; Robert Surteyes, George Walton, John Patteson, John Heighington, Nicholas Whitfield, aldermen of Duresme.

STOCKTON WARDE.

*Moore, Sherifes Bayley.*

Sir William Blaxton, of Blaxton, Miles ; Sir Thomas Blaxton, of Blaxton, Miles et Baronettus ; Sir George Coigniers, of Socburne, Miles ; Raphe Coigniers, of Layton, Esq. ; Christopher Place, of Dinsdale, Esq. ; Richard Fulthorpe, of Tunstall, Esq. ; James Lawson, of Nesham, Esq. ; William Jenison, of Winyard, Esq. ; Michael Pemberton, Aisleby ; Anthony Garnett, Eggescliffe ; Christofer Hall, Newsham ; Henry Killinghall, Newsham (Middleton St. George) ; Robert Porrat, Hartlepoole ; Marmaduke Wyville, Newsham ; William Scruteville, Elstobb ; Charles Ratcliffe, of Tunstall, Esq. ; Thomas Tunstall, Cotham (Cotham Mundeville) ; Richard Heighington, Greystones ; Robert Ferroe (Farrer), Fishburne ; Francis Pawle, Hartburne ; Ralph Butler, Old Acres ; John Orde, Fishburne ; Anthony Dodsworth, Stranton ; Martin Dethicke, Amerston ; John Buck, Sadbury ; William Eden, Preston on Tese ; John Machell, Pitfield ; William Watson, of Whittone ; John Sidgewick, Thorpe ; Thomas Burdon, Stocktown ; Thomas Lambert, of the same ; John Shawe, Whittone ; John Storye, Aislebye ; William Shawe, Thrislington ; John Elstobb, Foxton ; Ralph Johnson, Bishopton ; Robert Johnson, Scaton ; Thomas Punshion, Aislebye ; John Lee, Fishburne ; Michael Forwood, Bishopton ; John Scruteville, Aislebye.

DARNETONE WESTE WARDE.

*Michael Atkinson, Baylife.*

Sir Charles Wren, of Binchester, Knt. ; Talbot Bowes, of Streatlam ; John Calverley, of Littleburn, Esq. ; William Clopton, of Sledwish, Esq. ; Richard Hutton, of Hunwick ; John Fetherstonhalgh, of Stanhope, Esq. ; Ralph Maddison, of Unthank, Esq. ; John Eden, of West Aukland ; John Wortley, of Langley ; Symon Comyn, of Wolsingham ; Francis Wren, of Henknoll ; William Williamson, St. Elen, Aukland ; George Dixon, Ramshaw ; George Brabante, Pedgebancke ; George Downes, Wadley (or of Evenwood) ; Anthony Vasey, Newlands ; Cuthbert Morgan, Millhouses ; William Blacket, Woodcroft ; Christofer Athye, Bradwood ; George Middleton, Barnard Castle ; Roger Baynbrig, Vallance Lodge ; Toby Ewbanke, Snotterton ; Nicholas Blacket, Snotterton ; Thomas Trotter, of the Ashes ; Bryan Emerson, Estyeate ; Anthony Dale, Staindrop ; William Banckes, of Rockwood-hill ; John Heron, of Duckett-close ; Samson Lever, Aldingrange ; William Claxton, of Waterhouse ; William Coigniers, Wooley ; William Trotter, Helmedon ; Henry Bayles, Newtoncapp ; Bryan Belte, Escombe ; Anthony Cradocke, Wood-houses ; Henry Follansby, Witton ; Thomas Morgan, Frossterley ; Thomas Craggs, Wyserlee ; John Oswalde, of Darnton ; Symon Gyffard, of the same ; Francis Greene, of Bichborne ; Myles Dawson, of Unthanke.

DARNETONE EAST WARDE.

*Edward Bigland, Baylife.*

Sir George Frevill, Walworth (of Hardwlek, in Stockton Ward), Knt. ; Henry Tonge, of Denton, Esq. ; John Jenison, of Walworth, Esq. ; Francis Brackenbury, of Selaby, Esq. ; Henry Blaxton, of Archdeacon Newton, Esq. ; Roger Tocketts, of Umaby, Esq. ; John Salvin, of Thornton ; Cuthbert Marshall, Denton ; Anthony Nevill, Blackwell ; Robert Jenison, Walworth ; Edward Blaxton, Great Chilton ; William Bore, Oxnetfield ; Henry Birkbecke, Hedlam ; John Willie, Houghton (Houghton-le-Side), Robert Perkinson, Whessoe

Laurence Wilkinson, Ferrie (Ferryhill); Rowland Maddocks, Skirmingham; Robert Warde, of Darneton; Francis Forster, of the same; Thomas Towers, of Prestone; Richard Hixon, of Prestone; John Dowthwayte, of Westholme; John Dent, of Pearcebridge; Lancelot Hilton, of Dyons; Ambrose Laneaster, of Hedlam; William Garthe, of the same; George Watson, Somerhouse; John Lisle, of Darneton; Christofer Barnes, of the same; Gilbert Frevill, of Redworth (and of Bishop-Middleham); George Crosier, of Newbiggin; George Downes, of Sunderland; Lionell Featherston, of Tudhoe (of Stanley 1666); Joseph Pilkington, of Middleston; Richard Lilborne, of Thickley; Richard Birkbeck, of Morton (Morton Tynmouth); Henry Phillip, of the same; Thomas Marshall, of Denton; Christofer Ganes, of Schoole Ayeliffe; Thomas Emerson, of Darnton; William Watson, of Whitworth.

The following gentlemen, whose names do not occur in the sheriff's list, appear also to have entered pedigrees:—

Christopher Beckwith, of Nutwiel Cote; John Hall, of Hollenbush; John Warde, of Bishop Middleham; George Martyne, of Duresme, clerke of the peace; Edward Hutton, of Duresme, Bachelor of Laws; Ralph Surteis, of Ravensworth; Samuel Sanderson, of Brancepath; Robert Robson, of West-Morton; Thomas Jackson, of Harraton; [Thomas Gray, of Kylay, in the north bishopric; William Jackson, of Newcastle and of Cotham Mundevile, county palatine, entered in the Visit of Northumberland, 1615]; Thomas Manners, of Cheswick, 1592.

## Sir Wm. Dugdale's Visitation.

THE next and latest Visitation of the county was taken, after an interval of half a century, by Sir William Dugdale,\* Norroy, in August and September, 1666. Copies of this Visitation are much less frequent than those of either St. George or Flower. The following detailed entries, amounting in all to sixty-two, were recorded on this occasion:—

Asmall of Amerston, 20 Aug., Durham; Baynbridge of Frereshouse, 10 May, 1670, London [all the entries, except this, are of the year 1666]; Bierley of Midridge Grange, 17 Aug., Durham; Blakeston of Piddingham Garth, 18 Aug., do.; Bowes of Stretlam Castle, 18 Aug., do.; Bowes of Thornton, 6 Sept., Darneton; Brabant of Pedg-bank, 21 Aug., Durham; Bristow of Great Lumley, 17 Aug., do.; Burwell, chanecllor of Durham, 16 Aug., do.; Carre of St. Helen Auckland, 17 Aug., do.; Clavinging of Axwell, 17 Aug., do.; Conyers of Laton, 21 Aug., do.; Cosyn, Bishop of Durham, 4 Sept., Aukland; Crosyer of Newbiggen, 4 Sept., do.; Davison of Blakeston, &c., 20 Aug., Durham; Dodsworth of Stranton, 21 Aug., Newcastle; Draper of Headlam, 17 Aug., Durham; Eden of West Auckland, 17 Aug., do.; Elstob of Foxton, 6 Sept., Darneton; Eure of Bradley, 17 Aug., Durham; Featherstonhalgh of Stanley, 21 Aug., do.; Forcer of Harbourhouse, 21 Aug., do.; Forster of Durham, 20 Aug., do.; Frevile of Hardwick, 18 Aug., do.; Fulthorpe of Tunstall, 21 Aug.,

do.; Garnet of Eggescliffe, 6 Sept., Darneton; Garth of Headlam, 16 Aug., Durham; Gyll of Haughton, 7 Sept., Darneton; Haggerston of Haggerston, 18 Aug., Durham; Hall of Newsam, 17 Aug., do.; Harrison of Bishop's Aukland, 4 Sept., Aukland; Hilton of Hilton Castle, 21 Aug., Durham; Hilton of Durham, 21 Aug., do.; Hutchinson of Durham, 21 Aug., do.; Hutton of Houghton-in-the-Spring, 10 Aug., do.; Jenison of Walworth, 20 Aug., do.; Johnston of Kibblesworth, 18 Aug., do.; Kendall of Thorp-Thules, 16 Aug., do.; Kennet of Coxhoe, 21 Aug., do.; Killinghall of Middleton St. George, 6 Sept., Darneton; Lambton of Lambton, 21 Aug., Durham; Maehon of Sherborne, 21 Aug., do., Maddison of Saltwellside, &c., 18 Sept., do.; Maire of Hardwick, 20 Aug., do.; Marshall of Sellaby, 20 Aug., do.; Miscall of Durham, 20 Aug., do.; Middleton of Silkesworth, 6 Sept., Darneton; Midford of Pespole, 16 Aug., Durham; Pemberton of Aslaby, 7 Sept., Darneton; Place of Dinsdale, 6 Sept., do.; Rowe of Plausworth, 21 Aug., do.; Salvin of Croxdale, 18 Aug., do.; Sanderson of Eggleston, 16 Aug., do.; Sanderson of Hedley-Hope, 20 Aug., do.; Swynburne of Durham, 18 Aug., do.; Tempeste of Stella, 21 Aug., do.; Vane of Long-Newton, 7 Sept., do.; Wharnton of Old Park, 7 Sept., do.; Wilson of Lumley, 20 Aug., Durham; Wren of Binchester and Henknoll, 4 Sept., Aukland; Wright of Windleston, 4 Sept., do.

Dugdale completed the Visitation of the North in 1666, by his progress through Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland; the autumn of this and the preceding years having been spent in Yorkshire. The following pedigrees, which belong equally to the county of Durham, were included in the contemporary Visitations of Yorkshire and Northumberland:—

**NORTHUMBERLAND.**—Lilburne, of Newcastle on Tyne, Sunderland, Offerton, &c.; Carr of Coken; Butler of Newcastle and Old Acres; Young of Newcastle and Edderaeres; Milbanke of Newcastle and Hahnaby in Yorkshire, &c.; Ellison of Hebborne; and Bewicke of Close House.

**YORKSHIRE.**—Conyers of Boulby and of Biddie; Brandling of Leathley and of Felling; Chaytor of Croft and Butterby; Cradock of Richmond, and of Gainford and Woodhouses; Fulthorpe of Seggesthorne and of Tnnstall; Ayscough of Middleton-on-Row; and Beckwith of Thuroroft, ancestor of Beckwith, now of Herrington.

Lee, of Monkwearmouth, is included in the Visitation of Westmoreland, 1664, and Howard, of Turisdale, appears under Cumberland, with his relatives of Croglin and Corby, 1665. The pedigree of Etrricke, now of Barnes in this county, occurs in the Visitation of Dorsetshire, 1823 and 1677. That of Williamson, now of Monkwearmouth, appears in the Visitation of Nottinghamshire, 1614, and of Lincolnshire, 1634; and Leicestershire, 1683, includes Hall of Elmore, and Hilton of Newbold-Verdun, a branch from Hilton of Hilton, in the county palatine of Durham.

The latest commission under the great seal, for registering descents, was issued in 1686; and, since that time, it has been left to the choice of individuals to con-

\* SIR WILLIAM DUGDALE.—Almost equal to Camden in a literary point of view, and perhaps his superior in his qualifications as a herald, stands the name of Sir William Dugdale. Independently of his great works, "The Baronage of England" and the "Monasticon," his "History of St. Paul's Cathedral," &c., would have served to

hand down his name to posterity among the literary worthies of his country. Sir William died in 1685, at the age of 80 years, nearly 32 of which he was a member of the College of Arms, having passed through all the gradations of office to the post of Garter King of Arms.

tinue or not the pedigrees of their respective families at the Herald's College, Doctor's Commons, London.

Since 1666, the following continuations of pedigrees included in the different Visitations of the county of Durham, have been made:—

Liddel of Ravensworth, Vane of Raby and Long Newton, &c., Forcer of Harberhouse, Eden of Windlestone and West Auckland, Salvin of Croxdale, Davison of Blakiston, Hutton of Houghton-le-Spring, Hilton of Hilton (near Staindrop), and Mascall of Eppleton. Bewicke of Close House and Urpeth has been continued from the Visitation of Northumberland, 1666; and Shuttleworth of Forcet and Durham, from Yorkshire, 1665.

Pedigrees have also been entered of Smythe of Esh and of Acton-Burnell, Salop, Bart.; Craggs of Wyserley; Smith of Burn Hall; Allan of Grange; Bacon-Forster of Newton-Cap and Staward-Peel; Blacket of Hoppiland, and of Wylam and Wallington, Northumberland; Simpson and Shipperdson of Murton and Hallgarth; Ord and Wright of Sands and Sedgfield; and Hoar of Middleton St. George.

It was intended to continue down to the present time this list of the families who had registered their pedigrees, or procured armorial bearings at Herald's College. The endeavour to procure the necessary information, at the proper quarter, has, however, been unsuccessful, as will be seen from the following reply to an application addressed to one of the heralds of the college:—

“Mr. King, York Herald, presents his compliments to Mr. Fordyce, and begs to acknowledge his note of the 26th ult., in reply to which he has to observe, that pedigrees recorded in this office since the Visitations are not arranged in counties, and that it is impossible to comply with Mr. Fordyce's request, as the indexes do not generally point out the locality of families whose pedigrees are so recorded.

“*Herald's College, 6th April, 1853.*”

## COMMERCE, TRADE, AND MANUFACTURES.

THE county of Durham may be considered as presenting an epitome of the enterprize, science, skill, and industry of the nation generally. Teeming, as it does, with immense sources of wealth, the value of its natural productions has been appropriated with a degree of energy and ability calculated to turn those productions to the most profitable account. Commerce, also, aided by the numerous shipping of the county, as well as by the fleets of other districts and of foreign countries, has from hence extended its influence to the furthest regions; whilst it has, at the same time, augmented the enjoyments and diminished the privations of social life. To all these sources, and to many others of minor importance, elicited and directed by the mental talents and practical skill of its inhabitants, the county of Durham owes that pre-eminence to which its natural capabilities entitle it, and towards the attainment of which such gigantic efforts have been made.

### THE COAL TRADE.

FIRST in importance, as in utility, the working of coal and the coal trade claim precedence in a review of the mercantile affairs of the county of Durham. It is scarcely possible to conceive how society, or at least civilization, could exist without the use of this invaluable fossil. “All the gigantic discoveries in science and manufactures,” says a late writer, “are rendered available only by means of coal. The metals, otherwise

comparatively useless, are by it, with facility, transmuted and adapted to their respective purposes. The steam-engine, by its means, sets in motion masses of machinery which must be otherwise inert and motionless. The spinning-jenny, thus impelled, performs its Briaræan manipulations; and thus are manufactures carried to an extent and perfection, which, if they had been propounded to our forefathers, would have been treated as the brainsick reveries of a lunatic.” By the use of coal, in the production of steam, navigation has been facilitated and rendered more regular; and by it, also, the locomotive engine is enabled to perform its destined course, annihilating space, and promoting the intercommunication of the most distant localities.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE COAL TRADE.—It is unnecessary, in this place, to enter at length into the general history of coal, as known to the ancients. The ashes discovered in the Roman stations at Lanchester, Ebehester, and other places, bear conclusive testimony to the use of coal by that people. One of the earliest documents in which coal is mentioned, relative to the county of Durham, is the BOLDON BOOK of Bishop Pudsey, 1180, in which, though the term “wodlades” frequently occurs, are the following notices of coal:—At Bishopwearmouth, “the smith has twelve acres for the iron work of the carts, and finds his own coal;” and at Sedgfield, the smith has one oxgang upon similar conditions. At Esecomb, near Bishop Auckland,

“a *collier* holds a toft and croft, and four acres, providing *coals* for the cart-smith of Coundon.”

The position and boundaries of the Durham coal-basin under the magnesian limestone, and the probable origin of the fossil, are described in the section on GEOLOGY, page 129. It will thence be understood that the earliest workings of coal, being probably by drifts at its outcrop, must have been along its western limit, which passes by Heleyfield, Broomshields, Wolsingham Common, Bedburn, Woodlands, and Barnard Castle. The necessity for perpendicular shafts, however, was soon apparent; though these may have been for some time confined to the most practicable depths. The increasing demand, and the superior quality of the coal, at length induced more energetic efforts at a greater depth, and more to the east, than had before been attempted. In the 14th century, mention occurs of coal mines at Collicerly, Merrington, and Ferryhill. Philippa, the patriotic queen of Edward III., soon after her return from Calais, obtained a grant from her royal lord, giving permission to her bailiff, Alan de Strothere, to work the mines of Alderneston.\* The king also made various orders and regulations as to the measuring and conveyance of coal, which was not then allowed to be exported to any place out of the kingdom, except Calais.

Notwithstanding the prejudices against what Stowe calls “the sulferous smoke and savour of the firing” from coals—prejudices carried to so great an extent that “the nice dams [dames] of London would not come into any house or room where sea coales were burned, nor willingly eat of the meat that was either sod or roasted with sea-coal fire”—yet the gradual scarcity of wood, and the superiority of coal, eventually led to the adoption of the latter.† Progressive advances continued to be made in opening out fresh collieries during the two following centuries; and in 1582, Queen Elizabeth obtained a lease of the manor of Gateshead and Whickham for 99 years, at an annual rent of £90. This lease passed through the Earl of Leicester, Sir Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charter House, London, and Sir W. Riddell and others, to the mayor and burgesses of Newcastle, who purchased it from the latter

\* “These mines had been worked with great benefit in the reign of Henry III.: but the convulsions of the Scottish wars had stopped their progress. Philippa had estates in Tynedale; and she had long resided in its vicinity during Edward’s Scottish campaigns. It was an infallible result, that wherever this great queen directed her attention, wealth and national prosperity speedily followed. Well did her actions illustrate her Flemish motto, *Ich wrude muche*, which obsolete words may be rendered, ‘I labour or toil much.’ From this re-open-

parties for £12,000. Great complaints were made in consequence of the enhancement in the price of coals caused by this monopoly.

It was not till the year 1627 that a patent was obtained for a method of melting iron ore with coal, which had previously been effected by charcoal produced from wood. The civil wars (partly induced by the impolitic tampering of Charles I. with the coal trade, on which see note, page 73) checked the rising prosperity of this branch of industry. In 1643, the Marquis of Newcastle ordered the coal mines to be fired; but this catastrophe was prevented by General Leslic. After the capture of Newcastle by the Scots in 1644, the parliament undertook the management of the coal trade, the price having risen to £4 per chaldron in London; but notwithstanding their efforts, much distress was occasionally experienced in the metropolis from the scarcity and dearness of fuel. The town of Sunderland, however, then under the influence of the Lilburns and other republicans, assumed an importance which has ever since continued to increase.

In the year 1700, the principal seats of the Durham coal trade on the Tyne, above Newcastle bridge, were the staiths situate at Team Gut and Dunston, Derwent Haugh, and Stella, at which were delivered the coals of Pontop, Marley Hill, Tanfield Moor, Garesfield, Gibside, Axwell, Blaydon Main, and Stella Grand Lease. The collieries of Heworth, Gateshead, Felling, and Tyne Main, shipped their produce below bridge. The river Wear was principally supplied from the collieries of the Lambton and Tempest estates, the districts up Chester Burn, Chartershaugh, Fatfield, Birtley, &c., which were all delivered into keels at the nearest staiths, extending from Coxgreen to Chartershaugh.

The author of “A Tour thro’ Great Britain,” published in 1753, says, “From Durham the road to Newcastle gives a view of the inexhaustible store of coals and coal-pits, which employ near 30,000 persons in digging for coals; and from hence not London only, but all the south part of England, is continually supplied. And though at London, when we see the prodigious fleets of ships which come constantly in with coals, we are apt to wonder how it is possible for them

ing of the Tynedale mines by Philippa proceeded our coal trade, which, during the reign of her grandson, Henry IV., enriched the great merchant Whittington and the city of London.”—*Lives of the Queens of England*, by Agnes Strickland, vol. ii., p. 377.

† In the celebrated “Household Book” of the fifth Earl of Northumberland, dated 1512, it is stated that 80 chaldrons of sea-coal, at 4s. 2d. and 5s. the chaldron, were allowed in the year; and also 64 loads of great wood, “because colys will not byrne without wodd.”

to be supplied, and that they do not bring the whole coal country away; yet, when in this country we see the prodigious heaps, I might say mountains of coals, which are dug up at every pit, and how many of those pits there are, we are filled with equal wonder to consider where the people should live that consume them."

About the year 1790, the principal scene of the operations of the trade had materially changed. The collieries delivering at Derwent Haugh had greatly declined, as well as those at Team, Dunston, &c. The distant collieries of the Wear, also, had been superseded by those nearer to the place of shipment. The temptation to enter on these new speculations arose from the idea that the coal-field was bounded on the east by the magnesian limestone, which prevented competition in that direction; whilst, on the west, the expense of leading the distant soft coals by the private railways then in use seemed equally to preclude opposition.

From the year 1771, up to 1845, a regulation existed, with some partial interruptions, called the "limitation of the vends." This was an arrangement, entered into by the coal-owners of the north, to regulate the price and supply of coals by a "basis" for each colliery, renewed every fortnight, and by which its owners were interdicted from selling a greater quantity of coals, or at a lower price, than were fixed by the coal trade committee.\* The proportion between the Tyne and the Wear used to be three-fifths for the former and two-fifths for the latter river; but the opening out of new coal districts on the Wear and the Tees at first weakened, and eventually destroyed this regulation. At a general meeting of the coal trade, held on September 25, 1852, at Newcastle, rules were adopted for the regulation of the household collieries, which came into effect on the 3rd November following, and an annual contribution of one-sixteenth of a penny per ton was agreed upon to meet the consequent expenses. The basis of the trade was settled by a sub-committee, the Marquis of Londonderry taking an assumed vend of 136,000 chaldrons for the twelve months. Notwithstanding a long continuance of mild weather, the committee state, in their report, January 12, 1853, that in consequence of this regulation, they

\* This so-called combination was severely assailed by consumers; and Mr. Alderman Waithman asserted, in 1829, that the tax thus levied by the coal-owners on the city of London amounted to £800,000. It was, however, maintained in reply, that the limitation was as much for the public benefit as for that of the coal-owners, by providing a regular supply, and preventing the inferior collieries from being laid in or lost.

† In 1849, the home-vend was 5,583,940 tons; in 1850, 6,269,254 tons; in 1851, 5,679,528 tons; and in 1852, 5,972,567 tons. In steam

consider "that the state and prospects of the trade are, upon the whole, improved, and with suitable disposition and management, certain of still further improvement."† The gas, coking, and manufacturing colliery owners had not then, however, decided on giving in their adhesion to the regulations of the household collieries.

It was a universally received opinion, even during part of the present century, that the magnesian limestone cut off the coal measures on the east. A practical refutation of this idea has been given in the difficult, but successful winning of the deep collieries at Hetton, Monkwearmouth, Harton, and Dawdon, in which all the mining skill of the age has been brought to bear against the obstacles encountered. Large tracts of coal, some of them actually in lease, and paying a dead rent, still remain to be explored under the limestone.

It would appear that coals have been worked, at some remote period, in the Auckland district.‡ These seams were, however, long neglected, except for a limited landsale, when the coals were supplied to the surrounding country, and even carried into Yorkshire, in sacks on the backs of asses. The opening of the Stockton and Darlington railway in 1825, at once afforded an outlet for these mineral treasures; and so great was the impulse given, that in 1833 there were no less than 33 collieries using that line between Witton Park and the Tees. Up to a late period, coals had been an article of import into that river.

The mania for joint stock speculations, which influenced the public mind during 1832 and the following years, induced the formation of companies for the working of coal in the county of Durham, and which, by prematurely and simultaneously opening up a greater number of collieries than were required by the demand, became unprofitable in themselves, and injurious to the private enterprizes with which they were placed in competition. The extensive and imprudent accommodation which the banking-houses of the north at that time afforded to colliery owners, also operated prejudicially to the real interests of the trade.

"The Durham County Coal Company," the prospectus of which bears date May 23, 1836, was in 10,000

coals, the export in 1849 was 1,775,693 tons; in 1850, 2,045,064 tons; and in 1851, 2,022,163 tons.

‡ Hutchinson says, "On Cockfield Fell are many lines and encroachments, a plan of which, communicated by Mr. Bailey, was published in the Antiquarian Repertory." These mounds were probably nothing more than the refuse of old coal workings. Hutchinson himself says, "The upper seams of coal, under the common or fell, as it is called, are said to be exhausted; but there is adjacent ground yet to work under."

shares of £50 each, and was managed by the following officers :—

*Honorary Directors.*—The Right Hon. the Earl of Tyrconnel, Kiplin Park; John Bowes, Esq., M.P., Streatlam Castle; W. Hutt, Esq., M.P., Gibside; Warren Maude, Esq., Greenbank, Darlington; Gerard Salvin, Esq., Croxdale. *Directors*—Capt. J. K. Forbes, H. G. Key, Esq., Joshua Milnes, Esq., Wm. Morrice, Esq., E. M. Noble, Esq., John Prince, Esq., and F. S. Stokes, Esq., of London; Charles Barrett Esq., and John Barr, Esq., of Darlington. *Sec.*—Wm. Bedford, Esq.

This company leased the royalties at Whitworth, Byers Green, Gordon and Evenwood, and Coxhoe. It may be sufficient to state, in this place, that the first-named colliery, coal in which was got on July 10, 1841, was laid in and dismantled by the company in the following year, after an outlay of nearly £40,000. It was, however, re-let shortly after to a private company; but the entire speculations of “the Durham County Coal Company” were so unfortunate that it was ultimately dissolved.\*

“The Northern Coal Mining Company,” commenced in April, 1838, with a capital of £500,000, in 20,000 shares of £25 each, leased Framwellgate Moor, Willington, and other collieries. The original directors were—

George Faith, Esq., London; Hunter Gordon, Esq., do.; J. C. Ord, Esq., do.; Samuel Travers, Esq., do.; J. M. Wood, Esq., do.; Robert Botcherby, Esq., Darlington; Thomas Brown, Esq., do.; T. C. Gibson, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne; William Kirk, Esq., Sunderland; H. Panton, Esq., do.; and John Ord, Esq., York.

The results of this undertaking proved peculiarly disastrous to its shareholders. After an expenditure of the whole of its proposed capital, its affairs were placed under the winding-up act, and the further claims upon the proprietors amounted to a sum nearly equal to the amount of the original capital.

One of the most important projects of that time was the “Newcastle and London Coal Railway,” with a capital of £5,000,000, in 200,000 shares of £25 each; deposit, £2 12s. 6d. per share. The following were the committee of management, &c. :—

Henry Bainbridge, Esq., Grosvenor Square; Robert Merttins Bird, Esq., H. E. I. C. civil service, Taplow-hill; Geo. Beauchamp Cole, Esq., Chester Street, Belgrave Square; Capt. Mark Currie, R. N., United Service Club; Wynn Ellis, Esq., M. P., Cadogan Place; John Kennersley Hooper, Esq., alderman, Queenhithe; Sir Wm. Magnay, Bart., alderman, Upper Thames Street; The Hon. E. Plunkett, Pall Mall; Richard Harris Purcell, Esq., Cambridge Street, Hyde Park; Sir George Rich, Lowndes Street, Belgrave Square; Andrew Spottiswoode, Esq., Carlton House Terrace; Henry Birchfield Swabey, Esq.,

\* The last general meeting of the shareholders of “The Durham County Coal Company” was held at York, in September, 1852; and the directors, having previously received authority to wind up the affairs of the undertaking, stated, in their report, that after realizing the whole of the assets of the company, there would remain, in

Great Cumberland Place; Frederic Taylor, Esq., Worcester Park, Ewell; Nicholas Temperley, Esq., Brixton; Daniel Walney, Esq., Wandsworth. *Consulting Engineer*—Wm. Gravatt, Esq., F.R.S. *Engineer*—H. H. Bird, Esq. *Sec.*—Edward Blanshard Stamp, Esq.

The object of this project was to form a railway between London and the northern coal-mines, exclusively for the carriage of coals, and thus to avoid the interruptions and dangers attendant on a union of that department of traffic with passenger and other trains. The accumulation of large stocks of coal in London would also have been thereby rendered unnecessary, and the most important results might possibly have accrued, had not the panic of 1845 induced the promoters of the scheme to abandon it. On this occasion, the committee of management, with a degree of integrity which cannot be too highly applauded, returned the full amount of subscriptions to the depositors, and paid all the large expenses which had been incurred at their own private cost.

The number of collieries actually at work in the county of Durham, and shipping their coals on the Tyne, the Wear, at Seaham, at Hartlepool, and on the Tees, frequently varies, by the laying in of one pit, and the opening out of another, but may be stated at the present time at upwards of one hundred.

WINNING AND WORKING OF COLLIERIES.—Much of the uncertainty and risk formerly attendant upon the winning of a colliery is now obviated by the advances made in geological knowledge, and the improvements effected in scientific engineering. The workable seams of coal in Durham are numerous, but not comparable in thickness to some of those in Scotland, Staffordshire, and elsewhere. Besides their known rise to the outcrop, a few of them either merge into each other, or are divided by what are called “bands,” some of which, as the Heworth band, are at first as thin as the apex of a wedge, but gradually swell out to many feet in thickness. Other seams vary in quality in different districts. Generally speaking, the best household coal is found, since the exhaustion of the Tyne High Main, in the district around Houghton-le-Spring, and, of a somewhat inferior quality, in the Coxhoe and Auckland district. The Tees and Tanfield coals are excellent, but, from their softness, are most frequently used in the manufac-

addition to 25s. previously paid, a further sum of £4 per share out of the capital subscribed by the shareholders; and that a balance would be left in hand of £2,286 18s. 9d., which would be more than sufficient to cover all liabilities. The report of the directors was adopted, and the return of £4 per share ordered to be paid forthwith.

ture of coke. What is called "cannel coal" is the finest for the manufacture of gas at present known.\* Several whin or basaltic dykes traverse various parts of the coal-field, mostly in a parallel course from east to west.

Possessed of the requisite knowledge of these particulars, as they apply to any peculiar district, the engineer commences the preliminary operation of "boring;" and, on reaching a seam of workable coal, a perpendicular "shaft" is sunk to it. This is a work of considerable labour, difficulty, and danger. Immense feeders of water frequently rush into the works, which are also occasionally interrupted by quicksands. To counteract these, "tubbing" is resorted to, or lining the sides of the shaft with water-tight segments of wood or cast iron. The expense of sinking and establishing collieries varies, of course, in different situations, from £10,000 to £100,000. The average cost, including steam-engines, railways, staiths, and other appendages, has been estimated at from £20,000 to £30,000; but since the formation of the numerous public railways in the county, the outlay of capital for the purposes of transit has been rendered unnecessary.

In most cases, two or more shafts are sunk, for the purposes of ventilation, and for carrying off the water and gases of the mine; whilst in others, a single shaft is used, divided from top to bottom, by a brattice of wood, into a "downcast" and "upcast" communication with the works beneath. This, however, is by no means a prudent arrangement, as the brattice is so liable to accident from explosions or fires that the ventilation must be proportionably precarious. Near the bottom of the upcast shaft, or division, a rarefying furnace is placed, for the purpose of producing a current of air

\* At the Great Exhibition in 1851, Mr. George Heppel Ramsay, of Blaydon Main colliery, contributed a model of the monument to the late Earl of Durham, on Pensher Hill, manufactured out of his own cannel coal; also wine coolers, tea-set and miscellaneous articles. Specimens of cannel coal were also exhibited by Messrs. Cowan and Co., Blaydon Burn.

† It is admitted that the employment of young boys to attend to the trap-doors has often been the cause of fearful accidents. To obviate this danger, Mr. R. Mills, viewer of the Llanshamlet collieries, near Swansea, exhibited a model of an apparatus in the Crystal Palace in 1851. It is described as being very simple in its construction, and consisting of two levers connected together, one being placed on each side of the door, and both of them at right angles with the rail. On approaching the door, the tram moves the first lever, which immediately opens it; and after having passed through it, the door is closed by the train coming in contact with the second lever, and is kept shut until one of the levers is again acted upon.

‡ In speaking of these pumping-engines, Mr. Howitt, in his "Visits to remarkable Places," says, "Wherever reared themselves those tall engine-houses, there also towered aloft two vapoury columns, one of black smoke, and one near it of whitesteam. These neighbouring

throughout the mine, the downcast shaft supplying the fresh air. This current is directed through the various ramifications of the pit by "stoppings" and "trap-doors," on the proper management of which depend the health and lives of the men employed in hewing, &c.† The quantity of air passing through a well-ordered pit has been taken, as a standard, to consist of a current, 6 feet square, moving at the rate of from 30 to 40 yards, or upwards of 4,000 cubic feet, per minute; but, in the present day, it is a very common thing to pass 8,000 cubic feet of air in a minute along a pair of exploring drifts, and to carry 10,000 cubic feet into one small working district.

The draining of the mine is another important consideration, to effect which the pumping engine is generally placed over the lowest part of the coal-field, so that the water may naturally run thither. Water-wheels and chain-pumps were anciently used, which were succeeded by gins wrought by horses; but the introduction of the steam-engine, the first of which was erected at Oxclose, near Washington, early in the last century, seems to have carried the modern system of drainage nearly to perfection.‡

The mode of mining in this district is almost exclusively by "stall and pillar," by which the excavations are carried on through passages cut at right angles to each other, and the pillars thus left are also eventually removed. The "long wall" system, by which the workings are carried on up to the face of the coal, has, however, been partially tried. Much care and skill are requisite in planning and preserving a record of the workings of a colliery.§ Many improvements have been introduced in modern times, such as splitting the

columns, like the ghosts of Ossian, slanted themselves in the wind, and wavered spectre-like in the air, each like some black demon with a pale spirit in his keeping, whom he was compelling to enormous labours; and such noises filled them as served to confirm the belief of it. Some of these engines were groaning, some puffing, some making the most unearthly sighings and yawnings, as if the very Gouls and Afrits of the Eastern stories were set to stupendous labours, and were doing them in despair." . . . . "You now see from the upper part of the engine-honse a barge beam, protruding itself like a giant's arm, alternately lifting itself up, and then falling again. To this beam is attached the rod and bucket of a pump, which probably at some hundred yards deep is lifting out the water from the mine, and enabling the miners to work where otherwise it would be all drowned in subterranean floods."

§ "The established discipline of a Newcastle mine," says Mr. Phillips, in his Report on Ventilation, presented in the session of 1850, to both houses of parliament, "contains much that is worthy of imitation. I have found no colliery without regular maps, showing the extent and progress of the workings, the courses of the air, and the lines of dislocation. These maps were, in most cases, completed, and brought up to the actual state of working at regular periods. The

main current of air into minor currents, improved rarefying furnaces, edge-rails instead of the ordinary tram-ways, and inclined planes, which are either self-acting or worked by steam-engines.

The coals were formerly brought to the surface in "corves," or baskets of wicker-work, raised, before the introduction of the steam-engine, by "gins." In 1834, the tub-and-cage system was introduced, and, from its applicability to every colliery, is now universally used. The tubs are constructed of wood or iron, of suitable size to the situation, and are furnished with wheels to traverse the tram-ways: the shaft is fitted up with wooden slides, which answer the purpose of guiding a cage wherein the tub is placed. By this means, all collision in the shaft is prevented; and the work, as well as the changing of the people, can be executed with the greatest despatch under scarcely any risk. The use of wire-ropes is also superseding those of hemp.

The earliest method of carrying coals from the pit was by carts. Grey, in 1649, mentions Mr. Beaumont's "waggons with one horse to carry down coals from the pits to the staiths;" and Lord Keeper Guildford says, 1676, that "bulky carts are made with four wooden rollers fitting the rails, whereby the carriage runs so easy that one horse will draw down 4 or 5 chaldrons, and is an immense saving to the coal merchants." It was about the year 1693 that waggons were first used upon the river Wear at Allan's Flatts colliery. In 1770, Arthur Young describes the "pieces of timber let into the road, for the wheels of the waggon to run on." These wooden railways were afterwards overlaid with thin plates of iron; and at length the rails themselves were formed of that metal. The introduction of inclined planes, both self-acting and by means of engine-power, was another improvement in colliery engineering. Numerous attempts were also made to produce an

scale is usually two chains to an inch, but sometimes three or four chains were preferred. Sections are generally found drawn and written out. Frequently large drawings, extremely well executed, of furnaces, shafts, and engineering arrangements; measures of the air currents; notes of the consumption of coal in engine fires, and furnace fires; records of the temperature of the mine, of the upcast and down-cast shafts; memoranda of remarkable eruptions of gas, feeders of water, and other circumstances of interest. The actual condition of the mine, at any moment, is thus known to the principal or consulting viewer, who is familiar, by daily visits, with every part of the works, and is personally acquainted with the workmen. The overman and master wastemen, who are the principal agents of the resident viewer, and have much authority in the mine, are generally well acquainted with the plans."

\* In the notice of the locomotive engines at Wylam, in Mackenzie's History of Northumberland, published in 1825, they are described as

engine to supersede the use of horses, by grooved wheels, endless winding chains, and other methods. To operate by mere friction or gravity had not as yet occurred to any one, until the late Mr. Wm. Hedley, viewer of Wylam colliery, Northumberland, conceived the idea, and took out a patent for the invention, bearing date March 13, 1813.\* The locomotive engines of Stephenson and others, and the formation of the public railways in the county, afforded facilities to the coal trade hitherto undreamt of. The "keels,"† employed on the Tyne and Wear, have been, in a great measure, superseded; and the coals are taken direct from the collieries to the drops‡ at South Shields, Sunderland Docks, Seaham Harbour, Hartlepool, and Middlesborough, where they are at once transferred to the ship.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.—It is obvious that in carrying out such multifarious arrangements as are necessary in a coal mine—arrangements at once delicate and gigantic—accidents will occur, even when the utmost assiduity is employed for their prevention. The following is a half-yearly statement, by M. Dunn, Esq., government inspector of coal mines, of the accidental deaths, in the counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, from the time of his appointment, November, 1850, to and with 31st December, 1852:—

	Deaths in shafts.	Explorations.	Choke damp.	Falls of stone.	Sundries.
1851.					
June 30, 8 months	.. 13	.. 8	.. 1	.. 21	.. 29
Dec. 31, 6 months	.. 5	.. 49	.. 0	.. 15	.. 19
1852.					
June 30, 6 months	.. 17	.. 33	.. 1	.. 19	.. 27
Dec. 31, 6 months	.. 10	.. 4	.. 0	.. 26	.. 16
Total	.. 45	94	2	81	91

The mines of this district abound with inflammable gas, or "fire-damp," in consequence of which a dreadful

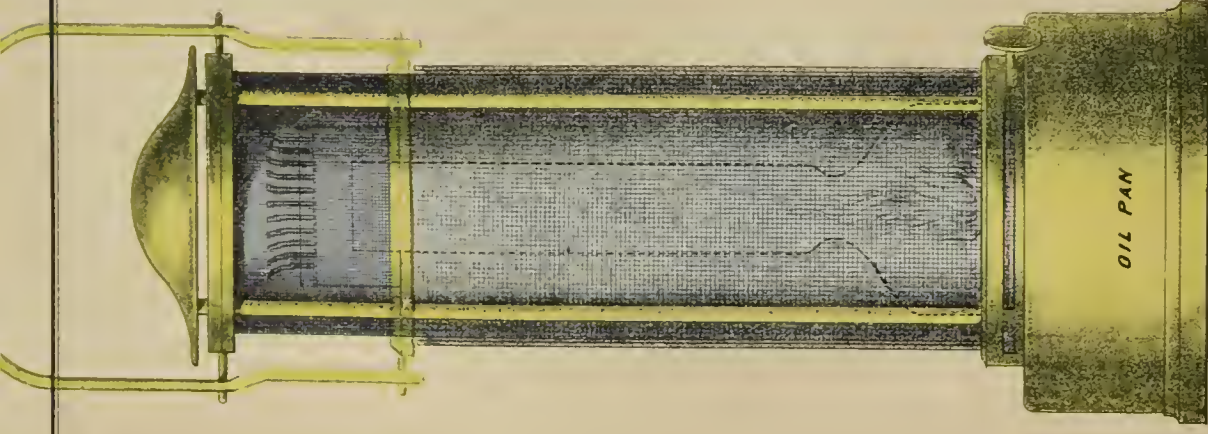
"moving majestically along the road, at the rate of 4 or 5 miles an hour, drawing along from ten to fourteen loaded waggons."

† "Keelers" are mentioned in 1378. In these large flat-bottomed lighters it has ever since been customary to convey the coals from the staiths to the shipping in Shields and Sunderland harbours. About the year 1818, Mr. Croudace, agent to the Lambton family, to facilitate the loading of the ships, as well as to prevent the breakage of the coals by the existing practice of casting them from the keels, introduced the plan of fitting up each keel with eight square tubs, containing 53 cwt. each, and which are raised by machinery to the deck of the vessel, and delivered into the hatchway.

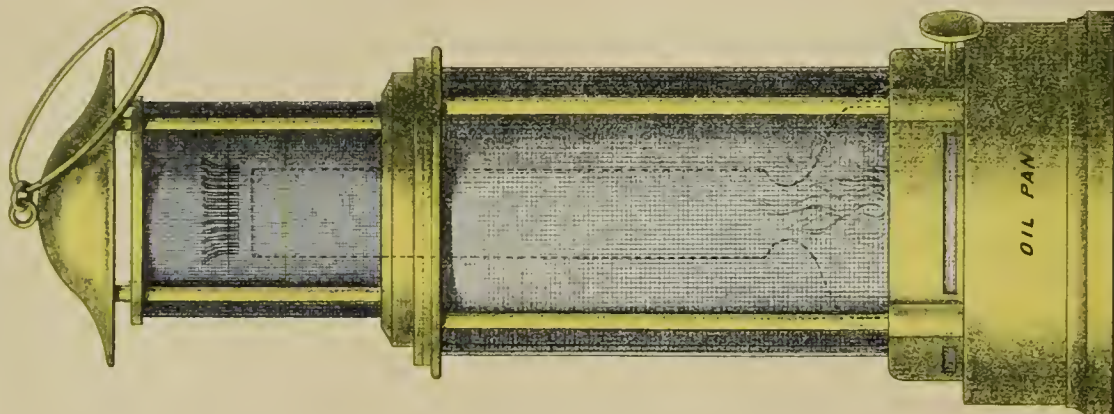
‡ About the year, 1800, Mr. W. Chapman took out a patent for the drop, now so universally adopted, by means of which the waggon is lowered down close upon the hatchway of the vessel. This improvement remained unaccountably unnoticed by the coal trade for some years after its invention.



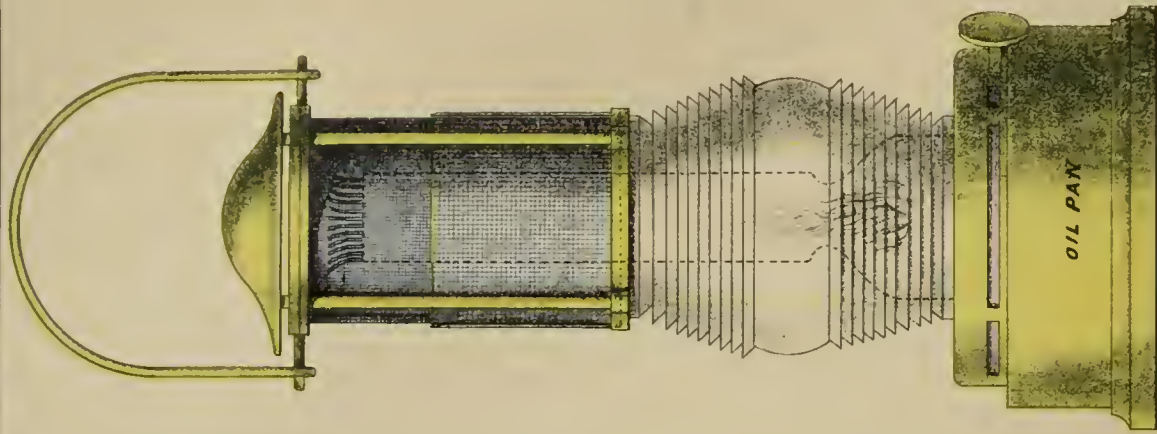




№ 1 PATENT LAMP.



№ 2 LAMP



№ 3 DIOPTRIC LENS LAMP.

W. W. HALL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMPS.

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loss of life has frequently occurred from explosions,\* and their immediate accompaniment, the deadly "choke-damp," in which those who survive the first danger perish from suffocation; no less than 70 per cent. of the deaths in cases of explosion being said to be attributable to this cause. To obviate the danger from the exudation of fire-damp, which is continually liable to explosion at a flame, attention was first turned to the lights used by the workmen. It is said that the first steel-mills were brought from Whitehaven to North Biddick in 1763; and many yards of headways and drifts were formerly wrought in Murton colliery, then considered the most fiery on the Wear, by the faint but secure light of fish skins. Even the steel-mill itself, the light from which consisted merely of a continuous stream of sparks, was found to be not altogether secure; and the use of candles was confessedly dangerous. In consequence of an explosion at Felling colliery, the "Sunderland Committee for the Preven-

tion of Accidents in Coal Mines," Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart., president, was established in 1813, before which Dr. Clanny exhibited his newly invented safety lamp. In 1815, that of Sir Humphrey Davy was produced, and led to the immediate re-opening and working of the crept wastes of many extensive collieries, which would otherwise have been irrecoverably lost.† This lamp was warmly patronised by the leading viewers of the day, and is still extensively used; but its liability to explode in a current of air—a liability admitted by its inventor, and now demonstrated—has considerably detracted from its popularity. Numerous disastrous cases of explosion, some of which will be described in other parts of this work, have occurred during the time since its introduction. In May, 1829, a committee of the house of lords was appointed, upon the subject of the coal trade; and among many other persons examined were R. W. Brandling, Esq., John Buddle, Esq.,‡ and Hugh Taylor, Esq. A committee of the house of

\* This gas, which has been probably forming and accumulating since the earliest period of the coal depositions, is so abundant that it appears only to require the removal of pressure, or high temperature, to disengage it. "At such time, if mixed with a certain proportion of atmospheric air, from 83 to 94 per cent., which is supplied by the ventilation of the mine, and brought into contact with flame or heated metal, it explodes with a force exceeding that of gunpowder. In mine explosions of this gas, men have been projected from the shaft like balls from a cannon: heads, legs, and arms have been found at a great distance from the pit mouth.—*Report of the So. Shields Committee.*

† Simultaneously with the invention of Sir H. Davy appeared the lamp of George Stephenson, Esq.; and since that time, many others, of various degrees of excellence, have been produced. Another lamp by Dr. Clanny, was exhibited in 1835; besides which may be mentioned the lamps of Upton and Roberts, Mr. William Martin, Mr. John Martin, Mr. Richard Ayre, Dr. Glover, and Dr. Fife. Belgium has produced the Mueseler and the Lemielle lamps.

‡ JOHN BUDDLE.—This eminent colliery viewer and mining engineer was born in the county of Durham, at Kyo, near Lanchester. His father was a person of talent and attainments much above the common order, and resided in early life at Chester-le-street (where he is said to have conducted a school), and afterwards at Bushblades, near Tanfield. In 1758, he is mentioned in the Lady's Diary as of the former place, and in 1766, in the Gentlemen's Diary, as of the latter. To these and similar scientific and mathematical works, he was a contributor, besides being a correspondent of Emerson, Hutton, and other eminent men. He seems to have written his name "Buddles," as that spelling is used in all the diaries in which he is mentioned. It is probable that he had acquired a practical knowledge of mining previous to commencing teacher; and the circumstance of his having been selected by William Russell, Esq., of Brancepeth, an excellent discriminator of talent, to superintend the difficult task of winning the celebrated colliery at Wallsend, is a proof of the estimation in which he was held. To his skill may fairly be attributed much of the success which attended this seemingly hopeless enterprise, but which proved the most profitable colliery ever worked in the district; and the name of which has since been adopted as a passport for other

coals, shipped from the Wear, the Tees, and other parts. For distinction's sake, the real Wallsend coals were for some time termed "Russell's," in coal certificates but latterly "Bensham Wallsend," and "Bensham Main." Here, in 1796, Mr. Buddle introduced the method of iron tubbing by segments of circles, which had been attempted in the previous year at Walker colliery by means of entire circular rims. He was remarkable for the systematic manner in which he conducted his professional avocations; and was not only a lover of books but a great reader of them.

At an early age, Mr. John Buddle evinced an attachment for active occupation, and an eager pursuit of experimental knowledge. These studies and pursuits were encouraged by his father, from whom he derived nearly the whole of his education, having only been at school one year when very young. He soon became the assistant of his father as a colliery viewer; and on one occasion, when, as usual in cases of emergency, the viewers of different collieries were called together, to consult on the means of stopping an extensive fire of gas in the Washington pits, young Buddle suggested the trial of a jet of water, moved rapidly, alternately across the flame, in the same manner as in his boyish experiments he had cut off the flame of gas with a knife. The plan was adopted, and being carried into effect by himself, was perfectly successful. On the death of the elder Mr. Buddle in 1806, his son was immediately placed by Mr. Russell at the head of his immense colliery concerns, and continued ever afterwards to enjoy the confidence of that gentleman and his successors. In 1810, he introduced at Wallsend colliery those extensive improvements in ventilation which have been so much imitated. He was also engaged as the viewer and consulting engineer of several of the principal collieries in the north of England; and his experience in all the details of the coal trade led to his being frequently examined as a witness in Parliamentary committees. On railway subjects and general engineering questions he was also extensively employed. In 1838, he was appointed one of the Dean Forest Mining Commissioners; an office of no easy kind, but in which he was eminently successful, in conjunction with his colleagues, Messrs. Sopwith and Probyn.

Mr. Buddle became a member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle soon after its commencement in 1793, and was one of its firmest supporters. He also took an active part in the

commons, in 1835, also received a vast mass of evidence, and published a report on the subject of explosions. "The South Shields Committee, appointed to investigate the Causes of Accidents in Coal Mines," was founded in 1839,\* and produced a report replete with scientific and practical information on the subject. In 1840, Lord Ashley moved for a committee of the house of commons, to enquire into the state of the people employed in the mines, and the best means of preventing those disasters which still continued to prevail. In pursuance of the recommendations of this committee, an act was passed, August 10, 1842, regulating the ages at which boys should be employed in the pits. From a committee of the house of lords, in 1849, emanated a recommendation for a government inspection of mines, which has since been adopted; and Matthias Dunn, Esq., of Newcastle, was appointed inspector for the three northern counties of England. The last parliamentary committee (house of commons) sat in June, 1852, before which Robert Ingham, James Mather, Herbert Francis Mackworth, Joseph Dickinson, James Darlington, Nicholas Wood, Robert Stephenson, Edward Cayley, Goldsworthy Gurney, George Over-

formation of the Natural History Society, an institution to which he was much attached, and to which he was a most valuable contributor. Amongst the most important of his donations are a model of a coal-mine, and four large sections of the Newcastle coal-field, which are now in the Society's museum. The sections accompanied a paper entitled "A Synopsis of the Newcastle Coal Field," which was read at a meeting of the Society, held in December, 1830, and is published (with reduced copies of the sections) in the Society's Transactions, which contain several other important papers by Mr. Buddle. In 1813, he addressed a letter to Sir Ralph Milbank on the imperfect system of ventilating collieries. He also materially assisted Sir Humphrey Davy in those experiments which ended in the production of the "Davy Lamp." At the British Association's meeting in Newcastle, in 1838, he read an account of the Newcastle coal-field, accompanied by models and drawings, being an extension of the "Synopsis" above mentioned, and considered the best account of that coal-field ever drawn up. He filled the office of vice-president of the Society, and received a similar honour from the Newcastle Institution for the Promotion of the Fine Arts.

As Mr. Buddle advanced in life, he became a proprietor of coal-mines, as well as of lands, shipping, and other property, which, under prudent management, produced a considerable income. Of simple habits, and never having married, his wealth might have been greater, but for his liberality, hospitality, and extensive private charities. As the friend, as well as the colliery-manager, of the Marquis of Londonderry, he assisted in the formation and completion of Seaham Harbour, and was present, with the noble marquis, at its opening, July 25, 1831, when the first coals were shipped in a vessel of his own, the "Lord Seaham." On the marquis obtaining the lord lieutenancy of the county, he placed Mr. Buddle in the commission of the peace; and he qualified as a magistrate on the 17th of October, 1842.

To all interested in the history of coal-mining, the name of Mr. Buddle is familiar. He was active, steady, and unremitting in the

ton, J. H. Pepper, Thomas Emerson Forster, and George Michiels, Esqrs., and Drs. Bachhoffner and Fife, and Professor Hann were examined.

The general result of the investigations which have taken place is an opinion that the supposed security from the Davy lamp has been over-rated, and that the only effectual preventive of explosion must be sought in more efficient means of ventilation. Several plans have been suggested for attaining this desirable object; but the most prominent is the proposition of Mr. Gurney for producing perfect security by a steam jet, the adoption of which has been warmly advocated by Mr. Forster, Mr. Mather, and others, whose acquaintance with the subject entitled their opinion to consideration. This plan was also recommended in the report of the last-named committee;† but though it has been adopted at Scaton Delaval colliery, Northumberland, and experiments have been made with it at Moorsley, Belmont, Norwood, Castle Eden, and Hetton, the practical viewers of the north do not appear prepared to substitute its use for that of the long-established rarefying furnace.

The danger arising from the breakage of ropes in shafts has been met by the apparatus of Mr. Fourdrinier,

discharge of duties which were attended at all times with much personal fatigue, and frequently with imminent danger. He was extremely exact in his extensive correspondence, and kept a diary, in which much valuable information was deposited. In private life, he was distinguished by many excellent qualities and social virtues. Among other accomplishments, he was a superior musician; and his retentive memory, and happy mode of illustrating the subject in discussion, rendered him as agreeable a companion as he was a valuable friend. His house, for nearly half a century, was the resort of most of the scientific strangers who visited the north of England; and his death was regarded as a public loss. He died at his residence, Wallsend, on the 10th of October, 1843, in the 70th year of his age, and was interred in the ground he had given for a cemetery, where a church had been erected, on his estate at Benwell, near Newcastle. About one hundred carriages attended the funeral procession, besides numerous horsemen, and multitudes of people on foot, thus testifying the estimation in which he had been held by all classes.

\* The officers appointed to conduct this laudable inquiry were—*President*—Robt. Ingham, Esq. *Committee*—T. M. Winterbottom, M.D., &c.; Robt. Shortridge, Esq., J.P.; James Wardle Roxby, Esq., J.P.; John Clay, Esq.; Errington Bell, Esq.; Robert Walter Swinburne, Esq.; William K. Eddowes, Esq.; Anthony Harrison, Esq. *Honorary Secretaries*—James Mather and Thomas Salmon, Esqrs.

† This report, after describing the means and instruments which are considered requisite for security, as the reflecting lamp, thermometer, barometer, differential barometer, water gauge, anemometer, as also bore holes in the goaves, gas drifts, and refuge stalls, recommends the appointment of an efficient and vigilant board, and an increased number of well qualified inspectors, who should have the power of enforcing such a rate of current air as in their judgment the safety of the miners might require, and the adoption of such scientific instruments as may be necessary.

of Sunderland, by which, in case of such an accident, the tub is immediately caught by springs projecting into the rails of the cage.

“The North of England Institute of Mining Engineers,” which proposes to devote itself to the prevention of accidents in mines, and the advancement of mining science generally, was established on the 3rd of September, 1852, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, N. Wood, Esq., of Hetton, president. Upwards of 70 members had then entered their names; as, while it was proposed that the institution should practically consist of members of the profession of mining engineers, and that it should be substantially of a literary character, it is open to the admission of all persons interested in the prevention of accidents in mines, and in the advancement of mining science generally. Since the commencement of the Institute, experiments on the comparative merits of the furnace and the steam-jet have been made under its auspices; and at a special meeting on the subject, held April 1, 1853, a decided opinion was expressed of the insufficiency of the latter mode of ventilation.\* The president stated, also, that he had put himself in communication with Dr. Playfair and the warden of Durham University, and that a committee had been formed, relative to the establishment of a system of collegiate instruction, of a practical and industrial character, in connexion with the Government College of Science and Art in London, to which meritorious pupils should be admitted on the most favourable terms.

**COAL MINERS, OR PITMEN.**—The condition of the persons who first actually worked the coal in this country cannot now be ascertained. It is said that, in ancient times, the Scottish colliers had so little relish for their employment, and were in such a servile condition, that they were chained to the pits; and even so late as the last century, the sale of a coal mine in that country included the people who worked in it.† There is no record of the pitmen of this district having ever been subjected to such degradation: indeed, they have

\* M. Dunn, Esq., government inspector of mines, was of opinion that the furnace was superior to the jet, both in point of effect and economy. R. Stephenson, Esq., M.P., said the further they had gone in their experiments with the jet and the furnace, the more decisive had been the result. The disparity between them was so immense, that he trusted he should never hear of the steam-blast being used as the means of ventilating an extensive working. He was quite sure that if the system was persevered in, it must lead to very lamentable consequences. Mr. Boyd said that a substitute for the furnace had yet to be discovered.

† In some countries of Europe, in the present day, where the agricultural labourers, or serfs, are held in a state of thrallage approxi-

in general rather evinced a decided independence of spirit, superior to that of similar classes in other districts. The total absence of the “doggy and butty,” or contractor system of the Staffordshire collieries, and the consequent immediate connexion of the coal-owner with his workmen, have no doubt tended to preserve this superiority, as well as to exercise a beneficial influence on the general moral character of the latter.

The distinctive characteristics of the pitmen of the north of England were formerly strongly marked. The boys followed the occupation of their fathers; and, on arriving at manhood, their marriages were almost invariably contracted with their own people.‡ The nature of the employment prevented their associating or sympathizing with other classes; and hence their habits, pursuits, amusements, dress, and personal appearance were peculiar to themselves. Much of the primitive rudeness of manner, and jealousy of strangers, are now, however, obliterated by the gradual but effective intellectual progress which has been made amongst all ranks of the population, and which has thrown its light even into the recesses of our coal-mines. Gambling, bowling, and cock-fighting are much less frequent than formerly; the “posy jacket” and its accompaniments have been superseded by the style of dress usually worn; and, though many of the circumstances tending to isolate them from other classes of society still exist, yet their influence is being gradually neutralized. This amelioration was commenced by members of the Methodist body, who opened chapels and Sunday-schools; and their efforts have been ably followed up by those of Church of England and Dissenting ministers, by the establishment of reading rooms and lending libraries, and the diffusion of cheap literature. The principal requirements seem to be a better system of education, by which the mining population may be enabled more effectually to discriminate in their choice of books; and a remedy for the evil which arises from the too early removal of children from school.

Previous to 1804, a custom of giving two or three

mating to that of the “villains” named in the Bolden Book, the mines are entirely worked by slaves and criminals

‡ About the beginning of the last century, says Mr. Dunn, “women were employed under ground, but not generally, nor in great numbers; but, about the pit heaps and staiths much of the labour was performed by them, both in cleaning the coals, and barrowing them from the depots or staiths into the keels. Their standard prices for such work was from 1d. to 1½d. per ton.” Happily no vestige of this custom remains; and when the painful and disgusting disclosures, elicited by Lord Ashley’s inquiry relative to the collieries in Scotland, &c., were made public, they were not applicable to the people employed in this district.

guineas per hewer, as binding or bounty money, at the yearly renewal of their engagements, had been adopted. In consequence of an extraordinary demand for coals in that year, and a proportionate requirement for putters and hewers, this binding money was raised to from twelve to fourteen guineas per man on the Tyne, and eighteen guineas on the Wear, besides a profusion of drink, and an increase in the rate of wages. A re-action, however, at length followed; and binding money has been long discontinued, the only gratuity being 2s. to men and 1s. to boys.

The disputes between the pitmen of the Tyne and Wear and their employers, relative to their wages, the measures of their work, and other regulations, have sometimes led to "strikes," or "sticks." From the numbers of the men, and the staple article on which they are employed, these suspensions of work have a very powerful effect on the commerce and prosperity of the district. In 1810, in consequence of the binding time being changed from October to April, the men struck, and continued out of employment for seven weeks. In 1826, another suspension of work took place; and in April, 1831, a strike occurred, which did not terminate till the middle of June. In the following year, the pitmen refused to be rebound, principally on account of the illegal size of the corves by which their work was measured; and a strike was the consequence. After various outrages, and much suffering by the men and their families, mutual concessions were made, the pitmen returned to work in the latter end of September, and their "Union" was dissolved. This strike was estimated to have occasioned a loss to the pitmen, in wages, of £80,000. In 1844, a strike was organized by delegates of the "Miners' Union," a combination extending over all the coal-fields of the kingdom, and numbering at one time 60,000 men. Its avowed object was to stop all the manufactories in Great Britain until they could secure the rate of wages which they demanded. On that occasion, the whole of the pitmen in the counties of Durham and Northumberland, amounting to 22,000 men and boys, ceased to work; and it was not till after a struggle of four months that all the collieries were again in full operation, on the masters' terms. The loss to the pitmen was stated at £300,000; and that of the coal-owners was estimated by themselves to have amounted to about £200,000. To this must be added, in order to form a just idea of the total loss to the community, the loss of wages to the numerous body of men employed about the pits and on the railways, and the loss of freight and wages to all

employed in carrying coal to distant markets, as well as the injury to all persons engaged in the manufactures, commerce, and retail trade of the whole district.

The pitmen attributed their failure, in 1844, to having aimed at too much at once, and subsequently directed their endeavours to the production of strikes at individual collieries, as at Conssett in 1849-50. Of this, and of the general and partial strikes in the county, details will be given when treating of the respective localities.

The pitmen generally reside in long rows of one-storied houses, called by themselves "pit-rows," built near the principal entrance of the mine at which they are employed. To each house is attached a small garden for vegetables, and in which some of them pay so much attention to the cultivation of flowers, that they frequently bear away prizes at floral exhibitions. In 1829, Mr. Buddle estimated the men and boys employed above and below ground on the Tyne, in round numbers, at 12,000, and those on the Wear at 9,000; which, if 5,000 be added for the collieries of the Tees and Blyth, will give a total of 26,000. The immense extension of the coal trade since that time has, of course, produced a corresponding increase in the population employed; and, by a statement published in May, 1844, there were 15,556 pitmen employed on the Tyne, 13,172 on the Wear, 4,211 on the Tees, and 1,051 at Blyth, being 33,990 in all, of which numbered 25,383 were employed below ground, and 8,607 above ground.

COASTING TRADE AND EXPORT OF COAL.—The trade in coals was at first confined to England, but was soon extended to foreign parts; and in 1599, and again in 1630, we find that the duty on coal exported beyond the sea was 5s. per chaldron. In the reign of Charles I., 20,000 seamen were employed in the coal trade alone. From 1704 to 1710, the average annual export from Newcastle was 178,143 chaldrons. During the nine years ending 1799, the average export was 476,634 chaldrons; from which it appears that the trade was nearly trebled during the century. Since 1801, a rapid increase has continued; and it will be seen that in 1849 the shipments exceed those of 1801 by 190 per cent. The following are the shipments, in tons, at the specified periods:—

Years.	FROM NEWCASTLE.		
	Coastwise.	Foreign.	Total.
1801	1,198,308	133,562	1,331,870
1811	1,678,401	47,528	1,725,929
1821	1,834,650	127,457	1,962,107
1831	2,097,617	161,247	2,258,864
1841	2,397,977	750,585	3,148,562
1849	2,143,380	834,005	2,977,385

Coals were carried from Sunderland to Whitby in 1396; but it was not till 1644 that the coal trade of that town became an object of jealousy to the hostmen of Newcastle. During the last century, the Sunderland trade increased rapidly. The number of tons shipped in the corresponding years was as follows:—

FROM SUNDERLAND.

Years.	Coastwise.	Fore'g.	Total.
1801	612,197	12,607	624,804
1811	876,996	4,583	881,579
1821	1,050,443	38,624	1,089,067
1831	—	—	1,256,396
1841	937,995	408,515	1,346,510
1849	1,771,215	447,280	2,218,495

The first shipments of coals took place from Stockton in 1822, being only 1,224 tons. No further export took place till 1826, when 10,754 tons were shipped. The following are the exports:—

FROM STOCKTON (WITH SEAHAM).

Years.	Coastwise.	Fore'gn.	Total.
1833	578,800	3,700	582,500
1841 (with Hartlepool)	1,483,618	169,345	1,652,963
1849	402,225	112,897	515,122

The following are the quantities carried coastwise in 1850:—

	Coals.	Cinders.	Total.
Newcastle	2,252,293	18,086	2,270,379
Shields	241,809	60	241,869
Sunderland	2,065,922	105	2,066,027
Stockton	482,487	2,248	484,735
Hartlepool	1,226,743	5,817	1,232,560

In 1851:—

	Coals.	Cinders.	Total.
Newcastle	2,049,846	17,266	2,067,122
Shields	214,774	55	214,829
Sunderland	1,898,801	359	1,899,160
Stockton	386,828	1,818	388,646
Hartlepool	1,229,279	8,710	1,137,989

The quantities and values of the exports in 1850 were—

Newcastle:—Coals, 1,007,716 tons; value, £365,502. Cinders, 80,779 tons; value, £46,250. Total, 1,088,495 tons; value, £411,752.

\* The probable duration of the northern coal field has frequently been discussed. Mr. Hugh Taylor, colliery agent of the Duke of Northumberland, assisted by Mr. Buddle and other eminent viewers, in 1829, made a calculation, by which 732 square miles, with an average of 12 feet workable thickness of coal is found to give 9,069,480,000 tons, which, after deducting one-third for waste and loss in small coal leaves 6,046,320,000 tons; and taking the annual vend at 3,500,000 tons, a duration of 1,727 years is given. Mr. M. Dunn, however, though allowing the basis of the above calculation to be correct, takes into account the increased consumption of the present day, which he supposes will continue to be 5 per cent. per annum additional in future, and that hence the exhaustion will take place in a little more than five centuries.

† THE RICHMOND SHILLING.—Queen Elizabeth, about the year 1599, demanded so large a sum from the town of Newcastle as arrears of an

Shields:—Coals, 192,773 tons; value, £73,573. Cinders, 12,027 tons; value, £6,767. Total, 204,800 tons; value, £80,340.

Sunderland:—Coals, 459,712 tons; value, £116,233. Cinders, 11,188 tons; value, £5,471. Culm, 209 tons; value, £37. Total, 471,109 tons; value, £121,746.

Stockton:—Coals, 70,851 tons; value, £20,429. Cinders, 10,870 tons; value, £5,723. Total, 81,721 tons; value, £26,152.

Hartlepool:—Coals, 314,012 tons; value, £88,439. Cinders, 15,888 tons; value, £8,906. Total, 329,900 tons; value, £97,345.

In 1851, the quantities and values were:—

Newcastle:—Coals, 1,001,939 tons; value, £361,174. Cinders, 90,830 tons; value, £49,122. Total, 1,092,769 tons; value, £410,296.

Shields:—Coals, 166,294 tons; value, £63,209. Cinders, 9,273 tons; value, £4,693. Total, 175,567 tons; value, £67,902.

Sunderland:—Coals, 459,995 tons; value, £115,086. Cinders, 12,422 tons; value, £6,188. Total, 472,417 tons; value, £121,274.

Stockton:—Coals, 76,232 tons; value, £21,813. Cinders, 12,576 tons; value, £6,708. Total, 88,808 tons; value, £28,581.

Hartlepool:—Coals, 317,703 tons; value, £91,170. Cinders, 32,806 tons; value, 15,441. Total, 350,509 tons; value, £106,611.

The total shipments coastwise in 1851 were—Coals, 5,776,922 tons; cinders, 25,315 tons; total, 5,802,307 tons. Exported:—Coals, 2,022,163 tons; cinders, 157,907 tons; total, 2,180,070 tons. Aggregate value of exports, £734,664.\*

The price of coals of the first quality, shipped at Newcastle and Sunderland for London, was, in June, 1801, 10s. 4d. per ton; in 1811, 13s.; in 1821, 12s. 8d.; in 1831, 12s. 4d.; in 1841, 10s. 6d.; and from 1846 to 1850, between 9s. and 10s. The prices at the Coal Exchange, London, in July of each year, was, in 1813, with a duty of 7s. 6d. per ton, † 42s.; in 1823, 33s. 4d.; in 1824, with a duty of 4s., 33s. 4d.; in 1834, 19s.; in 1835, duty repealed, 20s. 3d.; in 1845, 17s. 3d.; and in 1850, 13s. 6d. In 1832, the imports into London were, 7,258 ships, and 2,139,078 tons; in 1842, 9,691 ships, and 2,723,200 tons. In 1850, there were 12,633 ships, 3,553,304 tons brought coastwise, and 85,579 tons by canal and railway; in 1851, 11,765 ships, 3,236,542 tons coastwise, and 254,421 tons by canal, &c.; and in 1852, 12,035 ships, 3,330,428 tons coastwise, and 424,916 tons by canal, &c. The importations from January 1 to March 31, 1853, were, 3,205

ancient duty, (2d. per chaldron on coals sold to persons not franchised in the port,) that, being unable to discharge the debt, the parties agreed to charge themselves and their successors for ever with 1s. per chaldron. In 1677, King Charles II. granted to his natural son, Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond, the reversion of this duty, subject to an annuity of £500 to Sir Thomas Charges, his heirs and assigns, at a yearly reserved rent of £1 6s. 8d. This impost, which was laid exclusively on coals from the Tyne, continued in the Richmond family till the year 1799, when it was purchased by the government for £400,000. In the following year, it produced £26,889 13s; in 1810, £12,153 5s. 4d.; in 1820, £37,825 13s.; and in 1828, £36,974 12s. 3d. When it was relinquished, March 1, 1831, the whole amount of its cost, with 5 per cent. per annum interest, had been more than redeemed by the income, a surplus of £341,900 having accrued to the government.

ships, and 926,411 tons; being a decrease of 57 ships, and an increase of 1,439 tons over a similar period of the preceding year.\*

Mr. Buddle, in 1829, estimated the aggregate capital of the coal-owners of the Tyne at £1,500,000, exclusive of the craft in the river; and it was at that time presumed that the capital employed on the Wear was not less than £1,000,000. Mr. Tremenhoe, in 1850, estimated the capital engaged in the coal-trade of Durham and Northumberland at £10,000,000.†

THE IRON TRADE.

IN taking a review of the iron trade of the county of Durham, it may be safely asserted that in no other locality has this important branch of manufacture made more rapid progress during the last twelve years; and that, fostered by the extraordinary facilities of obtaining materials of the best description, at prices unknown in districts earlier in the field, it is rapidly becoming established as one of the great staples of the district, and bids fair soon to take a position only second to the coal trade itself.

But a very few years ago, the consumers of both pig and malleable iron in this district were compelled to draw their supplies from Scotland, Staffordshire, or Wales; whereas they can now command every article they require of native manufacture, and of first-rate excellence, thus saving the expense and uncertainty of bringing their supplies from distant parts of the country. But, besides this, a large export trade is established and carried on with America and the continent of Europe, in rails, bars, forgings, and castings; and, of late years, a large and rapidly increasing business has been done in plates and other iron adapted to iron ship-building, and the construction of tubular and girder bridges. This de-

\* The coals imported into London, the circuit of which was extended by an act passed in 1851 to any place within 20 miles of the General Post-office in a direct line, pay city dues to the amount of 1s. 1d. per ton. These dues amounted, from 1832 to 1852 inclusive, to £3,196,085. The proceeds are expended in street improvements, and in aid of municipal government, administration of justice at the Central Criminal Court, maintenance of prisons, magistracy, police, coroner, and other purposes, in respect of which the funds of the corporation of London are chargeable.

† The Committee of the Coal Trade of Newcastle-on-Tyne contributed to the Great Exhibition, in 1851, several instructive documents on the geology of their district and the methods adopted in working the mines. These included—1. A map of the coal field of Durham and Northumberland, on which were marked the position of each shaft, the railways connected with each, the faults and other remarkable accidents which have disturbed or removed the beds. 2. Two sections of the field, one from north to south, and the other from east

to west, showing the relative position and thickness of all the beds. 3. A synopsis affording explanatory details of the map and sections. 4. A model or relief plan of one of the principal mines in Northumberland, in which the mode of working and ventilating the mines of the district was indicated in detail. 5. Safety-lamps used in the Durham and Northumberland mines, and models of apparatus employed in raising the coal to the pit mouth and conveying it to the place of embarkation. 6. Lastly, a complete collection illustrating the coal formation, including all the varieties of coal found in this important field, the rock associated with them, and specimens of the vegetable markings, containing 36 well-marked specimens of *Ulodendron majus* and *Ulodendron minus* and other fossils extremely rare in many coal-fields.—For enumeration of fossils see section on GEOLOGY, p. 132.

scription of iron is principally made at the Consett Iron Works, belonging to the Derwent Iron Company, by whom, in addition to the before-named places, large quantities are supplied to the ship-builders on the Clyde, specimens of which obtained a prize medal at the Great Exhibition in 1851. To the facilities of obtaining iron specially manufactured for the use of this rapidly increasing branch of business, may be chiefly attributed the great progress of iron ship-building on the Tyne, where not less than nine establishments are in active and prosperous operation.

The number of furnaces erected and in operation will be seen by the following statement; and when it is borne in mind that, not more than twelve years ago, two only at Birtley were in existence, nothing further can be required to prove the rapid strides by which the trade has progressed:—

	Furnaces. In blast.	
The Consett Iron Works, belonging to the Derwent Iron Company.....	14	12
The Birtley Iron Company.....	3	2
The Weardale Iron Company, at Tow Law, near Wolsingham.....	4	2
The Witton Iron Works, belonging to Bolekew and Vaughan.....	4	4
	25	20

In addition to the above are the works of Messrs. Hawks, Crawshay, and Sons, who have extensive rolling mills and forges, but purchase the pigs they use from other parties.

The average production of the above may be estimated at 130 tons per furnace weekly, being a yearly make of upwards of 135,000 tons of pig iron.‡ Of this quantity, about 100,000 tons are converted into malleable iron, in the shape of bars, rails, plates, sheets, &c. The materials for the production of this large quantity of iron are not solely the produce of the county; as, since

to west, showing the relative position and thickness of all the beds. 3. A synopsis affording explanatory details of the map and sections. 4. A model or relief plan of one of the principal mines in Northumberland, in which the mode of working and ventilating the mines of the district was indicated in detail. 5. Safety-lamps used in the Durham and Northumberland mines, and models of apparatus employed in raising the coal to the pit mouth and conveying it to the place of embarkation. 6. Lastly, a complete collection illustrating the coal formation, including all the varieties of coal found in this important field, the rock associated with them, and specimens of the vegetable markings, containing 36 well-marked specimens of *Ulodendron majus* and *Ulodendron minus* and other fossils extremely rare in many coal-fields.—For enumeration of fossils see section on GEOLOGY, p. 132.

‡ This, if valued at 48s. per ton, will amount to £324,000. The quantity produced in England has been estimated at 2,250,000 tons, valued at £5,400,000. Of this vast quantity, about one-half is exported to the colonies or to foreign countries.—*Exhibition Catalogue.*



the discovery of the immense beds of iron stone in the Cleveland Hills, a large proportion of the stone now used is from that formation, the greater richness and cheap rate at which it can be worked enabling it to bear the cost of a considerable carriage, and to compete with the more expensively worked bands which are found in great abundance in the immediate vicinity of the works. The quantity of iron contained in this stone may be stated at from 30 to 35 per cent.

The cheapness and extreme purity of many of the beds of coal, and the absence of obnoxious substances, has been a most important feature in promoting the development of the trade. Some of these beds are found, when manufactured into coke, to contain 90 per cent. of pure carbon.

It need hardly be said that the manufacture of so large a quantity of iron affords employment to a great amount of labour, and which cannot be estimated at less than 5,000 men, including those connected with the mining operations. The wages of these, of course, vary considerably; but an average of 30s. per week would not be far from the mark, except in times of great depression.

### THE LEAD MINES.

IN the section on GEOLOGY, page 128, the stratification of the lead measures has been described. "The principal portion of the mining districts in this part of the kingdom," says Mr. Sopwith, "may be considered as extending about 20 miles from north to south, and the same distance from east to west. The square of 400 miles thus formed, and lying equally about the junction of the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and Yorkshire, comprises the manor of Alston Moor, the mountain ridge of Crossfell, and the dales of the Tees, Wear, East and West Allen, and the Derwent." Situated on the sides of the "Penine chain," or "Back-bone of England," and at a great elevation, the alternations of temperature are considerable; and the features of the country are of a decidedly moorland character.\* In the numerous valleys which

\* About 70 years ago, scarcely a regularly formed road was to be found in this district; and goods were chiefly conveyed on horses or galloways, which followed the soundest track over the moors; the leading horse had a bell attached to it, being called the hell-horse. It was not till 1824 that Lord Lowther travelled from Alston to Teesdale, by Yadmoss, in the first carriage that ever passed over that dreary and exposed fell.

† The total produce of the United Kingdom in 1847 was 83,747 tons of ore, yielding 55,703 of lead. Two years later, the production in

occur amongst the lofty elevations of these "English Appenines," the cropping or basset of the strata is very obvious, and affords peculiar facilities for geological research. The mines in Weardale have been extensively worked for a very long period by the ancestors of W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P.; and those in Teesdale are chiefly occupied, under the Duke of Cleveland, M. Hutchinson, Esq., and others, by the London Lead Company, which was chartered by Queen Elizabeth "for smelting down lead with pit coal and sea coal."

"As there is no regular publication of the lead sales," says Mr. Hunt, Keeper of Mining Records, London, "and as the ores are sold in large and small parcels, sometimes publicly, but often by private contract, there has been much difficulty in obtaining accurate information of the entire produce of the United Kingdom." Mr. Tremenhcere says that Mr. Beaumont's mines in East Allendale, West Allendale, and Weardale, in the counties of Durham and Northumberland, give employment to upwards of 2,000 men and boys, who are said to raise about one-fourth of the quantity raised in England, one-sixth of the produce of Great Britain, and one-tenth of the total quantity of lead produced in Europe, including the British Isles. The following quantities, in tons, were produced in the specified years:—

	In 1845.	In 1846.
Mr. Beaumont's mines	12,200 ore, 8,130 lead.	12,000 ore, 8,100 lead.
Teesdale mines	2,572 " 1,688 "	2,850 " 1,870 "
Weardale do.	560 " 372 "	560 " 372 "
Sharnberry	88 " 58 "	64 " 42 "
Derwent mines	1,626 " 988 "	1,470 " 997 "

In 1847, the returns were—

East and West Allendale and Weardale	13,600 ore, 9,300 lead.
Teesdale mines	3,850 " 2,538 "
Sharnberry	64 " 42 "
Derwent mines	1,674 " 1,033† "

Out of 93,046 $\frac{3}{4}$  tons of lead ore raised and sold in Great Britain during 1850, 21,010 tons were raised in the counties of Durham and Northumberland.‡

Most of the ores of lead contain a small proportion of silver, which may be obtained by cupellation; but the

Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, was stated at 29,803 tons of ore, and 20,850 of lead; in Great Britain, 80,750 tons of ore, yielding 58,701 tons of lead, being at the rate of 68 per cent.; though it is understood that, on the continent, as much as 75 or 80 per cent. is obtained.

‡ Further details relative to the lead mines, the face of the country, the characteristics of the mining population, a description of the original "BLEAK HOUSE," &c., will be given in the local history of that district.

cost of fuel, labour, and loss of lead by this method were so great, that it could only be applied economically when the lead contained at least 20 ounces of silver to the ton. By a process invented by Mr. H. L. Pattinson, of Scots House, however, lead containing only 3 ounces of silver to the ton may be cupelled with profit;\* and it appears that from 7 to 8 ounces of silver is the average quantity at present obtained from a ton.

### GLASS MANUFACTORIES.

BEDE, in his Ecclesiastical History, relates that the churches and monasteries of Monkwearmouth and Jarrow were glazed and adorned, in the seventh century, by the care of the Abbot Benedict; and this is the earliest record of the introduction of glass† into the British Isles. That it should have been generally adopted for the windows of religious edifices, was a matter of course; but it seems to have been very sparingly used in domestic architecture till a considerably later period. It has been conjectured that glass windows were not used in farm houses in England much before the reign of James I. There is scarcely a cottage in Great Britain now without it; and in this cold, damp climate, it may rather be considered a necessary of life, than as the most elegant and useful of conveniences.

Up to the 15th and 16th centuries, the manufacture of glass in Europe was confined to Venice; but the geographical discoveries and the consequent extension of commerce which then occurred, opened out this

\* "This important discovery in metallurgy, which dates back as far as 15 years, has been adopted during that period in various lead-works in England, and within the last three or four years has been introduced into France, Spain, and Prussia: it has, therefore, the sanction of experience, and its application has enabled some lead-mines to be worked to profit which must otherwise have been neglected. The method is founded on the property which bodies possess to separate from each other during crystallization, and become to a certain extent purer by its intervention. It consists in fusing the argentiferous lead in a large vessel, and when the fusion is complete, arranging the temperature to the point, so that the crystallization of pure lead commences. The crystals of pure lead are then removed as soon as they are formed, by a large iron ladle pierced with holes; and the silver is concentrated in a smaller portion of lead, becoming gradually more and more rich, until it is by successive operations brought to such a state that its further separation can be made with greatest advantage by cupellation. The objects exhibited by Mr. Pattinson to illustrate the process include—1. A drawing, representing the whole of an establishment where the work is carried on. There are here seven adjacent pots, heated by the same furnace, in which the lead is brought to contain, by degrees,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 10, 20, 40, and even 70 to 75 ounces of silver per ton. 2. A large cake of silver obtained by cupellation from the enriched lead."—*Report of the Jurors of the Great Exhibition.*

amongst other monopolies possessed by that republic, and glass-making was introduced into Bohemia, Germany, France, the Netherlands, and England. Under the protection of the Duke of Buckingham, the first plate glass was made at Lambeth, by Venetian artists, in 1673. In the year 1833, the value of the glass annually manufactured in Great Britain was estimated at £2,000,000, and the workmen employed at 50,000.

Sir Robert Mansel, Knt., vice-admiral of England, established glass-works on the north bank of the Tyne, between Onseburn and St. Lawrence, more than 200 years ago. The art was introduced by the refugee families of "Hensey, Teswick, and Tyttore," who had fled from Lorraine, and who long kept the secrets of the manufacture exclusively in their own possession. The establishment at South Shields was founded by the Cooksons in 1728. In the year ending January 5, 1833, there were, in the Durham district, including Sunderland, Ayre's Quay, Deptford, and South Shields, 18 manufactories, carried on by the firms of Addison Fenwick and Co., Walker Featherstonhaugh, William Booth and Co., John Hubbard, Charles Attwood, and Isaac Cookson, and paying duty to the amount of £133,196 4s. 1½d. In the Newcastle district, including Newcastle, Lemington, St. Peter's, Hartley Pans, Gateshead, Carr's Hill, and Bill Quay, there were 23 manufactories, carried on by the firms of Sir M. W. Ridley and Co., Robert Todd and Co., Joseph Price, Isaac Cookson and Co., Joseph Lamb and Co., Thomas Ridley and Co., William Richardson

† The origin of glass is uncertain. Its discovery is claimed for the Israelites by Josephus. Pliny says, "The report is, that the crew of a merchant ship (of Phœnicia) laden with nitre (fossil alkali), having used some pieces of it to support the kettles placed on the fires they had made on the sand, were surprised to see pieces formed of a translucent substance, or glass. This was a sufficient hint for the manufacture. "Herodotus and Theophrastus likewise confirm the fact of the use of glass having been known in the earliest periods of civilization, and of the establishment of works for its fabrication in Egypt and Phœnicia, and even in India, where rock crystal was employed in its composition. It is mentioned in the book of Job, "Hast thou with him spread out the sky, which is strong, and as a molten looking glass?" But possibly this expression may have been intended, in the original Hebrew, to refer to the metallic speculum. Sir Gardner Wilkinson gives the representation of two glass-blowers inflating a piece of molten metal by hollow tubes, taken from a painting of Beni Hassan, executed during the reign of that monarch, who lived about 3,500 years ago. The most ancient specimen in existence is a perfect and beautiful goblet, excavated by Captain Layard from among the ruins of Ninevah. From the characters engraved upon it, and the locality in which it was found, it is believed to be of a date not less recent than seven centuries before the Christian era. More recently, this enterprising traveller discovered in the ruins of one of the temples a magnifying glass.

and Co., John Carr and Co., Charles Attwood, George Sowerby, George Stevenson, and John Cookson and Co., and paying duty to the amount of £170,983 12s.\* In the latter district, 20,019 cwt. 2 qr. 20 lb. of flint glass, 30,520 cwt. of crown glass, 2,159 cwt. of broad glass, and 70,614 cwt. of bottle glass were produced in that year.

Attempts were made, in the reigns of William and Mary and of George II., to impose a duty on glass; but these had, in both instances, to be relinquished. During the reign of George III., however, no less than fourteen acts were passed, and three in the reign of George IV., not only inflicting heavy duties, but imposing a series of complicated regulations, and placing the manufacture under the constant superintendence of excise officers. The disadvantages of carrying on a business, depending peculiarly on the application of scientific principles to the various combinations of materials used, and the intensity and duration of the heat employed, under the prescribed restrictions, were extreme, and tended both to check production and prevent improvement, and to which the drawbacks allowed on exportation were not an equivalent.† In 1812, when a considerable advance in duty was imposed, the average annual quantity of glass manufactured was 413,414 cwt.; whereas the average of the three follow-

\* The total amount of duty paid in England, in that year, was £680,084 1s. 8½d.; in Scotland, £45,491 14s. 6d.; and in Ireland, £22,399 19s. 0½d.; or £747,975 15s. 3¼d. for the United Kingdom; of which it will be seen more than two-fifths was contributed by the Durham and Newcastle districts.

† The number of evasions of these vexatious regulations may be inferred from the fact that, in 1832, there were 34 prosecutions for infractions of the excise laws relating to glass; in 1833, there were 59; and in 1834, there were 66.

‡ The witnesses examined on this occasion were, Mr. Edward Graham, supervisor at Newcastle; Mr. James Thompson, supervisor at Gateshead; Mr. Isaac Cookson, Mr. William Cuthbert, Mr. Thomas Dunn, Mr. John Ridley, Mr. Thomas Ridley, Mr. Richard Shortridge, and Mr. John Cookson, Jun., as a deputation from the manufacturers of crown glass; Mr. William Booth, Mr. Joseph Price, and Mr. Richard Shortridge, as a deputation of flint glass manufacturers; Mr. Isaac Cookson, Mr. William Cuthbert, Mr. John Ridley, Mr. Thomas Ridley, Mr. William L. Jobling, Mr. Robert Todd, and Mr. Jon Coulthard, as a deputation of bottle glass manufacturers; and Mr. Isaac Cookson and Mr. William Cuthbert, as a deputation of plate glass manufacturers. In a memorial to the commissioners, from Isaac Cookson and Co., dated May 30, 1835, it is stated, "that in the year ending 5th January, 1834, the sum of £1,267 2s. 8d. had been paid, as drawback on German sheet glass, more than had been received as duty on *German sheet glass and shade glass combined.*"

§ The Palace of Industry in Hyde Park could not have been constructed without the remission of the glass duty. The articles detailed in the catalogue of the Exhibition as contributed by Messrs. Hart-

ing years, ending 1815, was only 264,931 cwt. In 1819, the first reduction took place, and further changes and reductions were made in 1825 and 1830; but these were not attended with a corresponding increase of consumption. In November, 1833, the Commissioners of Excise Inquiry visited Newcastle,‡ and continued their investigations in London until May, 1835. Their report, after an elaborate enumeration of the evils of the system, concludes by urging the expediency of a total repeal at the earliest possible period, and expressing a conviction that no tax can combine more objections, or be more at variance with all sound principles of taxation, than the duty on glass.

The excise restrictions on this manufacture were removed in 1845, since which time the quantity produced has greatly increased, and is continually receiving new applications, the value of the material for a variety of purposes having long been recognized, though its employment was rendered impossible by the excessive duties to which it was subjected. The various manufactories established in the county of Durham, connected with this useful and important branch of commerce, have therefore participated in the facilities thus afforded for extension and improvement, as was fully evinced by the articles displayed at the Great Exhibition in 1851.§

The manufacturers on the Wear, at present, are

ley and Co., are—"Patent rough plate glass of improved surface, ½th of an inch thick; 30 ounces to the square foot; for ridge and furrow roofing of conservatories, factories, and for general purposes. Larger sizes are obtainable in this rough plate than could previously be procured in glass of similar quality of less substance than a ¼ of an inch. For conservatories it is considered valuable for its diffusing the light, and requiring no shading to prevent the scorching action of the direct sun-rays, as in the employment of ordinary sheet glass. Section of ridge and furrow roof 10 feet span, glazed with the same, in square 62 by 18 inches: models, &c., illustrating the manufacture of crown and sheet glass: model of a glass-house, the 'cone' being made of glass, with model of an eight-pot furnace, &c., scale 1½ inch to a foot: melting pot, full size; specimens in the various stages of manufacture, &c.: model of a green-house on the ridge and furrow flat roofed principle; the ridges being formed of single squares without a lap joint: specimen windows of patent rolled coloured glass: specimens of stained-glass borders; various kinds of coloured glass, illustrated by a pattern in which no enamel colours are employed: specimens of various articles for horticultural and dairy purposes; glass for railway purposes, &c." Messrs. Swinburne and Co., contributed, "Silvered, naked, rough, and Venetian plates of glass: opaque plates of glass, intended as a substitute for marble in articles of furniture, &c.: perforated plates of glass for ventilation: glass domes for skylights: opaque glass table: glass pipes, with Mayo's patent joints, for conveying water and other fluids: sets of chemical apparatus for manufacturing purposes: glass trays, for dairy and domestic purposes: pressed and coloured plates of glass for church windows." Painted glass windows were also exhibited by M r. W Wailcs and Mr. J. Gibson, of Newcastle.

Kirk and Co., the Ayre's Quay Bottle Company, and near the Bridge; W. Featherstonhaugh and Co., the Wear Glass Bottle Company, Deptford; R. Fenwick and Co., the Sunderland Glass Company; Hartley and Co., the Wear Glass Works; Scott Brothers and Co., Southwick Bottle Works; N. French (flint glass); and E. Attwood and Co., the Wearmouth Crown Glass Company, Low Southwick. At South Shields are the extensive Plate Glass Works of Swinburne and Co.;\* the Bottle Works of Cookson, Cuthbert, and Co.; and the Tyne and Tees Glass Company. In Gateshead are the Glass Works of the executors of Mr. J. Price, Mr. J. Sowerby, and Mr. H. Hudson. At Carr's Hill, A. Elliott and Co. have a manufactory; and there is also one at Bill Quay, carried on by Mr. James Richards; and a bottle and flint glass house at Blaydon, belonging to Mr. A. Thatcher. There are also glass manufactories at Stockton and Seaham; and various bottle works are in course of erection in other parts of the county. At these establishments the various branches of the glass trade are carried on to an unprecedented extent; but it is unnecessary, in a general review, to enter into details relative to the excellence and beauty of the productions of each of these establishments, as they will be more fully described in future portions of this work, when noticing the districts in which they are situated.

#### ALKALI WORKS.

THE production of the various useful alkalies in the different chemical establishments in the county of Durham, now form an important branch of the commerce of the district. The origin and progress of this manufacture are described in the following interesting and ably-written article, furnished in 1841 to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, by Mr. H. L. Pattinson, a gentleman to whose genius, enterprise, and practical knowledge, the public is indebted for most important and useful discoveries in chemical processes:—

"Since the year 1816, a most important business has arisen in the neighbourhood of Newcastle—namely, the making of crystals of soda and mineral alkali by the decomposition of common salt. For such a manufacture, as well as those of glass and iron already noticed, the banks of the Tyne are, it is true, most favourably circumstanced; but the history of its establishment is curious, and affords an instance of the way in which important trades sometimes owe their origin to little more than individual energy and enterprise.

\* In consequence of the increased demand for large plate glass, Messrs. Swinburne and Co., in May, 1853, received at their works, from the manufactory of Messrs. Hawks, Crawshay, and Sons, Gateshead, a new cast iron table for their works at Shields. This table is of

"In the year 1794, Lord Dundonald, who had previously directed his attention to various chemical manufactures, represented to Mr. W. Losh, of Newcastle, the advantage, as he conceived, of a process of his own, for making alkali by the decomposition of certain refuse salts; and accordingly a company was formed, consisting of Messrs. John and William Losh, and Messrs. Surtees, bankers, under the firm of William Losh and Company, who began the trade of making alkali at Bell's Close, on the Tyne, three miles above Newcastle. The refuse salts procured were sulphate of potash from makers of oil of vitriol, and sulphate of soda from makers of marine acid, both of which were at that time to be obtained in great plenty; and Lord Dundonald's process was to decompose them by saw-dust, forming alkaline sulphurets, which by lixiviation, evaporation to dryness, and exposure to heat, with more carbonaceous matter, he expected to convert into carbonated alkali. In this, of course, he failed; but it is interesting to observe how nearly his lordship approached to success; for if, in the first part of his process, a little lime had been used, the decomposition would have been accomplished exactly as it is at present. Lord Dundonald then proposed to decompose muriate of soda by potash, obtaining thus carbonate of soda and muriate of potash, both valuable products; and this mode of obtaining soda from common salt was pursued for some time.

"At the end of little more than a year from the establishment of the works at Bell's Close, Lord Dundonald, who was not a partner, left the neighbourhood of Newcastle. At this time there was known to exist, in a colliery at Walker, three miles below Newcastle, a salt spring of very great strength and copiousness, capable, it was said, of furnishing salt enough to supply the consumption of the whole kingdom; and Lord Dundonald, previous to leaving Bell's Close, made the important suggestion to William Losh and Co. of endeavouring to obtain from government a grant of salt for the purpose of making alkali, duty free, from this spring at Walker. Accordingly, the application was made; and the company succeeded, in the year 1796, in obtaining a grant of salt to be made from this salt spring, at a duty of thirty shillings per ton. The present alkali works at Walker were soon after commenced, and the establishment at Bell's Close discontinued. Here alkali-making was carried on from potash as above-mentioned, and also for some time from oxide of lead; until about the year 1799, the price of lead became too high to admit of its continuance.

"About this period, the works at Walker became the property of Mr. John Losh, of Woodside, Cumberland, and were placed under the entire management of his brother, Mr. William Losh, who soon afterwards made many important alterations, and who may justly be considered as the father of soda making on the Tyne. But it is not suitable in this article to trace very minutely the history of soda making; and it may be sufficient to say, that at Walker the trade was carried on, gradually increasing, until the year 1816, when Mr. William Losh visited France, and brought from thence the process now followed universally, which he immediately put into operation at Walker.

"This process, for which we are entirely indebted to our intelligent neighbours the French, consists in making oil of vitriol from sulphur, and with the sulphuric acid decomposing muriate of soda, to obtain dry sulphate of soda—which salt is mixed with certain proportions of chalk and coal in powder, and the whole heated in a proper furnace, until a sort of incipient fusion takes place; after which the mass is drawn out and suffered to cool, forming an impure carbonate of soda,

large dimensions, being 220 inches long by 130 broad; thickness, 7 inches. Its weight is 26 tons, and it is believed that this is the largest table ever planed for casting glass.

called ball alkali. This ball alkali being lixiviated,—boiled down,—heated in a furnace to redness with or without carbonaceous matter,—again dissolved, and crystallized, yields the soda of commerce.

“From 1816 to 1822, alkali making was carried on only at Walker; but at the latter date, Messrs. Cookson and Company commenced the manufacture at South Shields, and were speedily followed by other enterprising individuals at various places on the Tyne.

“At present there are nine soda manufactories on the Tyne, at which upwards of 1,000 workmen are employed; and the quantity of crystallized soda made per week is upwards of 250 tons, besides at least 100 tons of alkali or soda ash, containing from 25 to 45 per cent. of soda, which is sold, in an uncrystallized state, to bleachers, soap-makers and others. To produce this quantity of alkali, there is burned into sulphuric acid per week 120 tons of sulphur; and the common salt decomposed weekly amounts to 400 tons. The price of crystallized soda was, in the early days of alkali-making, 60s. per cwt., but it is now sold at one-fifth of that sum, or 12s. per cwt.; and as society are only beginning to experience the usefulness of the article for domestic purposes, and the demand is consequently likely to increase, it is probable that this branch of manufacture on the Tyne has not yet reached its fullest extent.”

The extent to which the prediction in the last paragraph has been fulfilled will be seen from the fact, that crystallized soda can now be produced at 5s. per cwt. The present manufactories are those of H. L. Pattinson and Co., Felling; C. Allhusen and Co., Gateshead; Thomas Burnett and Sons, Dunston and Bill Quay; Cook Brothers, Bill Quay; Robert Imeary, at the same place; Gray and Crow, Friar’s Goose; the Jarrow Chemical Company, and Solomon Mease, Jarrow; Jefferson and Co., Bede Works; Thomas Bell, South Shields; and the Washington Chemical Works, on the Wear. On the north side of the Tyne are the works of Swinburne and Co., North Shields; John Cook, St. Anthony’s; Edward Ridley, St. Peter’s; the Walker Alkali Company; and John and William Allen, Wallsend. The total amount expended in apparatus in these works, in 1852, was £344,000, besides annual repairs

\* The total value of the produce of the United Kingdom, in 1852, was £1,234,580; which, after deducting the cost of 11,520 tons of sulphur at £6, 4,800 tons of nitrate of soda at £15, and 12,000 tons of manganese at £2 10s., amounting to £171,120 as the value of materials imported from other countries, leaves £1,063,460 contributed by the alkali trade to the annual income of the country. The number of men employed was 6,326, and the tonnage of shipping 373,300.

† In July, 1844, a select committee of the house of commons was appointed to inquire into the state of the commercial marine of the country, the witnesses before which stated their opinion that the depressed state of the shipping interest, then existing, had its origin in the reciprocity laws passed in 1820, and was enhanced by the competition of foreigners. On this subject, it was stated that during the year ending April 5, 1844, 1,014 British ships cleared outwards from the port of Sunderland, and 492 foreign ships. It was added also, by Mr. Joseph Straker, of North Shields, that the cost of navigating a British ship of 250 tons, on a three months’ voyage, would be, for wages £105, and for provisions £37 10s.; whilst for the same voyage in a Prussian ship of similar tonnage, the cost for wages would only be £57 18s., and for provisions £22 10s., shewing a difference of £62 2s.

to the amount of £69,500. The number of men employed was 3,067; and the tonnage of shipping engaged in the trade, 189,800. The raw materials consumed were, 7,850 tons sulphur, 33,750 tons pyrites, 57,905 tons salt, and 232,020 tons coals. The following are the quantities and values of the products during the year:—

23,100 tons alkali, at £10 .....	£231,000
42,794 tons crystal soda, at £5 .....	213,970
4,046 tons bi-carb. soda, at £15 .....	60,690
5,000 tons bleaching powder, at £10 .....	50,000
	£555,660*

### SHIPPING AND SHIP-BUILDING.

THE coal trade naturally gave an early impulse to the commercial marine of the county of Durham; and in the 14th century, the port of Tyne and the town of Hartlepool appear as contributaries of ships and men to the royal fleet engaged in the wars with France. There were 400 ships employed in the coal trade of Newcastle in 1615. In 1703, there were 600 ships, of the average burden of 80 chaldrons, manned by 4,500 seamen. In 1800, the number of ships was 632, containing 140,055 tons, and manned by 7,054 seamen. The rising importance of Sunderland also tended to increase the number of ships belonging to the county. In 1821, the Tyne possessed 822 ships, carrying 178,047 tons and 8,346 men; and Sunderland had 557 ships, carrying 81,808 tons and 3,717 men. The progress of the shipping trade, of which copious details will be given in the accounts of SUNDERLAND, SHIELDS, STOCKTON, and HARTLEPOOL, has since continued; notwithstanding occasional interruptions and alleged legislative discouragements,† to extend itself both in numbers and tonnage.

on the voyage. Mr. R. Anderson, of South Shields, shewed that while freights from America had fallen from £2 16s. 3d. in 1817 to £1 12s. 2d. in 1843, the wages at the former period were £2 13s. 9d. per month, and at the latter £2 17s. 6d.; and that though the freight of coals per ton to London had fallen from 9s. 11½d. in 1817 to 6s. 2d. in 1843, yet the wages per voyage were £3 4s. 9d. at the former, and £3 7s. 6d. at the latter period. Complaint was made by Mr. Joseph Somes, of London, of the existing facilities for effecting mortgages on ships, in consequence of which greater numbers were built than were requisite for the commerce of the period; and he put in a statement shewing that, in the nine years ending January 5, 1844, 352 ships, containing 58,731 tons, had been wholly mortgaged, and 173 ships, containing 32,831 tons, partly mortgaged, in the port of Newcastle. In the same period, there had been 360 ships, containing 66,364 tons, wholly mortgaged, and 116 ships, containing 24,228 tons, partly mortgaged, at Sunderland. The building of ships of a very inferior description at Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was also stated to be highly injurious to the British ship-owner; and the formation of joint stock shipping companies, it was proved, had been productive of the most disastrous results.

The increase of the latter has been greatly facilitated by the improvements in the harbours of the county, and by the formation of the extensive docks at Sunderland, Hartlepool, &c.\* According to the latest authority (1853), the number of ships and their tonnage were as follow:—

	Ships.	Tonnage.	Steam vessels.	Tonnage.
Sunderland	992	212,914	34	603
Shields	792	183,328	76	1,577
Newcastle	848	161,906	109	3,653
Stockton	177	31,057	29	638
Hartlepool	112	22,925	1	25

Ship-building, on the Tyne, the Tees, and the Wear, has, of late years, increased in a ratio unknown in former times. A description of the ship-building establishments now in operation will form an important feature in the account of the trade on the respective rivers. It may be sufficient, in this place, to state that, at the conclusion of the war, in 1814, there were 24 builders on the Wear, by whom 31 ships were built, containing 6,693 tons; on the Tyne, 21 builders, who built 25 ships, containing 5,989 tons; and on the Tees, 1 builder, who built 4 ships, containing 510 tons.† The number of vessels built at Sunderland, in 1852, was 142, containing 56,654 tons, or an average of 398½ tons. The ships built in the county of Durham were formerly destined principally for the coal trade; but vessels of the largest size, adapted for the commerce of all parts of the world, and of the most splendid build, are now frequently launched here, and registered at Lloyd's as first class.‡

The competition by railway in the carriage of coal to London, and the necessity of securing some more economical and expeditious mode of transportation by sea, have recently suggested the idea of adapting steam-vessels for that purpose, by which a steady and certain supply of coals, a lower range of prices with less fluctuation, and less injury to the coal from exposure and breakage, are anticipated as the results. The first steam-collier, the *John Bowes*, was launched from Messrs. Palmer's yard at Jarrow, on the 30th June, 1852; and others are in progress. The *Lady Barriedale*, an iron steam-collier, between March 11 and

\* In the year ending January 5, 1851, the customs duties on goods charged with duty at first landing from importing ships at Sunderland, amounted to £16,113 9s. 5d.; on goods warehoused, whether imported directly from foreign parts, or removed under bond from other warehousing ports, £68,061 3s. 1d.; total, £83,174 12s. 6d. At Shields, the sums under the above heads, were, respectively, £2,122 18s. 7d., and £75,109 2s.; total £77,232 0s. 7d. At Stockton, £3,600 11s. 10d., and £79,505 17s. 6d.; total £83,106 9s. 4d.—and at Hartlepool, £396 18s. 2d., and £5,568 13s. 9d.; total £5,965 11s. 11d.

April 26, 1853, performed nine voyages between Sunderland and Lowstoft, and two to London. There are nine iron ship-building yards on the Tyne; and similar establishments have been commenced at Sunderland.

Besides the above staple branches of manufacture and commerce, the county of Durham possesses many other industrial resources, which will receive a due share of attention in their proper places. A general notice, however, will appropriately conclude the present section.

Messrs. R. S. Newall and Co., the celebrated submarine telegraph cable manufacturers, have extensive works at Gateshead and at Sunderland. Here were manufactured the cables which connected the electric telegraph from Dover to Calais in August, 1850; and England with Belgium in May, 1853. Some idea of the extent of these works may be formed from the fact, that no less than 450 miles length of submarine telegraph cables were produced by the enterprising proprietors during the winter of 1852-3.

The extensive soap manufactory of Messrs. Allhusen and Co., of Gateshead, and various important chemical works, besides those for the manufacture of alkalis already noticed, are in active operation. There are also anchor, cable, windlass, and paint manufactories; engine and boiler builders; foundries for iron and brass; edge tool manufacturers, nail workers, saw mills, paper mills, canvas works, earthenware works, pipe makers, &c., in various parts of the county. Worsted, woollen, and flax mills, and stuff and carpet manufactories, are carried on at Durham, Barnard Castle, Darlington, Shildon, Wolsingham, and other places. In the year ending October 10, 1850, there were, in the county of Durham, 90 brewers, 2,062 victuallers, 315 persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, and 45 do. not to be drunk on the premises. Of the victuallers, 412, and 33 of the persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, brewed their own beer; and there were 157,664 bushels of malt consumed by brewers, 79,877 by victuallers, and 8,295 by licensed retailers.

† Even at that time, Sunderland stood highest of any port in the kingdom both for the number of ships built and their tonnage. The Tyne was the second, and Liverpool the third. The total number built in Great Britain was 278 ships, containing 51,511 tons.

‡ It appears that Sunderland vessels have accomplished some of the quickest voyages that have been made to Australia. The *Chalmers*, built by Mr. J. Laing, effected the voyage in 111 days; and the *Vimiera*, from the same gentlemen's yard, was only 86 days in her passage from London to Port Phillip.

## DURHAM WARD.

**T**he city of Durham and its dependencies were formerly divided between the wards of Chester, Easington, and Darlington; but under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, passed in the 6th Geo. IV. c. 43, the city was constituted the centre of a new ward, called Durham Ward, and by enactment having attached to it the surrounding district. The provisions of the Act came into operation on the 13th July, 1829, at which time were also made a few alterations in the dispositions of the other wards into which the county is divided.

Durham Ward is situated in the southern half of the great coal field which extends from the Tees to the Coquet, and is environed by the wards of Darlington, Stockton, Easington, and Chester; it is intersected by various windings of the river Wear and its tributary streams; the banks of the river are ornamented with abundance of wood, the district generally is highly fertile, and the coal mines are numerous and productive. The parishes, &c., included in Durham Ward, with the divisions to which they formerly belonged, are

St. Mary-le-Bow Parish, or North Bailey.

St. Mary-le-Less Parish, or South Bailey.

College and Episcopal Palace, extra parochial.

St. Nicholas Parish, (formerly in the Northern Division of Easington Ward.)

St. Giles' Parish (formerly in the Southern Division of Easington Ward.)

St. Oswald Parish, with Elvet Borough and Barony, and its dependent townships (formerly in the Middle Division of Chester Ward).

Chapelry of St. Margaret's.

*These parishes and chapelry belong the city and its dependencies, which, with the following, constitute the whole of Durham Ward.*

Bishop Middleham Parish, (formerly in the North-eastern Division of Stockton Ward.)

Brancepeth Parish, (formerly in the North-western Division of Darlington Ward).

Esh Chapelry, and

Witton Gilbert Parish, including Kibblesworth, (formerly in the West Division of Chester ward).

Pittington Parish.

Sherburn Hospital, extra parochial, and

Whitwell House, extra parochial, (formerly in the Southern Division of Easington Ward.)

Durham Ward has also belonging to it the following townships:—Plasworth, in Chester-le-Street parish; Moorsley and Moorhouse, in Houghton-le-Spring parish; Cassop, Coxhoe, and Quarrington, in Kelloe parish; and Ferryhill and Hett, in Merrington parish. These townships will be found noticed in the accounts of the respective parishes to which they belong.

## THE CITY OF DURHAM.

**S**INCE the time that Henry VIII, as "supreme head of the church," deprived the see of Durham of a large portion of its revenues and many of its privileges, the appearance of the city has undergone but little change. Now, as of old, the traveller in approaching this city, is struck with the grandeur of its public buildings. The cathedral and castle crown a lofty eminence; the remains of the city walls and the picturesque prospect of the hanging gardens and luxuriant plantations, have procured for it the distinguished appellation of the "English Zion." In 1626 the learned and facetious Hegge,\* in his *Legend of St. Cuthbert*, says, "this reverend and aged abbey is seated in the heart of the city, advanced upon the shoulders of an high hill, and encompassed againe with the higher hills, that he that hath seene the situation of this citty, hath seene the map of Zion, and may save a journey to Jerusalem. Shee is girded almost round with the renowned river Weer, in which, as in a glasse of crystall she might once have beheld the beauty, but now the ruine of her walls."

The city of Durham has been associated with many events of great historical importance, and previous to

entering upon a description of the objects of antiquity and its modern institutions, we proceed to give a brief detail of

### THE ANNALS OF THE CITY.

The earliest accounts which have been handed down to us do not place the existence of the city of Durham previous to the year 995; and the records of the first establishment of this ancient and interesting city are in accordance with the spirit of that early period. It was to its site that the monks were directed to proceed with the remains of holy St. Cuthbert, when driven from the sanctuary of their peaceful cloister by the Danish invaders; and the tradition which records the circumstances connected with these events, are thus detailed:—On the return from Ripon, the procession halted at Wredelau, supposed to be the lofty eminence of Wardonlaw, about five miles distant from the eastern coast, and commanding a prospect of the fertile and luxuriant vale of the Wear. Here, according to the monkish historian, the ark which contained the remains of the saint became immoveable; and it was not until after three days had been spent in constant

\* Robert Hegge, the author of the *Golden Legend of St. Cuthbert*, was the Son of Stephen Hegge, notary public in Durham, and Anne, daughter to Robert Swyft, L.L.D., spiritual chancellor of the diocese, prebendary of the first stall in the cathedral of Durham, and rector of Sedgely for upwards of forty years. Robert Hegge was born in the city of Durham in the year 1599, and gave early indications of the extraordinary talents which he afterwards displayed. At the age of fifteen he was admitted a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and was there considered as quite a prodigy from his acquirements and natural talents, surpassing all others of his age in mathematics, history, antiquities, and a perfect acquaintance with the holy Scriptures. The career of Hegge was unfortunately, however, as brief as it was brilliant, and the few works which he has bequeathed to posterity, only serve to give an assurance of what he might have done had he been permitted to live the ordinary number of years allotted to man.

He died on the 11th of June, 1629, having scarcely attained the age of thirty, greatly regretted by all who were acquainted with his high attainments. Amongst his literary productions are a treatise of dials and dialing, four or five sermons, and some poetical effusions; but his principal work, and that which has established his fame with posterity, is "The Legend of St. Cuthbert, with the Antiquities of the Church of Durham." This quaint and interesting history was written, according to Wood, in the year 1626; and J. B. Taylor, F.S.A., published an edition of the work in 1816, in which is preserved the quaint orthography and other peculiarities of style, which render the *Golden Legend of St. Cuthbert* so interesting and valuable. The research displayed by Hegge on all subjects connected with early ecclesiastical history, and with the origin of the city of Durham, has placed his work amongst the most important documents as a book of reference.



prayer and a solemn fast, that the wishes of St. Cuthbert were communicated in a vision to the monk Eadmer. To this favoured servant of the church the saint intimated his pleasure that their course should be directed to Dunholme,\* where his church should for the future be securely and firmly established.†

At this period the sloping sides of the eminence on which the cathedral and part of the city now stand, were entirely covered with shaggy wood, the summit alone affording a limited extent of level surface. On this spot the holy reliques were for a time deposited, beneath a tabernacle formed of boughs. They were afterwards removed to an edifice distinguished as the White Church, where they rested during the three years in which Bishop Aldune was erecting a cathedral. The various miracles which had attended the translation of St. Cuthbert's remains to Durham, were calculated to awaken the wonder and enthusiasm of all ranks; and as at that period religion and the church claimed paramount interest above all earthly considerations, it may readily be supposed that the utmost zeal and energy were manifested upon this occasion. The gifts and oblations of the wealthy flowed in from every quarter, and those who had not money to give proffered personal labour, all being eager to participate in the glory of assisting to erect the sacred edifice; prompted by such powerful motives, all worked with untiring energy. After clearing away the wood, habitations were allotted to the workmen near the spot, selected for the abode of the religious, and many afterwards preferred permanently remaining at a place hallowed as they considered with peculiar privileges from heaven. In a short period the larger church or cathedral was completed, and "into this new Basilica St. Cuthbert's restless body in the three hundred and ninth yeare after his first buriall, was with all funeral pompe enshrin'd."‡

Here, in all the privileges which a monastic life afforded, the career of the recluses passed in undis-

turbed tranquility for nearly fifty years. In the year 1010, Simeon records an assault of the city from their troublesome neighbours, the Scots, under Duncan. This intrusion, however, was successfully resisted, and the heads of several of the leaders were exposed on poles in the market place.

When the Norman conqueror ascended the throne of England, a powerful confederacy was formed at Durham to resist his authority. Fortifications for defending the city were erected; frequent sallies were made against the invaders, but being disappointed in the assistance which they had expected to receive from the Danish king Sevenoe, the confederates were at length compelled to flee. William and his host entered the city, and conceded to the inhabitants many valuable privileges.

Notwithstanding this, the inhabitants continued to regard their Norman masters with secret dislike and distrust, and took every opportunity of resisting their authority. To enforce obedience, in 1069, William sent Robert Cumyn, whom he had created Earl of Northumberland, with a band of 700 veteran Normans; these troops entered the city, and the usual cruelties and excesses were committed, the inhabitants being plundered of their goods, and treated with the greatest insolence by the soldiery. Many of the citizens had determined to fly from the place, on the approach of Cumyn, but were prevented by a heavy fall of snow. Rendered desperate by the wanton cruelties and aggressions of the Norman horde, several futile conspiracies were formed by the inhabitants, which being discovered, only served still further to increase the weight of the Norman yoke. Several of the landholders were proscribed and put to death by command of Cumyn; roused by these continued cruelties, the peasantry armed themselves and surrounded the city. The Normans entertaining too mean an opinion of their opponents to consider any great vigilance necessary, spent their time in drunken revelry; they were, there-

\* Derived from the Saxon *dun*, a hill, and *holme*, a river. Out of this the Latins formed *Dunelmum*, which (the Normans calling *Dur-esse*) was afterwards corrupted into *Durham*.—*Camden*.

† Tradition adds that the bishop and his host were still ignorant of the precise spot designed for the future residence, and that it was accidentally discovered to them by a person meeting a woman in quest of her lost cow, who informed her that she would find it in *Dunholme*. The astonished monks rejoiced at the propitious sound, and followed their guide, who fortunately led them to a country "flowing with milk and honey." In reference to this circumstance, and emblematic of the rich meads and valleys on the river Wear, the effigies of the woman and the bountiful cow, on the west corner tower of the east transept of the cathedral, are said to have been erected. This legend, however, is not mentioned in the early writers, and rests on the sculpture, which may have given rise to it. "It does not appear from

Simeon's narrative," says Surtees, "that any doubt was entertained as to the designated spot. Of the situation of Dunholme, already perhaps known by that name, and tenanted at least by agricultural occupants, the monks of Chester could scarce be entirely ignorant; and if we strip off the veil of miraculous fiction in which the ecclesiastical writers involve every fact of church history, we may probably find in the apparent strength and security of the place, the real motives of preference."

‡ The legend of St. Cuthbert adds—"Now among the monks that attended St. Cuthbert to Dunholme, I find one Rigulfus that had lived 210 yeares; an history to be rank't under the same common place with the wand'ring Jewe; a poore monument to be remembered by: sith he gives noe account to posterity how he spent soe many yeares: for where meerey long age is the commendation of a man, I may well graunt he had a long beeing, not a long life."

fore, by no means in a position to resist the armed force which at dawn of day broke open the gates of the city: an indiscriminate slaughter took place, the streets were filled with blood and the bodies of the slain. After a brave defence, the house in which the commander lodged was burnt to the ground; the earl himself was amongst the slain, and but one man escaped, covered with wounds.

On the intelligence of the death of the Earl of Northumberland and the destruction of his troops reaching William, a fresh force was straightway despatched to Durham, to avenge the fate of those who had perished. According to Simeon, the party proceeded no further than Northallerton, being deterred by a dense fog which enveloped them. The accounts which they related to each other of the signal marks of heaven's vengeance which had overtaken the former violators of the holy patrimony, so completely awakened their superstitious fears, that as soon as the fog dispersed the army retraced their march to York. The spells which St. Cuthbert hurled through the misty air were not, however, sufficiently potent to unnerve the arm of the Norman tyrant; he marched northward, ravaging the country on all sides, that throughout the district between York and Durham not a house was left standing, neither monasteries nor churches were spared, the whole country being reduced by fire and sword. As soon as the approach of William was known in Durham, the bishop convened a chapter of the clergy, and the result of their deliberations was the removal of the body of St. Cuthbert to Lindisfarne. On the tyrant's approach to Durham, he found the town evacuated; and as soon as the troops retired, the inhabitants came from their hiding places. On the return of the monks from Lindisfarne, they found that the treasures, which in the precipitancy of flight were left at Durham, had been plundered and profaned; and the massy crucifix given by Earl Tosti was thrown from the high altar, broken, and robbed of its gold and jewels. This sacrilege, however, is said to have been contrary to the pleasure of the king, and the offenders, on the authority of Simeon, were ordered to be delivered up to the ecclesiastics. Soon after the devastation committed by William and his followers in this expedition, a dreadful famine ensued; the people were reduced to the necessity of eating the flesh of horses, dogs, and cats, and even human carcases, and the mortality was unequalled in the annals of Britain. Such were the effects of the progress of the Normans throughout England, that for nine years the land in this portion of the kingdom remained untilled, and was infested with

robbers and beasts of prey. The remnant of the inhabitants who had escaped the sword, died in the fields, overwhelmed with want and misery.

On his return from an expedition against Malcolm, king of Scotland, in 1072, William halted at the city, ordered a fortress or castle to be built, as well to keep the inhabitants in awe, as to serve as a defence against their northern enemies; and at the same period, the king appointed Walcher to the bishopric of the city. During his visit on this occasion, the conqueror, says Simeon, desired to see the body of St. Cuthbert, vowing, at the same time, that if he had been deceived in the relations he had heard of the incorruptibility of the saint's remains, and if the body was not found in the state represented to him, he would put to death all those of superior rank throughout the city who had presumed to impose on him. These menaces terrified all who heard him; but the king, determined to satisfy his curiosity, immediately ordered the officers of the church to open the sepulchre. Whilst he stood by, however, he found himself smitten on a sudden with a burning fever, which so distracted him that he rushed out of the church, leaving untasted a sumptuous banquet which the ecclesiastics had prepared for him, and instantly mounted his horse, and fled from the city with such haste that he never abated the speed of his courser till he had crossed the Tees. This supposed preternatural interference is said to have overawed the people, and to have contributed largely to the veneration paid to the saint's shrine.

During the administration of Walcher, much discontent prevailed, and in a revolt amongst the people, the bishop was slain. Shortly after his death, an attempt was made by the people to surprise the castle, and though they were in possession of the city for four days, they were at last obliged to disperse. After avenging the death of Bishop Walcher, and punishing the inhabitants for this fresh outbreak, William bestowed great gifts upon the city, and to this king the keep of the castle owes its origin. The crucifix of Tosti was restored, enriched again with many precious gems, and other valuable and costly gifts were made to the church. At this period the city of Durham advanced in size and population in the same proportion as the patrimony of the church increased in wealth.

On the accession of William Rufus to the crown, Durham was again the scene of insurrectionary movements. William de Carilepho, who was bishop at the time, refused to acknowledge the authority of the king. An army was despatched to Durham, which laid siege to the city, and soon reduced the place. The bishop

fled to Normandy, the crown took possession of the temporalities of the see, and John de Tailbois and Emesius de Burone were made governors of the castle and palatinate; the bishop was not restored until 1091, but after his re-instatement he granted the manor of Elvet to the convent in the order of a borough, "where the monks should have 40 merchants' houses or tradesmen's shops, distinct and separate from the bishop's borough of Durham, that they might trade there freed from duties payable to the bishop and his successors." The building of the present cathedral was commenced by the ambitious but talented bishop, William de Carilepho.

After the death of Carilepho, and previous to the appointment of his successor, Durham sustained considerable damage by fire. Flambar, who was appointed to the vacant see in 1099, completed the building of the cathedral; he also established a line of communication between the church\* and the castle, added a moat to the defences of the fortress, and effected many other improvements.

In April, 1139, Durham had the honour of being selected as the scene for a meeting of congress, when a treaty of peace was agreed between England and Scotland. The Empress Matilda, her son Henry, and many of the Scottish barons and nobles were present on the occasion.

Whilst Durham was held by Cumyn the intruder, scenes of the utmost cruelty were daily enacted by his soldiers, and the utmost dread and detestation were felt by the inhabitants towards this merciless band of marauders. The suburbs of Elvet and Framwellgate were reduced to ashes, and the cruelties to which the prisoners were exposed, were of the most sickening and revolting character; tortures of every kind were unsparingly inflicted, and imprisonment, chains, and famine completed the catalogue of evils to which the devoted citizens were exposed. The very name of Durham at last became a source of terror; and this place, formerly consecrated to religious observances, was now regarded as a sort of pandemonium.

During the reign of Richard I., the borough of Elvet was restored by Bishop Pudsey. This prelate also built Elvet bridge, and completed the city wall along the banks of the river, of which some remains may still be witnessed. This fortification extended from the North Gate of the Bailey to the North Gate on the south. Pudsey having incurred the displeasure

of the king, was several times deprived of the custody of the place; and on the death of this celebrated prelate, the castle was taken possession of for the crown by Hugh Bardoff. The keys of the city, however, remained suspended above the shrine of St. Cuthbert, and on one of Bardoff's soldiers, Ralph de Grimesbi, attempting to remove them, he was compelled to desist by the iron miraculously becoming hot whilst in his hands; he reverently returned the keys to the holy sepulchre, but his sacrilegious act was speedily punished with madness and death.

In 1213, King John of ignoble memory, visited Durham; and Henry III., during the episcopacy of Bishop Farnham, honoured the city with a brief residence on his excursion to the north.

In 1255, whilst Walter de Kirkham was bishop, Henry III. again visited the city.

Shortly after the demise of Bishop de Insula, in 1283, the Archbishop of York visited Durham for the purpose of asserting his spiritual superiority. His claims, however, were set at nought, and he was debarred admission into the cathedral. Incensed at this contumacy, the refractory clergy were threatened with excommunication; and on his attempting to pronounce the condemnatory sentence in the church of St. Nicholas, an attack was made upon his lordship, by the inhabitants. After receiving many insults, the archbishop effected his escape by the road leading to Keyper.

On his return from triumphing over the Scots, at Falkirk, Edward I. halted at Durham; and in commemoration of his success, forgave the prior and convent the sum of £1012:9:11 $\frac{1}{4}$ , their arrears in subsidies. He also held a council with his nobles, and gave away the estates of several Scots who had opposed him. Intelligence having been received that the Scots were again in arms, Edward returned to Scotland with his army to give them battle, after which he celebrated the festival of Christmas at Tynemouth.

The good offices of Edward were exercised at Durham, in 1300, by effecting a reconciliation between the powerful and haughty Bishop Beck and his convent.

On the 3d March, 1310, Bishop Beck died at Eltham Hall, Kent, and was the first prelate of Durham who was buried within the walls of the cathedral.

The next event of importance which occurred, was an attack made upon the suburbs of Durham by the Scots, under Bruce, in 1313. Three years afterwards,

\* The subterranean passages under this church, as in other abbeys, are manie; but what use those substructions under ground should have in the maker's intent, whether to conceal their treasure in time

of invasion, or for worse purposes, I cannot determine. By those caverns it is certain, that the abby and the castle shake hands under ground.—*Hegge.*

another incursion was made by the Scots, and on this occasion the seal of the prior of Beaufaire was destroyed.

The walls of the city, in 1323, underwent some needful repairs, the prodigal and rapacious Bishop Beaumont, having received a severe admonition from Edward II., on account of the ruinous state into which this important defence of the city had been suffered to fall.

Durham was shortly afterwards again made the scene of a royal visit, Edward III. resting there with his army previous to and after his campaign in Stanhope Park. The cathedral was examined by the king and nobles; after resting two days in the city, the party proceeded to York, where the army was disbanded. A circumstance which denotes the loyalty and good faith of the inhabitants of Durham, is recounted by an old historian, as occurring at this period: when the army marched forward in quest of the Scots, their baggage and wagons were left in a wood at midnight, these being discovered by the citizens, were carefully removed and placed within their barns for security.

Previous to the battle of Hallidown Hill, Edward III. was again at Durham; and on the installation of the learned and excellent Bishop Bury, the King and Queen of England; Baliol, King of Scotland, and several nobles belonging to both kingdoms, were present, and entertained with magnificent hospitality; two archbishops, seven bishops, and five earls, are enumerated amongst the guests on this memorable occasion.

The celebrated battle of the Red Hills, or as it is commonly called, the battle of Neville's Cross, was fought on the 17th October, 1346.

Ten years after the battle of Neville's Cross, Edward III. re-visited Durham, and collected troops in the neighbourhood to reinforce his army, preparatory to an expedition to Scotland. His first step was to besiege Berwick, which was speedily reduced.

On March 24th, 1399, there was a general muster on Gilesgate Moor, of all the men capable of bearing arms within the county.

\* Right trusty and well-beloved. We greet you heartily well, letting you witt, that blessed be the Lord God we have been right merry in our pilgrimage, considering three causes: one is, how that the church of the province of York and diocess of Durham be as nobill in doing of divine service, in multitude of ministers, as in sumptuous and glorious building, as any in our realme. And also how our Lord has radicate in the people his faith, and his law, and that they be as catholicke people as ever we came among, and all good and holy, that we dare say the first commandment may be verified right well in them, Diligent Dominum Deum ipsorum in totis animis suis, & tota mete sua—They love the Lord their God with all their soul, and with all their mind. Also they have done unto us all good

Two peers and two knights, accused of conspiring against Henry IV., were executed at Durham, in 1404.

The plague raged at Durham in the autumn of 1416, and continued for five years, during which period this pestilence proved fatal to many thousands in the city and neighbourhood. On its first outbreak, Bishop Langley adjourned the sessions, by proclamation, dated September 3d, 1416, from Thursday before the feast of St. Matthew, till Monday, after the circumcision (January).

On the return of the Scottish King, James I., to his kingdom after his liberation and marriage with the Lady Jane, daughter of the Earl of Somerset, the city of Durham became the scene of great festivities on this occasion. The hostages were received at Durham, a truce for seven years between the two kingdoms was agreed upon, and certain laws were established for the better government of the borders. James I. and his youthful bride, and several of the Scottish nobility, left Durham at the end of March, 1424, having sojourned in the city for a considerable time.

During the episcopacy of Bishop Neville, delegates from England and Scotland met several times at Durham, for the purpose of adjusting the differences then existing between the two kingdoms.

The unfortunate Henry VI. made a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Cuthbert, in 1448; and it would appear from a letter addressed by his Majesty to M. John Somerset, that he experienced no little satisfaction at witnessing the magnificence of the buildings and the noble manner in which the services of the church were attended to in the cathedral of this city.\*

In 1463, during the War of the Roses, Lord Montague, brother to the celebrated king maker, Warwick, was at Durham with his army previous to the battle of Hedgeley Moor. About this time, Bishop Fox repaired Elvet Bridge, and granted an indulgence to all persons contributing money or personal labour.

The Princess Margaret of England, the affianced bride of James IV. of Scotland, was entertained with

hearty reverence and worship, as ever wee had, with all great humanity and meekness, with all celestial, blessed, and honourable speech and blessing as it can be thought and imagined; and all good and better than we had ever in our life, even as they had been caelitus inspirati—heavenly inspired. Wherefore wee dare well say, it may be verified in them the holy saying of the prince of the apostles St. Peter—Qui timent Dominum & regem honorificant eum debita reverentia—who fear the Lord and honour the king with all due reverence. Wherefore the blessing that God gave to Abraham, Isack, and Jacob descend upon them all &c. Wryten in our city of Lincoln in caastino St. Lucae Evangelistae 1448—on the day after St. Luke the Evangelist, 1448.—*Davies*.

great magnificence at Durham, by Bishop Fox, July 23, 1503. The progress to Scotland by this noble lady, from whose marriage resulted the union of England and Scotland, is described at great length and with much minuteness, by the chroniclers of the time. The Princess Margaret rested three days at Durham, "wher sche was well cheryscht, and hyr costs borne by the said bishop; who on the xxiiiij<sup>th</sup> day held holle hall, and dowble dynmer, and dowble soupper to all commers worthy for to be ther."

On the 9th September, 1513, the Earl of Surrey visited Durham on his route to meet the Scottish army. He heard mass in the cathedral, and borrowed St. Cuthbert's banner to carry with him to the field of battle. A large troop was raised in the bishopric, commanded by Sir William Bulmer. On the earl's return from the victory of Flodden Field, many of the Scottish standards were deposited at the shrine of St. Cuthbert.

No event of importance is recorded as occurring at Durham after the battle of Flodden Field until the dissolution of the monasteries, throughout England, by Henry VIII.; and on the 31st December, 1539, the prior, Hugh Whitehead, surrendered the ecclesiastical establishment of Durham to the king.

On the 12th May, 1541, Henry VIII., by letters patent, as supreme head of the church, established the cathedral church of Durham, in accordance with the reformed faith.

The Bishop of Durham raised a considerable force to act against Scotland, on the 2d May, 1545, consisting of 260 archers, 4 spearmen, and 494 billmen.

Jan. 30, 1545, James Pilkington, the first protestant bishop of Durham, granted a charter of incorporation to the inhabitants of Durham and Framwellgate, appointing Christopher Severties the first alderman, and William Watson, William Wright, Robert Anderson, Christopher Mayor, Thomas Kinghton, Hugh Whitfield, Edward Hudspeth, Peter Pattinson, William Harper, Gilbert Nixon, Edward Rennelley, and John Anderson, the first assistant burgesses.

During the rebellion of the Earls of Westmoreland and Northumberland, in 1569, the insurgents entered

Durham, and celebrated mass in the cathedral. After the suppression of the rebellion, forty-four persons who had taken part in the revolt, were executed at Durham.

August 7, 1578, Thomas Rowland was pressed to death on the Palace Green.

In 1587 there was a scarcity of grain in Durham. Wheat was sold at 16s. 4d. the bushel; rye, 13s. 4d.; and oats, 5s. 9d. The following year, wheat fell to 3s. 4d. a bushel, and oats, 2s.

On the 12th Aug., 1588, the Earl of Huntingdon, president of the north, ordered a general muster of the fenceable men of the bishopric of Durham, between the ages of 16 and 60; and nearly 50,000 men assembled on Spenny Moor, on the occasion.

The plague which raged in the northern counties with great violence, broke out in Durham in 1589, and was not subdued until 1597. The poor inhabitants of the city were lodged in huts in the fields, and traces of the arrangement of these miserable abodes were seen on Elvet Moor, previous to recent enclosures. Bishop Matthew fled to Stockton, to avoid the infection. The causes of this destructive pestilence is thus accounted for by King, in one of his sermons at York:—"Remember that the spring was very unkind,\* by means of the abundance of rains; our July hath been like to a February, our June even as an April; so that the air must needs be corrupted. God amend it in his mercy, and stay this plague of waters."

Edward Duke, Richard Holyday, John Hogge, and Richard Hill, seminary priests, were executed near Durham, in 1591. A singular circumstance is thus recorded as having taken place at this execution: Mr. Robert Maise, of Hardwick, and his young bride,† were present, and their minds were so impressed by the courage and constancy of the sufferers, that they became catholics, in which persuasion their descendants have ever since remained.

On the 8th Aug. 1592, the following persons were executed at Durham for being Egyptians, that is, gypsies—Simson, Arrington, Fetherston, Fenwicke, and Lancaster. The sufferers were probably some of the border *fauxs*, and not gypsies by descent, though unfortunately for themselves they were brought under a

\* This simple but expressive term is still much used in the agricultural districts of Durham and Northumberland, as applicable to the weather and the seasons—an unkind spring, an unkind harvest, when such have been unfavourable—when otherwise, a kind spring, a kind harvest, &c.

† Grace, only daughter of Henry Smith, Esq., and niece of John Heath of Kepyer, Esq. Mr. Smith, who was a zealous protestant, was so much hurt on the conversion of his daughter (whom in his will he calls "his graceless Grace") that he left a large portion of his

property to public charities in the city of Durham, and £20 a-year to his daughter, by £5 a quarter, on condition "she come to the cathedral church to sermon in due time," or else to lose that quarter. The condition was quite enough to prevent any honourable mind from occasional conformity. On a wider scale, the fear of being thought to seek the path to worldly honour or privilege has, I believe, contributed to keep many an honourable catholic within the pale of his ancient church. Add the religious feelings of the younger convert, and how an enthusiastic might envy Grace her Sundays.—*Surtees*.

law, 5th Elizabeth, which enacted, that "every person associating in any companie or fellowship of vagabonds called, or calling themselves Egyptians, and who shall continue and remain in the same, either at one time or at several times by the space of one month, shall therefore suffer pains of death."

John Boast was executed for treason at Durham, July 29, 1593; and for the like offence, John Ingram suffered at Gateshead, and George Swalwell at Darlington.\*

Aug. 26, 1597, Anthony Arrowsmith, arraigned for murder, refused to plead, and was pressed to death in the Market Place.

Further executions for treason took place in Durham, in 1600. On the 9th Aug., Thomas Pallison, a seminary priest; John Norton, of Skinningham, gentleman; and Mr. John Talbot, a Yorkshire gentleman, suffered death: the charge on which the last named gentleman suffered was of harbouring Pallison.

Toby Matthews, Bishop of Durham, granted a charter of incorporation to the burgesses and inhabitants of Durham and Framwellgate, on the 21st Sept., 1602. The first mayor appointed was Hugh Wright.

Durham was visited on various occasions by James I.; and on April 13, 1603, his majesty rested there on his progress to take possession of his English dominions. James was received by the city magistrates, and afterwards entertained in the castle by Bishop Toby Matthew, who attended him "with a hundred gentlemen in tawny livery coats." His majesty was pleased to signalise his visit by granting a warrant for the liberation of all prisoners confined in the gaol.

It is recorded in the corporation books, that Matthew Pattison, the son of a burghess, presented to the city, in 1606, a long silver seal, which continues to be used.

On the 10th Jan., 1615, a meeting of the gentry took place at the Quarter Sessions, to consult on obtaining knights and burgesses to sit in parliament for the county and city. During the same year, letters were received from the king, commanding a muster of all persons capable of bearing arms, between the ages of sixteen and sixty. The number from the city and suburbs were 560; and the whole number which appeared on Spenny Moor, amounted to 8,320. The year 1615 is also important in the annals of the city, for in addition to what is already related, it appears

that the pedigrees of a number of the county families were registered, on the visitation to the county of Richard St. George, Norroy King of Arms, and Henry St. George, Blewmanle.

April 18, 1517, Durham was again selected as a resting place by James I., when he re-visited Scotland. The royal cortege entered the city in state on the Easter-eve. The mayor, Geo. Walton, Esq., attended by the aldermen, received the king on horseback, at Elvet Bridge. A loyal speech was made by the mayor, who surrendered to his majesty the staff and mace, and in the name of the city presented a silver gilt bowl, with a cover. The procession then entered the city, and proceeded to the cathedral. On the Monday following, being Easter Monday, the king witnessed a horse race at Woodham Moor; and on the succeeding day resumed his progress northward. Shincliffe Bridge was nearly rebuilt; the middle arch was finished about the 1st. July, and the whole work was completed before the end of summer. Thomas Emerson, of the Black Fryers, in London, Esq., sometime a steward to the Neville's, built, in the course of the present year, the cross in the Market Place, of hewn stone; and on the south side placed his own arms, and on the centre of each arch and betwixt every pillar, he carved the Neville arms.

A bill was introduced into parliament to obtain knights for the shire, and burgesses for the several boroughs within the county of Durham, in consequence of a petition agreed to on the 26th Oct., 1620, by the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the city.

The ill-fated Charles I. arrived at Durham on June 1, 1633, and was met by Sir William Belasyse, high sheriff, and the gentlemen of the county. His majesty proceeded to the abbey church, a canopy of state being borne over him by eight prebendaries. After service, and a speech from Dean Hunt, he proceeded to the castle. The next day, Sunday, his majesty heard a sermon from the bishop at the abbey, none being admitted on the occasion but his nobles, the clergy, and choir. After service, the king dined at the Deanery, and afterwards attended evening prayers. During Charles' stay in the city, he held court at the castle, and exercised upon various persons the ancient royal prerogative of touching for the *kings' evil*. During this visit, his Majesty was attended by the Duke of

\* The sufferers were seminary priests, and were objects of suspicion rather perhaps for their political than their religious tenets. Yet it would not be difficult to swell the catalogue of victims to protestant persecution. If the Roman *auto-de-fés* far exceeds ours in number, let it be remembered that religion had the longer reign and the darker

period; that her melancholy triumphs are spent over a long and dark series of ages. The reigns, however, of Elizabeth and James afford a very respectable quantity of catholic martyrdom. Of late years, it must be allowed, that we have made a very sparing use of our advantages.—*Surtrees*.

Lennox, the Earls of Newcastle, Suffolk, Cumberland, Pembroke,\* Northumberland, Wharton, Lord Grey of Chillingham, Dr. Laud Bishop of London, Dr. White Bishop of Ely, and the Marquis of Hamilton and Lord Bothwell of Scotland. The bishop expended £1,500 a-day in entertaining his majesty and retinue.

At the assizes before Judge Berkeley, Aug. 6, 1638, the singular spectacle was presented of trial by waging battle being offered and accepted, for deciding the right to lands at Thiekley, betwixt Ralph Claxton, demandant, and Richard Lilburne, tenant. The demandant appeared at ten o'clock in the forenoon by his attorney, and brought in his champion, George Cheerey, in full array with his stave and sand bag, who threw down his gauntlet on the floor of the court, with five small pieces of coin in it. The tenant then introduced his champion, William Peverell, armed in the same manner, who also threw down his gage. The judge, after examining the champions, ordered them into the custody of his two bailiffs of the court, till eight next morning, when they were ordered to put in pledges to appear at the court of pleas, on the 15th Sept. next. The case was again deferred to Dec. 22, and the king desired the judges of the northern circuit to hold conference and consider how the cause might be tried some other way. The result of the conference was, that the judges Bramston, Davenport, Denham, Hutton, Jones, and Crooke over-ruled the objection by Justice Berkeley that the champions were hired, the exception being too late after battle waged and sureties given, and that in fact Lilburne was entitled to his trial by battle, if he persisted. Means were found, notwithstanding, to defer the trial by battle from year to year, by finding some error in the records, till at length it was ordered that a bill should be brought in to abolish this mode of decision.

April 30, 1639. The king (Charles I.) came to Durham, from Raby Castle, and was entertained in the castle by Bishop Morton for several days, previous to his march against the Scotch covenanters.

Aug. 30, 1640. The Scots entered Durham after the defeat of the royal army at Stella-Haugh and the occupation of Newcastle; in reference to which Rush-

worth says, "As for the city of Durham, it became a most depopulated place; not one shop for four days after the fight open, not one house in ten that had either man, woman, or child in it; not one bit of bread to be got for money, for the king's army had eat and drank all in their march into Yorkshire. The country people durst not come to market, which made that city in a sad condition for want of food."

Aug. 22, 1642. Sir Robert Heath, Knt., held the last assize at Durham under the royal commission. After that all legal process within the bishopric was discontinued, and no sheriff was appointed till 1646.

Dec., 1643. The Earl of Newcastle withdrew his forces from Northumberland, and the bishopric and the county was again occupied by the Scots.

Nov., 1644. A great sickness began, which raged nearly the whole year. Eighty-one persons were buried from St. Nicholas' parish between 29th June and 30th September, and twenty-seven others are recorded to have been buried at Shaw Wood from 2d September to 7th October, 1645.

Feb. 3, 1646. King Charles came to Durham, attended by the Scottish commissioners. It seems there was some fear of a rescue, for the Scots write to the Earl of Manchester, "The king came this day from Newcastle to Durham, where he arrived about two o'clock in the afternoon, and the reason we take no long journies is to avoid such inconveniences as might possibly befall us in travelling late in the evening." Thursday, Feb. 4. "Our gracious King Charles laid at Christopher Dobson's house, in Bishop Auckland."

Durham castle was sold in 1649, to the parliament by Thomas Andrews, Lord Mayor of London, for £1,267:0:10d.

Oliver Cromwell entered Durham July 14, 1650; and after the battle of Dunbar a great number of Scottish prisoners were brought to the city; they were confined in the cathedral, and defaced many of the finest tombs.

In 1651, Durham borough and Framwellgate were sold by the parliamentary commissioners to the corporation of Durham, for £200.

In consequence of its palatinate privileges, the

\* During King Charles' abode at the castle, Dickey Pearson, the bishop's fool, and the last individual it is presumed who was entertained in that capacity, seeing the Earl of Pembroke richly and fantastically dressed, accosted him very brotherly, "I am the bishop of Durham's fool, whose fool are you?" This mistake was probably a wilful one, as the men of fashion of that day were attired in a style of gorgeous richness, which is strikingly contrasted by the simple plainness of the gentleman's dress of the present age, and an amusing

incident *à propos* to this recently occurred. When the Lord Mayor of London paid a visit of inspection to the Chinese Junk, at Blackwall, his lordship was suffered to pass unnoticed by the mandarin and other subjects of the Celestial Empire, whilst every mark of the most devoted homage and respect was paid to the servants of his lordship, the gorgeous liveries of these lacquies being taken by the Chinese, as indications of the elevated rank and position of the wearers.

county of Durham previous to the year 1652, had not sent knights or burgesses to parliament; but during Cromwell's three parliaments, representatives were elected, and in the two latter, Anthony Smith, alderman, represented the city of Durham.

In consequence of petitions from the city and counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Newcastle, Oliver Cromwell, on the 15th May, 1657, signed a writ of privy seal for founding a university at Durham; the project, however, was not carried into execution; it was opposed by the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the brief career of the Lord Protector probably prevented a revival of the subject at that time.

The inhabitants of the city evinced great loyalty in celebrating the restoration, in 1660, of Charles II. The 29th of May, or royal oak day, as it is popularly termed, is still very generally observed in the city and throughout the county. During the present year, the bishopric and county palatine and the dean and chapter were restored.

Bishop Cosin, in 1664, caused the guildhall to be rebuilt; and the courts of justice, the exchequer, and court of chancery to be thoroughly repaired.

From 1648 to 1672 many tradesmen throughout England issued their own tokens, in small brass or copper, for the convenience of change. In Durham, sixteen persons had issues of this kind.

The last heraldic visitation of the county of Durham, by Sir William Dugdale, Norroy King of Arms, was held in Aug. and Sept., 1666, when sixty-two families entered their pedigrees.

Alice Armstrong, wife of Christopher Armstrong of Shotton, labourer, tried in July, 1668, for bewitching to death an ox belonging to Barbara Thompson.

Disputes having arisen between the dean and chapter of Durham and the burgesses of Newcastle, relative to the right of the dean and chapter to erect a ballast quay at Jarrow Slake, without the sanction of the Newcastle Corporation, an order was issued in consequence, in 1669, by Charles II., that the case should be heard at the exchequer bar; and after six hours' evidence, a decision was given against the dean and chapter.

In 1673 an act was passed to empower the city and county of Durham to elect representatives in parliament; two burgesses to represent the city, and two knights the county.

The popular and benevolent Bishop Crewe, after his translation to the see of Durham, made, in June 1675, a triumphant entry into the city, and visited the whole

diocese the following year. After remaining in retirement during the reign of William and Mary, Bishop Crewe was restored to favour on the accession of Queen Anne; and on re-entering his diocese, he was received by the gentry and clergy of the county in procession; the horse alone in this imposing cavalcade, numbering at least five thousand. Bishop Crewe was the first person in England summoned to attend parliament both as baron and bishop.

The first election for the city of Durham took place, March 27, 1678; the candidates were Sir Ralph Cole, of Brancepeth Castle; John Parkhouse, of Catesby, Northampton; William Tempest of Old Durham; John Turner, of Kirk Leatham; and John Christian, Esqrs. The two former were elected; the total number of voters on the occasion was 1,521.

Dean Sudbury converted the Frater-house or Monk's-hall, into an elegant library for the dean and chapter, about the year 1680. This valuable collection contains amongst other rare curiosities, two copies of Magna Charta, one dated Nov. 12, 1216, the second Feb. 11, 1224; a manuscript copy of the Bible, in 4 vols., folio, 600 years old; and Bede's 5 books of history, of the same date. Many Roman inscriptions, found in Durham and Northumberland are also deposited here.

The quaint and learned Thoresby, thus speaks of a visit to the "English Zion," in his diary, under the date Sept. 14, 1681—"went to see the abbey, viewed the exceedingly rich copes and robes; was troubled to see so much superstition remaining in protestant churches; tapers, basins, and richly embroidered I. H. S. upon the high altar; with the picture of God the Father, like an old man; the Son as a young man, richly embroidered upon their copes."

The first time that men and women-servants presented themselves to be hired in Durham market, took place on the 6th May, 1682.—In April 26 and 27, Durham was completely inundated, the river Wear overflowing its banks; and the following year, from a similar cause, the judges of assize, Jones and Strut, were compelled to enter the city by Gilesgate.

The charter of the city of Durham was surrendered to Bishop Crewe, Aug. 25, 1684, by the mayor, and a majority of the aldermen and privy council. On the 7th March, of the following year, the bishop granted a new charter, but the surrender made the previous year being deemed invalid, the old charter was again acted on.

The Bishop of Durham refused permission for the



interment in the church, of John Richardson, maltman and tanner, in Framwellgate, who died on the 28th Sept. 1684, whilst under the ban of excommunication; he was, in consequence, buried in his own garden, in Caterhouse, near the city.

In 1685, Jeffreys sat as one of the justices of assize at Durham.—St. Mary-le-Bow church was opened this year for divine service.

A liberal disposition to encourage the English amusement of horse-racing in the city occurred at Durham during the January quarter sessions of 1690; for “the justices resolved to give their wages towards procuring a plate or plates, to be run for upon Durham Moor; and Mr. Mayor, chairman of the quarter sessions, was desired to communicate the same resolution to the Bishop of Durham.” Signed, George Moreland, and nine others.

Gilbert Spearman of Durham, gentleman, was tried at the assizes, Aug. 10, 1693, for drinking the following Jacobite toast, “Here’s King James, his prosperitie; here’s the confusion of King William.”

The dean and chapter of Durham continued to entertain their right to erect a quay or wharf at Jarrow Slake or Westoe, and in 1694 the matter again came before the exchequer court, in which the mayor and burgesses of Newcastle were plaintiffs. In June, 1697, a verdict was given in favour of the Newcastle corporation, and the court granted a perpetual injunction to restrain the defendants from erecting any quay or wharf in the above places. The dean and chapter appealed to the House of Lords against this decision, March 7, 1699; the appeal, however, was unsuccessful.

On the 23d April, 1699, being St. George’s day, there fell, during a hail storm in and about Durham, hail of the unusual size of about five inches in diameter.

Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham and his lady, came from Auckland Palace to Durham, on the 9th Aug., 1700, and were met by a large company of gentlemen and tradesmen. The streets and windows were filled with people, and all the trades’ banners were displayed on the occasion.

During the rebellion of 1715, several persons in Durham exhibited their adherence to the Jacobite cause; and on Aug. 17, Henry James of Ingleton, yeoman, was tried at Durham assizes for having publicly said, “The king is neither protestant nor churchman, and I will prove it; and he never did good since he came into England, and I hope in a short time to be quit of him.” He was found guilty, and sentenced to

stand in the pillory at Wolsingham for one hour in open market, to be imprisoned for one year, and to be fined 100 marks.

The “Flying Post” of June 14, 1722, records the appearance at a review, of the Bishop of Durham on horseback, in the king’s train, dressed “in a lay habit of purple, with jack boots, and his hat cocked, and a black wig tied behind him like a military officer.”

Durham races were first run on Smyddy Haughs, May 24, 1733, where they have since continued to be held with but little interruption.

During the winters of 1739-40, the severity of the weather was so great, that the ice on the river Wear was sufficiently strong to permit carriages with oxen and horses to daily travel upon it. A tame fox was also hunted upon the river, after which three tar-barrels were burned below Framwellgate Bridge.

June 14, 1740, a riot took place in the city, and several persons were wounded. The disturbance was caused by the refusal of the farmers to take 8s. per boll for wheat, whereupon the people seized the corn, and blows ensued. The average price of wheat during this year was £2:10:8d. per quarter.

The raising of the standard of rebellion in Scotland, in the famous ’45, afforded occasion to the loyal inhabitants of Durham to testify their attachment and devotion to the House of Hanover. Meetings of the clergy and gentry of the county were held in Durham Castle, an association was formed for providing men and horses for the public service; every member subscribed one month’s pay for each man and horse he sent, at the rate of 3s. 6d. per day. Subscriptions of money and arms were also received; and all papists, reputed papists, and non-jurors, were ordered to send to Durham Castle all their horses, mares, and geldings, exceeding the value of £5 each, on pain of being proceeded against according to law. They were likewise required to remain within five miles of their own habitations. The volunteers raised by the above means mustered on Framwellgate Moor, but were discharged in December, on the horse militia of the county being raised.

His royal highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived at Durham on the evening of the 27th Jan., 1746. He was received by the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, at the head of Elvet, and was welcomed to the city in a short speech, delivered by the recorder. The procession then entered the city, preceded by bands of music, and amidst the acclamations of the people. The city was tastefully illuminated on the occasion.

The duke proceeded to Scotland next day, to meet the army of Charles Edward.

An act of parliament was passed in 1759 for rendering the river Wear navigable up to Durham, but the commissioners never qualified to put it in force. A plan had been proposed in 1720; and in 1796, Mr. Robert Dodd, and afterwards Mr. Whitworth, surveyed the river with a view of joining the Tyne and Wear, by a cut through the vale of Team to the Wear, near Picketree, and thence to the city of Durham.

In Jan. 1763, the river Wear was frozen, and persons passed to and fro upon the ice from Chester-le-Street to Durham.

Crossgate Moor, containing 200 acres, was divided in 1769, the dean and chapter reserving sixpence an acre and the minerals; in 1772, Elvet Moor, 400 acres, was divided under the same reserved rent; in 1801, Framwellgate and Brasside Moors, and Witton Gilbert Common, 2,100 acres, were divided. The Bishop Barrington, had one-sixteenth of the soil allotted and all the minerals; this venerable prelate appropriated one-third of his whole allotment to the founding of schools within the county of Durham. In 1817, Gilesgate Moor, 270 acres, was divided; the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry had one-sixteenth allotted, as lord and lady of the manor, together with the minerals.

Many of the houses were illuminated, and the bells of the city rang, on April 18, 1770, in consequence of the liberation of Mr. Wilkes, of political notoriety.

The river Wear, at Durham, Nov. 17, 1771, was eight feet ten inches higher than ever known before. The bridge belonging to the dean and chapter and four arches of Elvet Bridge were carried away. One of the Abbey mills, and two houses, at the end of Framwellgate Bridge, with all the furniture, were entirely swept away. Many other houses were greatly damaged, but fortunately there was no loss of human life, though cattle of various kinds were drowned.

An outer tower of the eastle wall, near the great gate, fell suddenly during the night of Sept. 2, 1778.

A new charter was granted to the city in 1780, by Bishop Egerton. And in the course of the same year, the old market cross was removed, and the piazza erected before St. Nicholas' Church.

Claypath Gate was removed in 1791.

The Infirmary of Durham was erected in the year 1792, on a plot of ground in Allergate, given by Thos. Wilkinson, Esq. It was opened for the reception of patients, Sept. 7, 1793.

A violent thunder and hail storm occurred in the city on May the 11, 1794, the lightning doing considerable damage; the electric fluid entered the apartments of Lowther Rutter, Esq., and the adjoining house of Mrs. Smith; it melted the bell wires, tore the wainseot and paper in several of the rooms, and set fire to two gowns that were hanging on a chair. Fortunately, however, no injury was sustained by the inmates of either of the houses.

An armed association was formed in Durham, in 1798. About five hundred of the inhabitants enrolled themselves, from whom a very efficient corps of three hundred men was selected, Ralph John Fenwick, Esq., lieutenant-colonel, commandant. The colours were presented by Lady Milbanke, on Oct. 10. A corps of cavalry was soon afterwards raised, under the command of Henry Methold, Esq. Both corps remained embodied till May, 1802. The Durham Armed Association was again called out on the commencement of the war, Nov. 6, 1803. In consequence of ill health, Col. Fenwick resigned his command in 1806, when a handsome piece of plate was presented to him by the corps. Edward Shipperdson, Esq., succeeded to the command; and the corps remained embodied till March 24, 1813, when they had their last parade, and extended their services to the local militia. On the 19th April, 1813, a valuable piece of plate was presented to Colonel Shipperdson, by the officers and privates of his corps.

The cotton manufactory near St. Oswald's church, belonging to Messrs Salvin, took fire on the 7th Jan., 1804, and notwithstanding the exertions of the volunteers and many of the inhabitants, with the aid of the fire engines, the whole premises were reduced to a heap of ruins in the course of a few hours.

In the month of July, 1804, it having been agreed at the Durham Quarter Sessions to double the width of the passage of Elvet Bridge, the work was commenced this month, and the last arch was closed Aug. 4, 1805. The workmen, in taking down part of the southernmost pillar, found amongst the masonry a noble of the reign of Edward VI.

A new Methodist chapel was opened in Durham Nov. 13, 1808, for public worship. The Rev. Jabez Bunting preached on the occasion to a crowded audience. On the 24th Dec., the clock which graces the tower of Durham Cathedral first began to chime the quarter hours. It is the workmanship of the late ingenious John Bolton, and is put in motion by a clock which is erected upon the ground floor of the cathedral, at a distance of above three hundred feet.

July 31, 1809, the foundation stone of the new gaol and county courts was laid.—His majesty George III. having entered into the fiftieth year of his reign, on the 25th Oct., the jubilee was observed by the inhabitants of Durham, by various acts of benevolence. Besides a large sum appropriated by the dean and chapter for the liberation of prisoners confined for small debts, a general collection, amounting to £120, was made and distributed to more than one thousand poor families. Thomas Wilkinson of Oswald House, Esq., presented to a great number of poor old persons 2s. 6d. each; and upwards of five hundred charity children, also participated in the general festivity.

The foundation stone of a Freemason's Lodge, on the east side of Old Elvet, was laid on the 25th Oct., 1810.

The freemen of Durham, on the 15th June, 1812, perambulated the boundaries of the city in consequence of several encroachments having been made; the boundaries had not been perambulated since the enclosure of the adjacent moors. The procession set out from the Town Hall; and included the grassmen on horseback, attended by the banners of the various trades, the city waits (music), drums, beadle, &c.

The new building in Claypath, for the Blue Coat School and for Sunday Schools, was opened this year.

The city of Durham was brilliantly illuminated on the 13th April, 1814, on account of the intelligence of the surrender of the city of Paris to the Allies. The signal for commencing the illumination was given by the bells of the cathedral, and the other churches, beginning a merry peal at eight o'clock in the evening, and in a short time afterwards, the entire city and suburbs were apparently in a blaze. The Town Hall and fountain in the college were tastefully decorated with coloured lamps, &c.; and the rich transparencies and ingenious devices which were exhibited at the principal houses, displayed an uncommon degree of taste. The effigy of Bonaparte, mounted on an old horse, was carried through the streets, and eventually committed to the flames in the Market Place.

The first number of the *Durham Advertiser* appeared on the 10th September, and was printed and published by Francis Humble & Co.

The first spring assizes held in the city of Durham, were opened by commission by Jonathan Raine, Esq., on the 22nd March, 1819. On the 3d August the prisoners were removed into the new gaol, previous to the midsummer assizes.

The first number of the *Durham Chronicle* was

published in the city of Durham, on the 1st Jan., 1820, by Mr. John Ambrose Williams.

During this year, the great northern gateway, used as the old county gaol, was taken down; and the register office, in the Palace Green, was built by subscription on the site of the old county courts.

The coronation of George IV., July 19, 1821, was celebrated in the city of Durham by the ringing of bells and various rejoicings. Lord Stewart, now the Marquis of Londonderry, presented an ox for distribution amongst the people; it was roasted whole at the head of Old Elvet, and after being cut up, was, with a quantity of bread, indiscriminately given to the mob. A quantity of ale was also given away on the occasion.

A violent storm of wind and rain commenced on the 2nd Feb., 1822, and did not abate until the following day. Considerable damage was sustained by many persons in the city of Durham from the effects of the tempest. The chimneys of the house of Miss Wharton, North Bailey, were blown down, and two maid servants narrowly escaped with their lives, as the chimneys fell through the ceiling a few inches only from the side of a bed in the room where one of them a moment previous had been sitting. In Claypath, a nail manufacturer was at work and another man sitting beside him, both at a yard's distance from the gable end of the house, which was blown down, but luckily falling outwards, they escaped unhurt. The banks of the Wear were overflowed, and in some parts it rose twelve feet above its ordinary height.

His royal highness the Duke of Sussex visited the city of Durham on the 30th Aug. As grand master of the freemasons of England, the duke was received with all befitting honours. A masonic provincial grand lodge was held, and a splendid procession of the brethren took place, during which his royal highness was hailed by the populace with the utmost enthusiasm and respect. He afterwards dined with the masons at their hall, and proceeded the following day to Sunderland, by the river Wear, accompanied by Mr. Lambton (the late Lord Durham) in that gentleman's barge.

The county and city of Durham were visited on the 11th Jan., 1823, by a dreadful snow storm, accompanied by a dense fog, which continued for about six weeks. The roads in every direction were entirely bloc'ed up, and from Sunday, Feb. 2, until the following Sunday, neither the mail, nor any of the other coaches, reached the city, either from the north or the south. The London mail arrived at Darlington regularly, but required great efforts to reach Rusheyford, from whence

the mail bags were forwarded on horseback. On Sunday, Feb. 9, the mail from the south reached the city of Durham, drawn by six horses; and during the same day the mail northwards, which had been detained in the city for a week, reached Newcastle with difficulty. This storm was more severe than the memorable one of 1814.

William Van Mildert, D.D., entered the city of Durham on the 21st July, 1826, and was installed in the cathedral, the ceremony of installation as Bishop of Durham, having previously been performed in London on the 23d April.

On the 17th May, 1827, the tomb of St. Cuthbert, after the lapse of nearly three hundred years, was again opened, and the remains of the patron saint of Durham were found to have partaken of the common lot. There were present the Rev. W. N. Darnell, B.D.; the Rev. W. S. Gilly, M.A.; the Rev. J. Raine, M.A.; and several other persons.

The city of Durham new Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, was opened on the 31st May, with an imposing ceremony. High mass was performed by the Rev. Dr. Smith, Bishop of Bolino, and vicar apostolic of the northern district, assisted by the Rev. R. Gillow of Ushaw College, the Rev. Thomas Gillow of North Shields, and others. The sermon was preached by the Rev. James Wheeler. About four hundred persons were present, and the collection, in aid of the building, amounted to above £49, which, by private contributions, reached to upwards of £90 before the close of the day.

The Bishop of Durham held his first visitations and confirmations in the various towns of his diocese, in the months of July and August, commencing with his visitation at the city of Durham on the 3d of the former month.

On the 20th July, the freedom of Berwick-upon-Tweed was presented to the lord bishop, then on his first tour through his diocese, by the unanimous vote of the burgesses in guild assembled of that ancient border town.

The Duke of Wellington was entertained at Durham Castle by the bishop, during the visit of his grace to the northern counties in the month of October. The veteran hero was received at Durham as elsewhere, with the greatest enthusiasm and respect, the nobility and gentry of the county, and an immense concourse of the people crowding to the city to behold the famous

conqueror at Waterloo. His grace partook of a splendid banquet at the castle, and before leaving the county, visited some of the most important collieries in the district.

On the evening of Feb. 18, 1828, the city was the scene of much gaiety and feasting, the bachelors of Durham and its vicinity giving a ball and supper to the ladies of the city. The whole affair was conducted on the most magnificent style, the room presenting a galaxy of youth, beauty, rank and fashion, that a stranger viewing the *coup d'œil* which the room afforded, would be ready to consider that the scene before him was a proof that the city of Durham might justly lay claim to a seventh attribute,\* in the beauty and grace of its belles.

The ancient custom of singing the *Te Deum*, on the steeple of the cathedral of Durham, in commemoration of the battle of Neville's Cross, was revived on the 29th May. At the close of divine service, the choristers ascended the tower, and performed the three anthems formerly sung on the occasion.

A large living toad was found in the middle of the wall, in removing, in July, the old battlements of Framwellgate Bridge. The bridge was built by Bishop Flambard, in 1120, but when the part containing the living animal was built does not appear to be known.

A remarkable escape from death occurred in the cathedral, June 16, 1829, which is narrated to all visitors of the sacred edifice; a young man named William Taylor, apprentice to Mr. John Forsyth, slater, having been sent to assist in making certain repairs in the roof of the cathedral, fell from the height of seventy-eight feet, upon the flags in the chapel of the Nine Altars, and wonderful to relate, received only a trifling injury.

The ceremony of proclaiming his late majesty, William IV., at Durham, July 5, 1830, took place under the centre of the piazza in the Market Place. The proclamation was read by T. Griffith, Esq., the under sheriff; and there were present the mayor and aldermen, in their robes, with the different trades' banners, halberdiers, trumpeters, &c.; also, the Bishop of Bristol, the Rev. W. S. Gilly, the Rev. C. Thorp, prebendaries of Durham, and a great concourse of citizens and inhabitants. The procession proceeded to the high side of the market, afterwards to the head of Old Elvet, where the proclamation was repeated.

The tomb in the Galilee of Durham Cathedral in

\* Wood and water, law and divinity, old maids and mustard,

have long been ascribed by the vulgar as the attributes of the city.

which such of the bones of the learned and venerable Bede as were in the possession of the monks of Durham, and buried at the time of the Reformation, was opened on the 27th May, 1831. There were present at the time, the Revds. W. S. Gilly, M.A.; T. Gisborne, M.A.; James Raine, M.A., and several workmen. After a cast had been made of the skull, the bones were deposited in a strong oak box, covered with lead, and carefully re-interred.

A meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the county, was held on the 31st October, in front of the court house in the city of Durham, to deliberate on the rejection of Earl Grey's bill for parliamentary reform. The meeting was unusually large, there being nearly ten thousand persons present on the occasion.

On the 4th July, 1832, the royal assent was given, by commission, to the Durham University Bill.

During the month of September, a portion of the clergy of Northumberland and diocese of Durham, memorialized the Lord Bishop of Durham, and also his majesty, on a reform of the church. The memorial to their diocesan was signed by thirty-seven, and that to his majesty by thirty-three clergymen; and it is said to be the first instance known of a movement of a similar nature emanating from the clergy.

A violent storm of thunder, lightning, and hail was experienced in the city of Durham, on the 15th May, 1833. The flashes of lightning were almost incessant, and the hailstones exceedingly large, breaking several windows of the cathedral, as well as the windows of many private houses.

The University of Durham was opened on the 28th October.

On the 27th May, 1834, a meeting of influential gentlemen was held in the city of Durham, J. R. Fenwick, Esq., M.P., in the chair, when it was resolved to establish a literary society, to be called, "The Surtees Society," in honour of the late Robert Surtees of Mainsforth, Esq.

A grand regatta took place at Durham on the 18th June. The boats formed a gay procession from the Prebend's Bridge to Old Durham. Crowds of people were attracted to witness the scene, and in the evening a brilliant exhibition of fireworks took place near the Banks Mill. These aquatic *fetes* have since become annual, with varied and additional attractions.

A dreadful boiler explosion took place on the 30th July, 1835, in the extensive worsted and carpet manufactory of Messrs. Henderson, Back Lane, near Framwellgate Bridge, Durham. There were between 170

and 180 persons employed on the premises at the time, nine of whom were killed by the accident.

The bells of the cathedral were rung in honour of Sir Charles Wetherell's arrival in the city, on the 2nd September, as temporal chancellor. On the following day, long before the appointed hour for opening the court of chancery, a considerable crowd assembled on the Palace Green to obtain a sight of the chancellor. The court was completely filled, and "his honour" was engaged just two hours in hearing the causes that came before him.

The first election of town councillors under the corporation reform act, excited considerable interest in the city of Durham, though there was little or no canvassing for municipal honours; and on the 1st Jan., 1836, Thomas Greenwell, Esq., was elected mayor.

The last Count Palatine Bishop of Durham, William Van Mildert, died on the 21st Feb., and his remains were interred in a vault prepared in the nave of the cathedral. The palatinate jurisdiction of the bishop of Durham was transferred to the crown by act of parliament, passed May 16, entitled, "An Act for separating the Palatinate Jurisdiction of the County of Durham from the Bishoprick of Durham." By this act it was provided that the Bishop of Durham elect, or the Bishop of Durham for the time being, should take and hold the said bishopric subject to and under any provisions which might be made by parliament, with respect to the said bishopric, within the space of three years.

On the 29th April, the furniture, consisting of a few antique chairs and tables, belonging to the old corporation of the city of Durham, was sold by public auction in the Market Place, and realised the sum of £2:3:9d.

The Right Rev. Dr. Maltby, Bishop of Durham, was introduced at the king's levee, held on the 29th June, and did homage on his appointment to the see of Durham. The installation of the right reverend prelate took place on the 19th July, in the cathedral of Durham, the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley acting as proxy, in the absence of the bishop. On the 23d Aug., his lordship entered the city of Durham, and after receiving a congratulatory address from the corporation, repaired to the cathedral, and was enthroned in the presence of a crowded congregation.

At a convocation, holden on the 8th June, 1837, the royal charter granted to the university of Durham was formally received. The charter incorporates the

university by the title of "The Warden, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Durham." After the charter had been read and received, and a grace passed for the adoption of a university seal, several graces were offered for conferring the degree of bachelor of arts on students who had completed the full number of terms, and passed the requisite number of examinations.

The proclamation of her Majesty, with the usual ceremonies, took place on the 24th June, in the city of Durham.

A general election took place in the month of July, and the representation of the city was contested by the Hon. A. Trevor, W. C. Harland, Esq., and T. C. Granger, Esq.; the two former were declared duly elected.

The university seal was affixed to a diploma, on the 17th Feb., 1838, at a convocation of the Durham University, conferring the honorary degree of doctor of civil laws upon the right honourable Earl Grey.

Durham castle was in danger of suffering from fire on the morning of March 21, flames being discovered issuing from the north end of the building. A timely alarm was given, and by the aid of two fire-engines, the devouring element was overcome before it reached beyond the apartments of Mr. Watson, a B.A. of Cambridge, then a student at Durham. The fire originated from Mr. Watson leaving a lighted candle burning in his chamber, on retiring to rest; he had a narrow escape for his life, and lost property to the value of £150. The venerable castle was again threatened with destruction from a similar cause, on March, 19, 1840. At an early hour in the morning the students were roused by a cry of fire. On examination it was found that two large beams, connected with the students' apartments and the kitchen, were on fire. The fire, however, was soon overcome by the prompt application of two engines, though not before considerable damage had been done to the furniture and several valuable books.

The coronation of her Majesty, June 28, was observed in the city of Durham by the liberality of several of the inhabitants providing for the poor a quantity of beef, bread, groceries and ale. The bells of the churches rang numerous merry peals throughout the day; boat races took place on the Wear, and in the evening a balloon ascended from the Prebend's Bridge, which excited the admiration of a crowd of spectators.

In August, the queen, on the recommendation of the ecclesiastical commissioners, confirmed, by an order in council, the appropriation of certain revenues of the

see of Durham to the augmentation of small benefices within the diocese.

A curious discovery was made in the old tower, or keep, of Durham castle, which was being restored, June, 1839, for the purposes of the university. Amongst the rubbish in two rooms of the lower story or crypt, several bones of a whale were dug out, consisting of fifteen vertebrae and twenty ribs in one room, and on the opposite side of the tower, in another room, the lower jaw bones were laid bare. All curiosity and wonderment, however, were soon allayed, from the production of a letter in the possession of the Rev. J. Raine, written by Bishop Cosin to his steward, Miles Stapylton, dated London, June 20, 1661, from which it appears that this animal being cast ashore near Easington, the bishop ordered the skeleton to be prepared, and placed in the tower where it was found.

His royal highness the Duke of Sussex visited the city of Durham, on the 4th Nov., accompanied by lady Cecilia Underwood, the Earl and Countess of Durham, and the ladies Lambton. A congratulatory address was presented to the duke by the corporation of the city; he was entertained in the college by the Rev. Prebendary Ogle, and after attending divine service at the cathedral in the evening, the distinguished party returned to Lambton castle.

At the adjourned quarter sessions held in the city, Nov. 19, the magistrates of Durham adopted the provisions of the County Constables' Bill for the entire county. The number of constables fixed upon, including a chief constable and five inspectors, was eighty-one; being at the rate at that time of one to every two thousand inhabitants.

An address of congratulation on her majesty's marriage was presented from the city to her majesty, at the levee held on the 6th March, 1840.

On the 13th and 14th Sept. the first attempt was made to establish a fair in the city, for the sale of horses. Subscriptions were readily entered into in furtherance of the object, and a committee having been chosen, and judges appointed, as an encouragement premiums were awarded to the best harness, hunting, and draught horses brought *bona-fide* for sale.

A piece of ground having been generously presented by the Marquis of Londonderry, to the parish of St. Giles, for the purpose of enlarging the parochial place of interment, the ceremony of consecration was performed by the bishop on the 12th Oct.

Various demonstrations of loyalty were exhibited in

the city on the 23rd and 24th Nov., on the event of the birth of the princess royal.

The scheme of the ecclesiastical commissioners for England, for the further endowment of the university of Durham, was laid before a convocation, holden May 22, 1841, and approved of.

The dean and chapter of Durham, in accordance with the suggestions of a parliamentary committee, ordered the cathedral, with the exception of the chapel of the Nine Altars, to be open to the public for the purpose of enabling them to view the building, monuments, &c.; the regulation came into operation on July 20.

The monument to the late bishop, Dr. Van Mildert, which recently arrived in the city from Rome, was temporarily erected, in August, in the chapel of the Nine Altars, the eastern extremity of the cathedral.

The Market-place in the city was considerably enlarged during the month of Sept., and the thoroughfare at the foot of Claypath widened; and during the same month the dean and chapter of Durham permitted the use of the Galilee chapel, in the cathedral, to the curate and parishioners of St. Nicholas', until the alterations and repairs that their parish church were then undergoing should be completed.

Congratulatory addresses were adopted at a public meeting held in the city, on Nov. 12, consequent on the birth of an heir apparent.

A public meeting was held in the city, on July 1, 1842, for the purpose of addressing her Majesty on the occasion of an attempt made upon her life by the convict Francis—the high sheriff, R. E. Shafto, Esq., presiding. The meeting was most numerous and enthusiastic in adopting the loyal address proposed by the Marquis of Londonderry; and it was resolved that the high sheriff should present it in person to her Majesty.

The anniversary of the Durham and Northumberland Association of Congregational Ministers and Churches took place this year, 1843, in the city of Durham, in the school room of Claypath chapel, on the 17th and 18th of April.

A petition to parliament was numerously signed in the city during the month of June, against the recent return of Lord Dungannon as member for the city, on the ground of bribery. The allegations in the petition being sustained, a new writ for the election of a member to represent the city, in the room of Lord Dungannon, was proclaimed in the Market-place, on July 19. The candidates were Mr. Bright of

Rochdale, who had lately unsuccessfully contested the borough with Lord Dungannon; and Mr. Purvis of Plawsworth. The contest resulted in the return of Mr. Bright. In the month of February following, 1844, Mr. Bright's return was petitioned against, and several persons in the city were served with the Speaker's warrants, to attend the House of Commons in evidence. The petition, however, was ultimately abandoned by its promoters.

The cathedral of Durham was visited, October 16, by his royal highness the Duke of Bordeaux, Henry V. of France; and the descendant of St. Louis manifested considerable interest in viewing the ancient and sacred edifice.

On October 24, Messrs Cobden and Bright, as members of the Anti-Corn Law League, addressed the inhabitants of the city in the Market-place, and were afterwards entertained, at the Waterloo hotel, to a public dinner.

A committee was appointed at a general meeting held in the city on February 3, 1844, for the purpose of adopting such steps as would be best adapted for checking the progress of the Anti-Corn Law League.

On March 20, the grateful thanks of the university of Durham were agreed to be conveyed to Mrs. Pemberton, for the munificent benefaction of founding a fellowship, to be called the Pemberton Fellowship, of the annual value of £100, and two scholarships of the annual value of £30 each.

The Durham railway, being a branch of the Newcastle and Darlington Junction railway, was opened for the accommodation of the public on April 15.

The prebendaries of Durham cathedral have, in the course of the last twelve years, given up no less a sum than £100,000 towards the foundation of the Durham University, and £120,000 towards augmenting the poorer livings in the diocese.—*Times*, Sept., 1844.

Durham Grammar School, a new and commodious building recently constructed by the dean and chapter, near the Prebendary's Bridge, was opened on Oct. 14.

John Bright, Esq., M.P. for the city of Durham, addressed his constituents and the public generally, in the theatre of the town, on Jan. 15, 1845, giving an account of his stewardship since he was elected to represent the city.

A public meeting was held in the city, on February 24, at which it was agreed to petition parliament in support of the Sunderland, Durham, and Auckland Union railway.

A large and influential meeting of the members and

friends of the Durham Agricultural Society, presided over by his grace the Duke of Cleveland, was held in the city on Jan. 12, 1846, at which it was resolved to memorialize her Majesty, and to petition both houses of parliament, in favour of agricultural protection.

On the evening of April 19, much apprehension was entertained in the city for the safety of the bishopric Will Office, Palace-green. Some premises near to this important and valuable depository accidentally took fire, and but for the personal exertions of the spectators assembled, the destructive element would have communicated itself to the office, and done irremediable damage.

In compliance with a requisition presented to the mayor, a general holiday was observed in the city of Durham on July 16, in consequence of parliament having passed the corn and customs' bills.

The Duchess of Gloucester and suite, accompanied by several members of the Londonderry family, visited the cathedral of Durham, on Oct. 14, and during their stay the illustrious party were entertained by the rev. the dean, at his house in the college.

A concert was given in the Assembly Rooms, Durham, on March 8, 1847, by the gentlemen of the choir of the cathedral and the members of the Philharmonic Society, for the benefit of the distressed Irish and Scotch. Upwards of 180 ladies and gentlemen attended on the occasion.—On the 24th, the national fast was duly observed in the city throughout the day.

During the month of May, fever of a very virulent character prevailed in the city, and, in consequence, the warden and senate of the university deemed it expedient to take medical opinion upon the subject. After due enquiry, it was decided that it did not seem requisite to disperse the students, but that if any desired to leave for a time, every facility would be afforded, though it was intimated that the lectures would not be discontinued.

At the general parliamentary election which took place in 1847, Mr. Granger and Mr. Spearman were elected for the city of Durham, on July 30.

On Sept. 11, the lord Bishop of Durham consecrated a piece of ground to be attached to the parish church of St. Oswald's, for purposes of interment.

In accordance with her Majesty's commands, Sunday, Oct. 17, was observed in Durham as a day of thanksgiving, and collections to a large amount in aid of the distressed Irish were received at the door of the cathedral, and in the various churches of the city.

On Nov. 3, the Market-place clock was lighted with gas for the first time.—On Nov. 9, an alarming fire broke out on the premises of Mr. O'Neil, cabinet maker, Silver-street, and the flames raged with such fury that the engines of the city and college were of little avail. The electric telegraph was put in requisition, and in a short time the engines of the fire brigade arrived by special train from Newcastle, and through their agency the fire was soon extinguished. On the news first reaching Newcastle, a report was rapidly spread that the cathedral of Durham was on fire, but the anxiety felt for the fate of this ancient and noble edifice was soon allayed by subsequent communications.

During the prevalence of cholera in November, 1848, an asylum was prepared at the expense of the dean and chapter, for the reception of individuals attacked with the epidemic.

In December the dean and chapter intimated through the mayor of the city, that they would waive their exemption from rates under the Health of Town's Act; and would also contribute £200 towards the expense of introducing the act.

The foundation stone of the new building for the Mechanics' Institution was laid on March 30, 1849, J. Fawcett, Esq., performing the ceremony. So general was the interest felt throughout the city, that most of the shops were closed, and business suspended on the occasion.

On April 23, the corporation of Durham announced their intention to promote the erection of a public hall in the city, and to contribute towards the expense two hundred guineas.

George Thomas Clark, Esq., superintendent inspector of the General Board of Health, visited Durham on May 1, and the four following days, respecting the sanitary condition of the city.

The commissioners of Durham, acting under the Durham Paving Act, ceased as a body on Aug. 7, in consequence of the Health of Towns' Act coming into operation on that day.

The mayor and town-clerk were deputed by the corporation of the city to present, at Lambton Castle, an address of congratulation to the Earl of Durham on attaining his majority—Oct. 10.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by three young men of the city, on the morning of Jan. 17, 1850, to break into the Will Office, Durham; fortunately, however, through the vigilance of the police, the contemplated depredation on the valuable testamentary documents was prevented.



His honour, the lord chancellor of the county, at the Durham chancery sittings, March 29, declared, in the suit between the Rose of Durham Odd Fellow's Lodge, and Shaw and others, that all odd fellows' lodges, by existing acts of parliament, were illegal associations.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of the city was held in the Town-hall, on Nov. 27, at which it was resolved to petition parliament for power to enable the authorities of the town to erect more commodious

markets, and for abolishing certain tolls, and altering the times of holding public fairs.

Having thus completed a selection from the best authorities, of the most important events, we now proceed with a brief history of the city from the earliest period, including a notice of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and the privileges enjoyed by them under various charters.

## GENERAL HISTORY OF THE CITY.

THE city of Durham, we may observe, is situated nearly in the centre of the county, 13 miles from the mouth of the river Wear, in 54 deg. 5 min. north latitude, and 1 deg. 27 min. west longitude from London. By the turnpike road measurement it is 15 miles south of Newcastle, 48 south of Alnwick, 67 east-south-east of Carlisle, 50 east-north-east of Appleby, 87 north-east of Lancaster, 67 north-north-west of York, 256 north-north-west of London, and 132 south-south-east of Edinburgh. It contains five parishes, two extra-parochial places, one township, one parochial chapelry, and a barony and a borough. The population in 1841 was 10,135

The first mention of Durham, however, which we have on record, is by Hollinshed, in the reign of Athelstan, when, speaking of Sihric's sons, Anlaf and Godred, he says, "Godred with a power of men entering into Northumberland, besieged the city of Duresme, soliciting the citizens to receive him, which they would gladly have done, if they had not perceived how he was not of power able to resist the puissance of King Athelstan." It is evident, from circumstances, says Hutchinson, whose valuable work we quote, that this author adopted a wrong name for the capital of Deira; for the most approved historians concur in relating that Godred arrived in York, where some of his partisans held the castle, but on Athelstan approaching, Malmsbury says, it was surrendered and demolished even to the ground, and Godred, in despair, took to piratical courses and a roving life at sea.

\* It has been supposed that the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, adjoining the east end of the cathedral, stands upon the precise spot occupied by this first church of *Boughs*, and that its name is derived from thence. The former supposition may, or may not, be true; but the latter is evidently a mistaken notion. The church is never called St. Mary-le-Bow in ancient records, but only St. Mary in the *North Bailey*; and it derives its adjunct of *le-Bow*, by which it is dis-

tinguished in common parlance from the church of St. Mary in the South Bailey, from the *bow* or arch which supported its tower, and which bestrode the street at its western end, affording a thoroughfare to man and horse beneath the steeple.—See Speed's Plan of Durham in the corner of his map of the county. The church of St. Mary-le-Bow in London takes its name from a similar peculiarity in its structure.—*Raine*.

Before the monks rested with the remains of St. Cuthbert, after the Danish invasion, we have not the least evidence of any town where Durham now stands, nor are there any traces in history to shew that any town existed at the place called Old Durham, adjacent to the present city. The pious followers of the saint having erected a temporary tabernacle with timber and boughs of trees,\* on the eminence upon which St. Cuthbert was to rest, afterwards built a more substantial edifice, in which St. Cuthbert's body remained for three years. During this period a church of stone was erected worthy of the saint; and, on the 4th of September, 999, the body of St. Cuthbert "was reverently deposited therein."

On the mount where the church was built, it does not appear that any habitations were erected for the people for a considerable time after their coming to Dunholme; for, it appears, in the course of three years from the date of the first tabernacle, that a church of stone was begun and dedicated by Bishop Aldune, wherein the saint's remains were deposited. According to the course of events exhibited by ancient writers, it was not till after the foundation of Aldune's church was laid, that the forest which grew around the eminence was cut down, and the skirts of the hill rendered fit for human habitation. Much labour was expended; and the inhabitants between Coquet and Tees rivers, at the command of the Earl of Northumberland, are said to have been employed therein, thus gathering workmen from a tract of country not less

than fifty miles in length. Such was the mighty course which, on that occasion, crowded the banks of the Wear. From the above circumstances, the rise of the town of Durham is dated at the beginning of the eleventh century; and until the place was attacked, in the year 1040, by Duncan of Scotland, we have no historical records until that period connected with the progress of the town. It seems, however, that it was then fortified; for the townsmen, it is related, sustained the assaults of the invaders for a long time, and ultimately routed the enemy. The eminence which had been chosen for the first buildings was so steep on every side but one, that it was easily defended against any attempts at invasion; the weakest point was on the north-east, now called Claypath, being on a neck of land between the streams of the river; and there are sufficient appearances on the adjacent ground to encourage a conjecture that a sluice, or moat, crossed this narrow part, whereby the whole city could, if occasion required, be insulated. The name of Claypath appears to be a corruption of *Cleurport*, or the gate of the sluice, *cleur* being a north-country word in acceptance for a sluice-gate, or sluice-board, by which a dam-head is stopped.

After the ruthless attack upon Durham by William the Conqueror, Walcher was appointed by the king to the bishopric. On his return from an expedition against Malcolm of Scotland, in 1072, the king ordered a castle, or fortress, to be built at Durham, at once to protect the bishop and his convent, to keep the people in subjection, and to awe the northern territories, this place being esteemed a fit situation for such a barrier. It is certain such an edifice was begun about that period of time, but we have no information of what form it was, though the octagonal figure is not unusual in the Norman buildings. On the death of Walcher, Carilepho succeeded to the bishopric. He was among the mal-contented on the accession of William Rufus, and the king, laying siege to Durham, the bishop fled to Normandy. On this occasion, the temporalities of the see were seized into the hands of the crown; John de Tailbois and Ernesius de Burone were made governors of the castle and palatinate, and it was not until the year 1091 that the bishop was restored. Soon after that event he granted, or rather re-granted, to the convent, Elvet in the order of a borough, where the monks should have forty merchants' houses or tradesmen's shops, distinct and separate from the bishop's borough of Durham, that they might trade there, freed from duties payable to the bishop and his

successors. Though we have no previous account of the borough of Durham, yet, by inference, we may determine that such borough existed, with exclusive privileges, even till the institution of the borough of Elvet.

By the guardians' accounts, whilst the temporalities were in the hands of the crown, it appears that the borough of Durham sustained considerable damage by fire; the injuries, however, were repaired by Bishop Flambard, on his restoration to the see, and under his direction, the fortifications were improved, the banks of the river strengthened, and Framwellgate-bridge built. In the reign of Henry II., Durham is referred to as a town of great strength and importance. During his displeasure with Bishop Pudsey, the king took possession of the castle and city of Durham, and on various pretexts, repeatedly deprived him of the custody of this strong place. It was a custom of the burgesses, on the demise of a prelate, to deposit the keys of the city gates at the shrine of St. Cuthbert. On the death of Pudsey, the officers of the crown, who had seized the temporalities, took possession of the keys, contrary to the ancient usage. As the election of a prelate was studiously delayed, and much oppression exercised during the vacancy of the see, under the influence of the crown officers, and as a creature of the king succeeded, it is not to be wondered at that nothing further was heard than the mere mention of this infringement of the privilege of the convent.

Notwithstanding the many disasters which at various periods befel the city, from insurrection and invasion by their northern neighbours—fires, the visitation of the plague, &c., the inhabitants appear to have steadily increased in numbers and prosperity, the exercises of hospitality and holiday festivities being not unfrequently exchanged for the observances of acts of devotion enjoined by the church. These and other interesting events have already been recorded in the "Annals of the City;" and such as are not placed under that head, will be found more appropriately embodied in the memoirs of the ecclesiastics who, at different periods, exercised sovereign sway at Durham.

The ancient government of the borough of Durham was, like others of the same antiquity and dignity, by a bailiff, who was nominated by the bishop. In the time of Bishop Neville, this officer of the borough began to be styled "bailiff of the city of Durham;" but no cause is assigned for avoiding the name of

"borough" and substituting that of "city." The name of city is indefinite and uncertain in application, being adopted in many instances, and in this case appears to have been used as a name of modern acceptation, without meaning to express any superior dignities; for Durham was the capital of the palatinate, as well whilst called a borough as a city.

Of the privileges anciently enjoyed by Durham as a borough, we have no records. Bishop Pudsey granted a written charter to the burgesses, and this was the first charter the borough received.\* The people of Durham are therein styled burgesses. By this charter, the inhabitants were for ever discharged from in-toll and out-toll for all their merchandises; they were also exempted from heriots, a duty or tribute established in very distant antiquity, and in the Saxon times given to the lord for his better maintenance in war; but the fourth exemption by this charter is most singular, being a discharge from the custom of *marchet*. This was the old borough custom, and brings ludicrous ideas when one considers it had relation to a prelate's borough. When the barbarous customs of our ancestors began to be corrected through the medium of more polished manners, and learning had diffused a liberality of sentiment, this brutal and absurd mark of the vilest vassalage, a right to the virgin bride, was commuted for a money payment.

From the time of Bishop Pudsey until after the Reformation, the city continued under the government of its bailiff. Indeed, we find a superintendent appointed to regulate the merchandise, who took the

title of marshal, or clerk of the markets, and he had the custody of the "alnage-seal," not only for the city of Durham, but the province at large. He was an officer appointed by virtue of the *jura regalia*, 25th Edw. III., and collected the duties payable on cloths, and by his seal distinguished their quality,

In 1448, Bishop Neville granted to Robert Kelsey, Esq., the office of marshal, or clerk of all the markets within the bishopric of Durham, and also keeper of the alnage-seal, to be exercised by himself or his sufficient deputies, under the yearly rent of 13s. 4d., to be paid into the bishop's exchequer. Though this is the first record met with, yet from various evidence we are led to determine, it was not an office then originally instituted in this city, but had taken place in consequence of the before-mentioned statute. Before the creation of mayors, aldermen, and other chief officers of incorporated towns, the marshal of the markets was an appointment absolutely necessary to the subject at large for the prevention of fraud.

Foreign merchants, bringing in their merchandise to the city, were not exempt from toll by Bishop Pudsey's charter, but were subject to certain duties imposed by and payable to the bishop, who, on various special occasions, required them particularly as a tillage, or aid, for the inhabitants of the city, towards repairing and maintaining the city walls. Before any charter was granted for the government of the burgesses, the several crafts that exercised their trades within the city, were under special restrictions and bye-laws,† framed by themselves, and confirmed by the

\* This charter was confirmed by a bull of Pope Alexander III, to the following effect:—"Alexander the bishop, servant of the servants of God, wisheth health and apostolical benediction to his beloved sons the burgesses of Durham. It becoming us to give our ready consent to the just requests of our petitioners, and to complete their reasonable wishes with consequent effects: We therefore, willingly assenting to the just demands of our beloved sons in the Lord, do by our apostolical authority confirm, and by this present writing fully establish, the privileges and reasonable customs that our venerable brother Hugh Bishop of Durham granted to your whole body, with the consent of his chapter. Decreeing, that it shall not be lawful for any one to infringe this our written confirmation, or rashly to counteract it; and if any one shall presume to attempt it, let him know, that he will incur the wrath of Almighty God and of his blessed apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul. Dated at the Lateran the 16th of the Kalends of April."

† There is among the rolls of the 13th year of bishop Neville, an exemplification of the agreement of the weavers, the preamble of which is to the following effect:—"In the worship of God, and the sustentacion of the procession and the play on Corpus Christi day, in the city of Durham, after the old custom, for the wele, profit, and right of all the king's people, it is ordained and assented by all them that occupy the weaver craft in the said city of Durham," &c. That they meet yearly, and choose two wardens and searchers; that they make

procession on Corpus Christi day;" "and to play, and gar to play, the play that of old time longes to yaire craft," penalty 6d. To obey the ordonances stipulated by the wardens, under the penalty of iij d. That no one shall set up and exercise his trade, till his looms and his proficiency in the trade be certified by the wardens, under the penalty of 6s. 8d. No Scotchman to be taken apprentice, penalty 6s. 8d. No one to weave till he has taken oath before the bishop's officers in the city court, "to be trewe, and trewely to occupy and use his craft to the profet of the co'mon people, and no dissaite to use in his craft, and trewely on his party to fulfill his ordonance on pain of xx s." Imprisonment on refusing to take the oaths. Also that no man shall go into "the said city, to desire no other man, customers, or werk from him," penalty 3s. 4d. to the bishop, and 3s. 4d. to the craft.—Willim of Nesse, of Framwellgate, and John Frank, of Clayport, first wardens.—Exemplification dated xx<sup>o</sup> die Sept. anno &c. 13<sup>o</sup>. In the time of bishop Booth, the bye-laws and ordonances of the cordwainer were exemplified and enrolled, greatly similar to those of the weavers; dated the last day of January, 1463. Bishop James granted a confirmation thereof by letters patent, dated 27th Sept., 1582. In the time of Bishop Tunstall, the bye-laws, &c., of the goldsmith craft, plumber craft, pewterer craft, potter craft, glazier craft, and painter craft, were confirmed and ratified by that prelate; witnessed by Robt Hyndmers, chancellor, 22d May, in the third year of his translation. In the time of bishop Pilkington, the bye-laws, &c., of the mercer

prelates in whose time they were respectively instituted, thus obtaining the force of a charter.

The city continued under the government already mentioned, until Bishop Pilkington granted the burgesses a charter of incorporation, dated Jan. 30, 1565, whereby he directed that all persons then inhabiting, or who should thereafter from time to time become inhabitants within the city of Durham, and Framwellgate, in the county of Durham, should become one society and one body for ever, and have a perpetual succession; and he appointed Christopher Severties, one of the citizens, to be alderman within the said city of Durham and Framwellgate, to govern the said city and Framwellgate until October 4, then next; and also appointed twelve burgesses to be assistants to the said alderman; and that the said alderman and assistants, and all the inhabitants within the said city of Durham and Framwellgate, should be incorporated by the name of "alderman and burgesses within the city of Durham and Framwellgate," with power for the same, on October 3, yearly, to nominate twelve other discreet citizens, which twenty-four burgesses, on October 4, yearly, to name one of the same society to be alderman for the year ensuing, and also twelve assistant burgesses, the alderman being sworn before the bishop for the time being, or his chancellor; and in the event of the alderman and burgesses not agreeing in the choice of a succeeding alderman before sunset on the day named, then the election to be made by the bishop, or his chancellor. Any alderman so elected refusing to accept office, to pay a fine of five pounds to the bishop, and a like sum to the burgesses. The charter also granted power to the aldermen and burgesses to plead and be impleaded, and to have a common seal; and to purchase or demise manors, lordships, and goods and chattels, as well real as personal, if not exceeding the annual value of one hundred marks. The alderman and twenty-four assistant burgesses were empowered to publish laws, statutes, and ordinances for the benefit of the said society, in case the Bishop of Durham did not prohibit the same; and

craft were confirmed and ratified by that prelate; witnessed by Robt Swift, chancellor, 6th Oct., 3d of Eliz.—In the time of bishop James, the bye-laws, &c., of those professing the art or mystery of rough masons, wallers, slaters, paviors, tylers, and plaisterers, were confirmed by that prelate, the 21st Jan., 1609, and enrolled the 13th Sept., 1615, in the Heralds book, by Rich. St. George, king of arms.—In bishop Morton's time, a charter was granted to the rough masons, wallers, slaters, paviors, plaisterers, and bricklayers, whereby they were incorporated and made a body politic, by the name of wardens, stewards, and searchers of the company of free masons, rough masons, wallers, slaters, paviors, plaisterers, and bricklayers. And the same was made

to hold a weekly market within the city on the day before the Sabbath, and three several fairs in the year, for two days together at each time, viz., on the feast of St. Cuthbert in September, the feast of St. Cuthbert in March, and on Whit-Monday, together with a court of *pyepowder* during the fairs; to have all profits or emoluments for holding the said markets or fairs. The constables of the city were commanded to aid and be obedient to the alderman. It was also ordained that neither the alderman nor any of the twelve assistant burgesses, whilst in office, should serve any nobleman or gentleman, use the arms or wear the badge of any such person, unless he pleased, or should happen to be retained in the service of the queen or king of England, or the Bishop of Durham for the time being.

The city, we find, continued to be governed under the above charter until 1602, when a more ample one was granted by Bishop Matthew, constituting the burgesses and inhabitants one body politic and corporate, consisting of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and commonalty, to continue for ever. All former privileges were granted and set forth more specifically; Hugh Wright was appointed the first mayor,\* to continue in office till October 4, next following, and then to be an alderman† for life, to supply the number of twelve without any election. Robert Sureties, Rich. Hutchinson, Edw. Wanless, Wm. Hall, Jn. Farales, Thos. Pearson, John Wall, Edw. Taylor, Hugh Hutchinson, John Heighington, John Pattinson, and Richard Wright, were appointed aldermen for life. They were directed to choose yearly twenty-four discreet men out of their several trades, which, with the mayor and aldermen, should form a common council for the said city; and on October 4, yearly, to choose a mayor from the body of the said aldermen, and on the day following to elect two serjeants. Penalty for non-acceptance of office, not to exceed twenty pounds, to be levied on the defaulter's goods and chattels, or committed to the gaol at Durham till the same is paid—the said fine to be applied to the public

patent; dated the 16th Apr., 1638; and enrolled in the close rolls of the Chancery at Durham.—The sadlers have no charter or confirmation, under seal, of their bye-laws; but a long roll of orders and bye-laws, signed by the several members as they are admitted, beginning 28th Feb., 1628, and confirmed by the whole trade 4th Feb., 1688.

\* The word mayor has been variously supposed to be derived from the British *miret*, custodire, to keep or protect; from the Celtic *maer*, or *mawr*, the head ruler; and from the Teutonic *meyer*, a lover of might.

† The office of alderman is first mentioned in the king's writs in 1327. In early times, aldermen in London were proprietors of wards, and held the office one year; but, in 1394, it was made permanent.

use of the city. The corporation thus constituted were authorised to make laws and regulations for the better government of the city, the holding of markets and fairs, regulating their several trades and mysteries, and for preserving and managing the lands and possessions of the said body; and confirmed all liberties, free customs, or franchises enjoyed by any preceding charter, or by means of any custom or prescriptive right whatsoever. That their courts shall be held within the city, from fifteen days to fifteen days, to hear and determine all actions, demands and quarrels which might arise within the said city and Framwellgate, and to have equal authority within their precincts, or any other court of the county palatine of Durham.

Notwithstanding the preceding charters, the bishops and their officers or lessees continued to take the tolls and dues of goods coming into the markets within the borough, and to appoint a bailiff of the borough and clerk of the market. The charter of Bishop Matthew was kept in force until an order was made, on August 25, 1684, when it was surrendered under the common seal, into the hands of the bishop, Nathaniel Crewe. Some few months previous to this surrender, the bishop had granted a new charter to the city, bearing date March 7; but on account of some want of form in the surrender of Matthew's charter, it was deemed illegal, and the body corporate continued to act under the former instrument, until the year 1761.

For some time, it appears, that several innovations were practiced in the city, by persons not free exercising their trades within the liberties, and apprentices gaining their freedom by illicit practices of the several companies. To prevent such abuses, the corporate body, on November 8, 1728, made certain bye-laws, whereby a fine was imposed on all intruders who should exercise their trades within the liberties, of twenty shillings a-week, so long as they continued so to do; and ordained that the mayor should hold four guild days in the year, at three of which every person claiming title to his freedom should be called before he should be admitted, under a penalty against the warden of the trade of thirty pounds; also, a similar penalty against the master, should the apprentice not have served seven years, and thirty pounds against the mayor for swearing in any illegal person.

\* The candidates in this election were Ralph Gowland, Esq., of Durham, then major of the Durham regiment of militia, and major-general John Lambton, Esq., of Harraton, in the county of Durham. The poll continued six days; and at the conclusion the numbers stood, for Mr. Gowland (including the 215 occasional freemen) 775, for Mr. Lambton 752; so that Mr. Gowland was returned elected with

These prudent regulations, however, were not sufficient to prevent attempts being made to evade them; and in the year 1756, an experimental freedom was created, to try, before the court of king's bench, the legality of the bye-laws. In the course of the litigation, it was concluded from a portion of the evidence produced, that the whole of the ordinances might be set aside, and a number of freemen admitted, who might, at the election of members of parliament, exercise the right of voting, and thus depreciate the privileges of the burgesses who had acquired their franchise under the powers of the chartered incorporation. This project was played off in the year 1761, and threw the whole city into confusion, creating such a division in the corporate body, that they refused to join in the exercise of the powers of their charter.

Hitherto the orders and bye-laws had been observed, until the 13th October, a short time after the death of Henry Lambton, Esq., one of the members of parliament for the city, when the mayor, with some of the aldermen and common-council, made an order or bye-law to repeal or make void a former regulation, thereby altering the manner of admitting freemen. Under this new ordinance on November 2, in the same year, about 264 persons were admitted to the freedom, notwithstanding the objections of several wardens of different companies; and at the election of a member for the city in the place of Mr. Lambton, which began on the 7th December, 215 persons so called on the 2d Nov., were admitted to poll as freemen of the city.\* The members of the incorporated body being thus thrown into distraction by this strange proceeding, suffered their charter to be vacated. The city remained in this predicament, until the 2d October, 1780. A petition had been presented to Bishop Trevor for a new charter, but that prelate dying before the matter was proceeded in, the application was renewed to his successor.

The charter granted to the city by Bishop Egerton, is a clear and ably drawn up document. John Drake Bainbridge is appointed "the first and modern mayor of the city of Durham and Framwellgate;" the said John Drake Bainbridge and our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Bainbridge, Ralph Bowser, Joseph

a majority of twenty-three votes. But upon a petition by Mr. Lambton, the House of Commons, on Tuesday, May 11, 1762, resolved that the 215 made or pretended to be made free, had no right to vote, and that General Lambton was duly elected: on a division of the house, the numbers were, 88 for, and 72 against—majority for Mr. Lambton, 16.

Airey, Richard Shuttleworth, John Hall, John Lowther, Wm. Kirton, John Starforth, Thos. Duin, Christopher Hopper, John Potts, and William Archer, to be the first and modern aldermen of the said city, to continue in office during their natural lives; that the said mayor and aldermen to elect twenty-four other persons, discreet and honest men, residing and inhabiting within the said city of Durham and Framwellgate, the whole of whom to form the common-council; the mayor to be elected from the aldermen annually, and the twenty-four for the same period, being two approved persons from each of the separate arts, mysteries, and faculties; that the mayor named and elected, before he be admitted to the execution of his office, shall take his corporal oath\* before the Bishop of Durham for the time being, or in the absence of the bishop, before the chancellor of the said county palatine, and the aldermen and every person elected of the common council shall be sworn before the mayor, or, in his absence, before four of the aldermen. Any one refusing to accept office as mayor, alderman, or common councilman, shall be subjected to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds. That the corporate body shall have power to elect a recorder, town-clerk, and serjeants-at-mace, to make such laws as to them shall seem necessary for the good government of the city; for the regulation of markets, marts, and fairs; and for declaring after what manner and order the mayor, aldermen and commonalty, and all other the ministers, officers, and artificers, inhabitants and residents within the city of Durham and Framwellgate, with their servants and apprentices, in their several offices, functions, mysteries, arts and businesses, within the city and liberties of the same, for the time being, shall conduct and employ themselves, and otherwise, for the more public good and good rule of the city of Durham and Framwellgate aforesaid; and such laws being declared and established, offenders against the same to be subject to fine or imprisonment. The rights and privileges of former charters were confirmed and continued to the corporate body; the document was witnessed by "the Hon. Edward Willis, our chancellor of Durham. Given at our castle of Durham this second

day of October, in the twentieth year of the reign of our sovereign lord George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, and so forth; and in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, of our consecration the twenty-fifth, and of our translation to the See of Durham, the tenth." This charter continued in force for the government of the city, until the passing of the municipal reform bill.

The granting of a charter appears to have been regarded by the citizens as an event of no slight importance. This was still further increased by the different imposing ceremonials observed on such occasions, which, together with the various insignia of office exhibited in public procession, presented a spectacle calculated to render the scene of much interest to the spectator. The ceremony of granting the last-named charter at Durham castle, on the 2nd of October, 1780, is thus described:—The members of the new corporation being assembled in the breakfast room, were introduced by his lordship's secretary. The several petitions were presented, and the solicitor delivered the draft of the new charter, approved by the bishop's attorney-general. The exemplification laid on a velvet cushion, was signed and sealed; then delivered to the mayor by the bishop, wishing prosperity to the new corporation; the mayor received it on bended knee. The corporation thus created, the mayor, aldermen, recorder, and town-clerk put on their gowns, and the mayor kneeling took the oath, after him the aldermen; &c., and the bishop attested the entry of the oaths in the corporation book. The corporation, &c., were then regaled, the freemen were entertained in the great hall, the fountains in the great court ran with liquor for the populace. The mayor delivered the charter to the recorder, and he to the town-clerk, when they moved in procession; the constables, wardens of the companies, the flags and banners of the companies, city music, drums, serjeants at mace, the town-clerk's clerk with the corporation book, &c., the town-clerk bearing the charter on a velvet cushion, on his left the secretary with the petitions, on his right the solicitor with the draft of the

\* The form of the oath was as follows:—"I shall truth and faith bear to our sovereign lord the king's majesty, his heirs and successors kings and queens of England, and to the lord Bishop of Durham, and his successors bishops of Durham, and all such acts and orders as I shall consent and agree to be made, shall be for the commonwealth of the city of Durham and Framwellgate; and shall at no time or times hereafter go about to make any private orders against the privileges of the Bishop of Durham, nor for the only profit of

myself, nor of any other private person or persons; or consent or agree unto the same: and also, I shall at all and every time and times hereafter, go about by word, will, and consent, well and truly to execute every point, article, and agreement contained in this corporation, to the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the said city of Durham and Framwellgate granted to my power, and I shall keep my lord's counsel, my fellows, and my own, so help me God, and by the contents of this book."

charter; the mayor, the recorder, aldermen two and two, inferior officers, &c. Having arrived at the Town-hall amidst the acclamations of the people, the mayor received the charter, and in a short speech congratulated the citizens, who answered with repeated huzzas. The secretary then addressed the citizens, expressing his lordship's joy in restoring to them their ancient franchises and privileges, which was received with loud acclamations; after which, the charter was read aloud, and the recorder made a short oration on the duty of the citizen, which was received with the like expressions of popular applause. After the members of the corporation had signed the book and deposited the charter, the rest of the day was devoted to festivity and rejoicing.

Processions connected with the trades and fraternities of the city were also of frequent occurrence, and with them were associated all the imposing rites and ceremonials of a religion which has ever sought to address itself to the senses and the imagination. How striking must have been the spectacle "in this quaint old city, as the assembly passed along its streets, crozier and mitre, and image and shrine glittering in the eyes of the devout and admiring crowd!" Such exhibitions are thus graphically described by the Rev. Mr. Raine:—"Annual processions were made by the prior and convent on St. Mark's day to the church of Hillary, in the North Bailey; on Monday, in Ascension week, to St. Oswald's; on Tuesday, to St. Margaret's; and on Wednesday, to St. Nicholas'; in each of which churches was a sermon preached by one of the monks to the assembled laity. On Ascension day itself there was another procession, which far surpassed those above-mentioned in pomp and splendour. Two crosses, one of solid gold, with a staff of silver, and the other of silver double gilt, having a staff of wood, led the way. Then came the precious banner of St. Cuthbert, which waved over the heads of kings and nobles upon many a well-fought battle-field, and has invariably brought home with it victory. The prior, generally an aged man, advanced next in the procession, bearing a cope, so heavy from its embroidery, as to require the support of attendant esquires. The crossier in his hand was of silver, double gilt, and the mitre upon his head was splendid with decorations. The shrine of the venerable Bede next succeeded, supported by four monks; and other monks in succession, bore a statue of King Oswald, of silver, double gilt; the cross of Margaret, the sainted Queen of Scotland, and other reliques and banners, in a long and silent

line of stately magnificence. The procession left the church by the north doorway, crossed the churchyard, went down Dun Cow-lane, and along the North Bailey to the Abbey gate, returning to the church through the cloisters. Like processions, and with the same accompaniments, were made on Whit Sunday and Trinity Sunday; and on Corpus Christi day, the church and the town united in a solemn procession of a somewhat different nature. The banners belonging to the various guilds and fraternities of the citizens were brought to the cathedral yard, and arranged in a line to the west side of the foot-path extending from the north door of the church to the opening which communicates with the banks at the end of the grammar school, then called Windy-hole Gate, a more appropriate name, which it has since lost. On the eastern side of the foot-path were arranged, in a corresponding line, the lighted torches, which, according to the custom of the time, were appropriated to these banners. The Corpus Christi shrine, belonging to the church of St. Nicholas, and containing the consecrated elements, was then brought into the church-yard from the city by four priests, and when it had proceeded a few paces beyond the end of the present grammar school, it was met by the prior and convent, attended as on Ascension day, and was carried into the church, accompanied by the banners and torches we have mentioned. After divine service in the choir, a procession of the whole congregation, lay and clerical, was made around the shrine of St. Cuthbert, and then the townsmen departed with their idol, and laid it up in the vestry of St. Nicholas, until it should be again wanted in the annual solemnity in which it enacted so conspicuous a part."

Having so far treated of the early history and government of the place, we proceed to a notice of the town under its present aspect.

The city stands on a high rocky peninsula, formed by a remarkable bend of the river; and in his description of Durham, Hegge has whimsically compared it to the form of a crab, the Market-place representing the body, and the streets the claws. The promontory or peninsula on which the ancient portion of the town stands, is about 800 yards long, and measuring from a sort of isthmus 250 yards from bank to bank. Across this isthmus are thrown the lofty keep and wall of the castle and palace of the old bishops-counts-palatine, now converted to the uses of the university of Durham. At each end of this line of defence, the central ridge sinks towards the river, and the

two ancient bridges of Elvet and Framwellgate lead eastwards and westwards to the suburbs bearing those names. The Town-hall, Market-place,\* and the central parts of the city, are divided from the suburbs by the river, and are placed close north of and beneath the castle and palace. South of these structures, and therefore within the peninsula, stand the cathedral, the college, two parish churches, and a street called the Bailey, in the name and position of which are preserved the line of the ancient wall and outer court of the episcopal quarter. Near the two bridges, the city and suburbs descend to the water side. The river banks, both on and opposite the peninsula, except near the bridges, are free from buildings; and though high and abrupt, are planted with large trees, and laid out in gardens, greensward, and public walks, which are maintained and laid open by the dean and chapter; and a park, without any expense to the public, is thus provided for the health and recreation of the inhabitants. The Wear is crossed by a third or Prebend's-bridge, which springs from the south-western corner of the peninsula, and thus leads direct from the cathedral precincts to Elvet banks and the open country. There are three mill-dams upon the river in or near the city: one under the cathedral, 400 yards above Framwellgate-bridge; a second, 100 yards below that bridge; and a third, 1,500 yards lower down, at Kepyer Hospital. The height of these dams is four, five, and seven feet, respectively.

\* A flight of steps leads from the north-west corner of the Market-place, by the New-place to the factory house; and these are said to be the stairs by which the Archbishop of York escaped from the fury of the mob, in 1283.

† In 1791, the old gateway, called Claypath-gate, a weak single arch of stone and rubble, which stood near the east end of St. Nicholas' church, with some adjoining shops and houses, were removed. There was a foot passage on the east side.

‡ The celebrity to which Stephen Kemble attained on the stage, though vastly inferior to that which attended the career of other members of this remarkable family, was sufficient to establish his claim to be regarded as an actor of considerable merit. He was the son of Roger Kemble, a country manager, and was born at Kingston, Herefordshire, May 3, 1758, on the very night on which his mother played the part of Anne Bullen in Henry VIII. After receiving a suitable education, Stephen was placed with Mr. Gibbs, a surgeon of eminence in Coventry; but the reminiscences of the fascinations attending the profession of his parents, proved too powerful; and, after a service of two years, he attached himself to the stage, and ran through the ordinary vicissitudes attending the career of a provincial actor. About this time his sister, Mrs. Siddons, had taken that position on the stage which has never since been equalled, and was nightly drawing overflowing houses at Drury-lane. The rival house, Covent Garden, was anxious to secure the services of her brother, of whose talent as an actor favourable reports had been received; and a liberal offer was forwarded to Stephen, who was then engaged at Edinburgh. Stephen Kemble made his first appearance at Covent

Adopting this description, the city will then be composed of three great divisions. Of these, the central is built upon the high ridge extending northwards from the Market-place, and is known as Claypath, formerly called Clayport,† and St. Giles's-gate, or Gilly-gate, a street of 1,500 yards in length, falling each way towards the upper and lower Wear, and distant from that river from 100 to 300 yards. The railway station lies in this quarter, and east of it is the modern colliery village of New Durham. The eastern division of the city is in the suburb of Elvet, on the left bank of the Wear. It is composed of New and Old Elvet, two main streets that converge upon the bridge, which springs from their junction in the middle of a sharp bend in the river. New Elvet turns south from the end of the bridge, and ascends rather steeply till it divides into Church-street, leading to the great south turnpike road, and Hallgarth-street, turning to the south-east, and joining the Stockton road; at the end of this street is a lofty conical eminence, called Mountjoye. Old Elvet proceeds direct from the bridge eastwards, leading to the gaol and county courts, and to the convenient portion of ground upon which Durham races are annually held. The western division is the suburb usually called the borough of Framwellgate. Its main streets radiate from its bridge: South-street running southwards along the west bank of the river, and terminating by the Grove, the seat of the late Stephen George Kemble, Esq.; ‡

Garden in 1783, in the part of Othello; but his performance, though far from contemptible, was completely eclipsed by the splendid histrionic talent of his relatives, Mrs. Siddons and John Kemble, both of whom had been secured at Drury-lane by Sheridan. Stephen's professional career in London was consequently brief. He starred on the provincial boards till such time as he became manager of the theatres of Durham, Newcastle, and Edinburgh. In 1805, he retired into private life; but in 1817, he was induced to become manager of Drury-lane, and such had become the obesity of this *great* actor, that as an additional attraction, he was announced to play Falstaff without stuffing. Mr. Kemble soon afterwards finally left the stage, and spent the remainder of his life in elegant ease and retirement at Durham. He died June 6, 1822, and his remains were interred in the chapel of the Nine Altars, in the cathedral. Mr. Kemble was deservedly held in great esteem by the leading gentry of the neighbourhood. He was a sterling if not a showy actor, and an admirable reader. Sheridan, who himself excelled so much as an orator, considered Kemble as the best declaimer he had ever heard on or off the stage. During the residence of Kemble at Durham his time was much occupied in reading with the sons of the principal gentlemen of the district. Kemble principally excelled in the old men, both of tragedy and comedy. He is said to have been fond of personating Hamlet, even when he weighed eighteen stone; on which a ludicrous caricature likeness was published with the line,—“Oh! that this too, too solid flesh would melt!” inscribed beneath it. He was possessed of considerable literary talents, having written various addresses, songs, &c., which appeared from time to time in different journals: he also published



Milburngate and Framwellgate running northwards, at some little distance from the river; and Crossgate, Alergate, and the New North-road\* lying between them. Two small brooks, St. Margaret's Beck and the Clock-mill Beck,† descend on each side of Crossgate, and reach the river above and below the bridge.

The municipal area of the city of Durham contains 1,260 acres; and under the recent control of the commissioners of the city there were between five and six miles of public way. A small portion of the carriage ways are Macadamized, another portion paved with Aberdeen granite, and the foot-paths are either laid with freestone or Caithness flags. The

town is lighted with gas, and the water supplied by a public company.

The city consists of three manors, viz., the Bishop's Manor, comprehending the city liberties and the Bailey, which are held by the bishop by the service of castle-guard; the manor held by the Dean and Chapter, comprising the barony and borough of Elvet, Crossgate, and South-street; and the manor of Gilligate, formerly belonging to Kepier Hospital. The borough of Framwellgate‡ is also incorporated with the city.

The subjects, however, which first naturally attract attention are the cathedral, the castle, and those edifices for which this interesting city has so long been celebrated.

"Odes, Lyrical Ballads, and Poems," 8vo., 1809, with a portrait; and produced two dramatic pieces, called the "New Inn," and "Flodden Field." Indeed, he was a man of general information, and a learned and entertaining companion. In person, he was about five feet nine inches in height: his countenance strongly resembled that of his incomparable sister, and his figure in his youth (*on dit*) that of his brother John. Latterly, he was immensely fat: a circumstance which has given rise to numerous anecdotes, proving that, like Falstaff, "he was not only witty himself, but the occasion of wit in others." Mrs. Kemble (formerly Miss Satchell) was an excellent actress, and a great favourite with the audiences of Durham, and elsewhere; and her performance of *Yarico* elicited from the poet Burns a well-known complimentary stanza.

\* A meeting of the inhabitants of Durham and the neighbourhood was held in the Town-hall, on the 24th October, 1828, for considering a plan to improve the great north road between Framwellgate toll-bar and the north end of Framwellgate-bridge. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Fenwick, who stated that a plan was in contemplation to change the line of the great north road, so as to avoid the city of Durham altogether. It was intended that the road should turn off at a short distance from the city, and go across the country by Durham Moor Houses and Neville's Cross to Farewell Hall, a measure which, if carried into effect, would greatly deteriorate the value of property, and do incalculable injury to the city of Durham; therefore, it was the duty of the inhabitants to look to their own interests, and by making such improvements in the present road as were practicable, hold out an inducement for the continuation of the road through the city. Resolutions were passed, approving of the suggestions for removing the houses at the north end of Framwellgate-bridge, and carrying a road across, to rejoin the road again a short distance from the toll-bar. This was put into execution, and is one of the greatest city improvements effected by the trustees.

† Beck, a common term in the northern districts, for a small stream, rivulet, or brook.

‡ The yearly value of all the Entercommon Grounds, within the constabulary of Framwellgate, as they were at a general meeting upon the Perambulation Day, in the month of May, A.D., 1667, agreed upon, as well by the several owners and occupiers thereof, as by the several burgesses and inhabitants of the city of Durham and Framwellgate, and the two baileys, then present, and consenting and approving thereof; and according to which rate, they are to pay yearly for winter freeing of their said Entercommons.

Owners or Possessors.	Names of Closes.	No. of Yearly Acres.		Yearly Value.	
		A. R.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
John Belly or Will. Johnson	Gilbert Knowles,	5	0	4	0
Hugh Stott,	Well Close,	6	0	5	0
Wm. Johnson & M. Corner	Body Makers' Close,	6	0	5	0

Owners or Possessors.	Names of Closes.	No. of Yearly Acres.		Yearly Value.	
		A. R.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
Mr. Thomas Mascall,	{ West Sheriff Meadows, } one part thereof,	4	0	4	0
Thomas Wardell,	Piper Close,	8	0	6	0
John Stott,	John Stott's 3 closes,	8	0	8	0
William Blackett,	{ Shaw Wood,	10	0	6	0
William Johnson,	Stoney Close,	2	2	2	10
Ralph Taylor,	Priest Park,	2	2	4	10
Timothy Stott,	Windy Hills,	4	0	2	10
Chris. Shacklock,	Howle Croft,			3	10
Robert Newby,	Low Windy Hills,	1	0	1	0
Mr. Jno. Hutchinson,	Barn Close & Peth Head,	10	0	11	0
Mr. Chris. Mickleton,	Barn Garth,	0	2	0	10
Ralph Harrison,	Chapple Garth & Close,	3	0	2	10
Cuth. Bambrig,	Danby's Close,	1	2	2	0
Thos. Richardson,	Spittle Close,	4	0	3	10
John Catchside,	Drawdon <i>als.</i> Dryburn,	25	0	18	0
Mrs. Hutchinson,	{ White Smocks <i>als.</i> Well } Spring House,	18	0	16	0
Richard Wiseman,	Carr Houses,	30	0	25	10
Mr. Jno. Mickleton,	West Wastes & Stank Ho.,	21	0	16	0
Mr. Geo. Parkinson,	{ Round Close & White } Leazes,	60	0	18	0
John Wilkinson,	Durham Moor House,	14	0	14	0
Hen. Kirkhouse,	Cater House,	12	0	12	0
George Crozier,	{ Bensham's House three } Closes & also the west } Rough Pasture,	6	0	10	0
John Richardson,	Lyngy House,	8	0	9	0
Thomas Stott,	{ Hartside Front Close,	3	0	12	0
Nicholas Byerly and Jane Forcer,	Sniperly <i>als.</i> Slepely,	10	0	10	0
Henry Mallum,	Earle Houses,	20	0	14	0
Thos. Emmerson,	Strait Stirrups,	7	0	7	0
Geo. Nicholson,	Findon Hill Side,	6	0	5	0
John Stoddart,	Ibidem,	4	0	3	0
William Teasdale,	Well Field,	12	0	8	0
Mr. Geo. Kirkby,	The last seven are in Witten.				
The Grassman,	Intack,			10	0

## LOW BRASSIDE.

John Duck,	Red House,	14	0	7	10
Robt. Stelling,	Chr. Wardell's Closes,	6	0	8	0
Mr. Blackstone,	Broom Park,	4	0	0	0
		£294 10			
SIGNED BY		Jas. Mickleton,	Hjs		
		George Parkinson,	Thos. † Wardell,		
		Chr. Mickleton,	Mark.		
		Jno. Richardson,	Timothy Stott,		
		Jno. Hutchinson,	John Wilkinson,		
		Robt. Newby,	The Mark of		
		Hugh Stott,	Thomas H Holmes		

J. Bell's MSS.]

## MONASTERY AND CATHEDRAL.

On which side soever the visitor approaches Durham, the most prominent object which greets his sight, is the cathedral, standing aloft in majestic grandeur upon the bold promontory on which, as before described, this noble structure is erected. The appearance of this stately building, which has witnessed so many changes, and with whose past history such important associations are connected, naturally inspires a sentiment of respect and admiration in the mind of even the least enthusiastic; and but few persons can walk through its cloistered aisles without experiencing a feeling nearly akin to religious veneration. As a description of the origin of this rich and interesting church is succinctly given in the memoirs of its bishops, which the reader will find under the head of "General History," commencing at page 25, any lengthened notice in this place is therefore unnecessary.

On the first institution of this establishment it may, however, be observed, that it was served by a secular clergy, who are said to have been governed by a provost. Bishop Walcher first projected the introduction of regular canons into the church, but did not live to effect the changes he had contemplated, but which were afterwards carried into execution by his successor, William de Carilepho, in the year 1083, aided by the power of the crown and the influence of the see of Rome.

Carilepho applied to Pope Gregory VII. for his precept or license, on which he grounded his charter, thereby declaring he granted the same by the command and counsel of the holy see, and that the king was present at the time of making thereof; and ordained that all future priors of the church at Durham should possess the liberties, dignities, and honours of abbots, with the abbot's seat in the choir of the church; and to hold all their lands, churches, and possessions in their own hands and free disposition, so as the revenues thereof might thereby be increased as much as possible, exempted from royal customs. He obtained the king's diploma to maintain and support his charter, dated in the year 1084, establishing the removal of the secular clergy from his episcopal church, and translating thither monks from Jarrow and Wearmouth monasteries of the order of St. Augustine; by which instrument the king ordained, that all priors of that monastery should possess the same liberties, customs, dignities, and honours as abbots; to hold the left hand seat in the choir; have full power of appointing and

removing officers of the church, similar to the authority of a dean; have the first place and voice after the bishop; when in chapter, the first voice in all elections to the see; and whatever dignities and honours the dean of York held, inferior to the archbishop, but superior to the archdeacon, the prior of Durham should equally hold in inferiority to his prelate, but in superiority of the archdeacon. Full jurisdiction over all their churches was given to the monastery by the bishop; and in the year 1094 he decreed, that the priors should for ever be archdeacons of the whole diocese of Durham, vicars general, and officials.

After having ejected from his church the clergy whom he found within its walls, on account of their irregular lives, ostensibly professing the rule of St. Benedict, like their predecessors of Lindisfarne, but some of them married and having children, and most of them of scandalous conversation, the bishop introduced into his cathedral a colony of poor and strict benedictines, who had travelled northwards from Wincheleumb and other places, and had been permitted by Bishop Walcher to take up their abode in the long deserted monasteries of Wearmouth and Jarrow. Having accomplished this great reformation, the prelate gave to the monastery, the parishes and townships of Remington, the two Pittingtons, Hesselton, Dalton, Merrington, Shincliffe, Elvet, Willington, and Wallsend, together with the churches of Lindisfarne, the adjacent villages of Fenham, Norham, and Skirworth, with divers churches in Yorkshire. Other donations were also added by the king, amongst which were lands in Keverston and Greatham.

The bishop having been some time in exile, furnished, on his return, various vessels and ornaments of gold and silver for the altar, and gave to the convent a large collection of valuable books. Conceiving, however, the church built by his predecessors not of suitable magnificence to the dignity and increasing power of the see, or perhaps thinking it unfit to receive within its walls a body of men possessing an order to which the structure had not been originally accommodated, and requiring arrangements specially adapted to their rule, Carilepho formed a plan for a new erection, similar to the superb structures he had seen on the continent; and in the year 1093, the old church was pulled down, 76 years after its first erection; and the foundation of the present stately edifice was laid on the 11th of August, 1093, with a solemnity suited to so great and pious a work, the bishop being assisted

by Malcolm, king of Scotland, and Turgot, the prior. It was arranged that the bishop should complete the church, and the prior and monks the monastic buildings; and in those days, before rates were thought of, the work proceeded quickly or slowly in proportion to the amount of altar-offerings and burial-fees,\* great sums being frequently paid for the privilege of interment near the patron saint. Bishop Carlepho died in 1095; and the work was so zealously proceeded in by his successor, Bishop Flambard, who was also assisted by the convent, that before his death in 1128, the nave, with its aisles, was finished up to its vault or roof. The plot of ground on the south side of the church, intended for the monastic offices was, at the same time, enlarged; numerous cottages were removed from the Palace Green, and a wall built from the chancel of the church to the tower of the castle.

During the vacancy of the see after the death of Bishop Flambard, the monks finished the nave, by placing a groining of stone over its side aisles, and covering the middle aisle with a roof of timber, in which state the latter remained till the time of Prior Melsonby.

### THE PRIORS.

The monastery had now become an establishment of great power and wealth, the Pope of Rome and the King of England uniting in conferring privileges and importance upon the favoured recluses. As at that period there were but two paths to honour and fame—the church and the sword, it may naturally be supposed that an office so highly privileged as that of prior of Durham was much coveted, and at different times exercised by individuals of great piety, learning,

\* This fact throws much light upon the origin of the funds by means of which such structures as this were erected; and of the sway which the church then held over a superstitious population. St. Cuthbert was the magnet of attraction; and we could enumerate instances of men divesting themselves of no small portion of their worldly substance for the privilege of being buried near his *incorruptible* remains.—*Raine*.

† The poor benedictines translated to Durham, strictly followed the rules of St. Benedict, which were confirmed by Pope Gregory the Great. The habit of these monks was a black loose coat, or a gown of stuff reaching down to their heels, with a cowl or hood of the same, and a scapulary; and under that a white habit, as large as the former, made of flannel, with boots on their legs; and from the colour of their outward habit, they were generally called Black Monks. This rule was introduced into England in King Edgar's time, but never perfectly observed until after the conquest. The Benedictines were obliged to perform their devotions seven times in twenty-four hours, viz., at cock crowing, or the *nocturnal*, at two o'clock in the morning; the *matins*, at six; the *tierce*, at nine; the *septe*, at twelve at noon; the *none*, at three in the afternoon; the

and rank. Though the life of a recluse does not afford the same materials for a biographer as is found in the career of parties mingling in the busy world, yet the various incidents attendant upon the history of the priors of Durham and their successors, are so closely interwoven with that of the cathedral, that a brief narrative of the official career of those who held office, whether distinguished for piety or otherwise, is necessary to render complete the history of the sacred edifice.

ALDWINE was the first prior who presided over the monastic establishment of Durham. He came from Winceleambe to Jarrow, at the invitation of Bishop Waleher. At the time the monks were translated from Jarrow and Wearmouth, Aldwine was at the head of these monastic houses.† He was a man of great discretion and high moral character, but enjoyed his new dignity for only a short period. He died on the 19th of April, 1087, and was succeeded by his pupil,

TURGOT, who was said to be of noble birth. In his youth he was confined in the castle of Lincoln, soon after the Norman conquest. Escaping from prison he fled to Norway; and on returning to England some years afterwards, was shipwrecked, and lost all his effects. He resorted to Durham, and obtained protection of Bishop Waleher. He assumed the monastic habit at the monastery of Wearmouth, having previously been under the tuition of Aldwine at Jarrow. In 1087, Turgot was elected prior of Durham, the office of archdeacon being annexed to that dignity. The convent profited greatly by his prudent government; the privileges were enlarged, and the revenue considerably increased by his influence. He contributed an everlasting ornament to the monastery, by

*vespers*, at six in the evening; and the *compline*, at seven. After this service the monks were not allowed to talk, but went to bed immediately. They all slept in the same dormitory, but not two in a bed, and lay in their clothes. Every monk was to have two coats and two cowls; and when they had new clothes, the old ones were given to the poor. Each had a table book, a knife, a needle, and a handkerchief; the furniture of the bed was a mat, blanket, rug, and pillow. At the tolling of the bell for prayers, the monks were immediately to leave off business. They were obliged to go always two together; this was done to guard their conduct, to prompt them to good thoughts, and to furnish them with a witness to defend their behaviour. From Easter to Whitsuntide the primitive church observed no fasts. The monks were not permitted to talk in the refectory at meals, but hearken to the Scriptures read to them at the time. For small faults they were excluded the public table; but for greater, were debarred a religious commerce, and the service of the chapel; and those conversing with a person under such censure, were liable to the same punishment. The superior was never to dine alone; so when there were no strangers, he was to invite some of his brethren to his table.

the ecclesiastical history of the see which he compiled. After filling the office of prior with great dignity and piety for near twenty years, he was elected in 1107, bishop of St. Andrew's and primate of Scotland. Dissention arising between him and the king, the prelate's anxiety and distress of mind impaired his health; he obtained permission to return to England, and came back to Durham in 1115, where he resided little more than two months before his death. He was buried\* in the chapter-house, between Bishops Waleher and Carilepho. Turgot is described by Stevens, as being grave, modest, sober, temperate, of great authority, and no less piety and erudition. The veracity of his writings is reckoned unquestionable; for, besides his natural modesty, he never committed anything to paper, of the certain truth of which he was not thoroughly assured. After Turgot's departure for the see of St. Andrew's, differences unhappily took place between the monastery and Bishop Flambard. No prior was appointed for a considerable time; and the duties of archdeacon, official, and vicar-general, were severed from the office of prior. The bishop also possessed himself of several of the conventional estates; but in the year 1109, he consented to nominate

ALGAR as the successor to Turgot. During the priorship of Algar, Flambard was reconciled to the convent, and in 1128, restored several of the possessions which he had usurped, filled the vacant offices, and gave to the convent the hermitage, church, and possessions of Finchale. Algar presided over the monastery till the year 1137, and soon after his death was succeeded by

ROGER, a man of the most pious life, brought up from infancy in the discipline of the cloister. He conducted a controversy with Archdeacon Wazo, touching the place of honour on the right hand of the bishop, which terminated in favour of the prior. Roger held his dignity during the whole time of Cumyn's usurpation, and died in the year 1149.

LAWRENCE was then made prior; and is described as a man of approved discretion, of a heart superior to evil, possessing a refined eloquence, and a great and learned writer. He was a strenuous advocate for the appointment of Hugh Pudsey to the vacant see, after the death of William de St. Barbara, and was included with the rest of the religious body in the sentence of excommunication, pronounced by the Archbishop of York, and underwent the discipline of the whip in Beverley church. He afterwards travelled to Rome with Bishop Pudsey, and died as he was returning, in the year 1154. His remains were brought to Durham, and interred in the cemetery-yard, the custom of burying within the church not having then taken place.

ABSALOM was the next prior, of whom but little is known. From weakness and want of resolution, he suffered the prelate to infringe in many instances the privileges of the convent. He died in 1162, and was succeeded by

THOMAS, who, soon after his election, resisted the encroachments repeatedly made by Bishop Pudsey on the rights of the monastery. Disgusted with the world, he retired to one of the Farne Islands, and restoring some of the monastic edifices there, lived the life of a recluse, and died in 1163.

GERMAN was a monk of the house at the time he succeeded Thomas: he was of a patient forbearing disposition, and preferred submitting to the troubles connected with the monastery rather than by contention hazard their continuance. He held office until the time of his death, 1186; and during his time restitution was made to the convent of several matters which Bishop Flambard had taken away; but it was not until the time of his successor,

BERTRAM, that the abbot's seat in the choir and chapter-house was re-assumed, the priors having been denied that place of honour for several years, whilst under the prelate's displeasure. The office of prior was vacant for two years, after the death of German, as Bertram was not elected until 1188 or 1189. He

\* The priors of the house of Durham were accustomed in ancient time to be buried in their boots, and wound in their cowls by the barber, as the monks used to be buried. The dead prior was carried out of his lodgings in the priory, to the chamber in the infirmary, called the Dead Man's Chamber, there to remain a certain time. At night he was carried into a chapel opposite to that chamber door, called St. Andrew's Chapel, and was watched all that night by the children of the almshouse, reading David's Psalms over him; and two monks, either of kindred or kindness, were appointed to sit all night at his feet, mourning for him. In the morning he was carried into the chapter-house, where the same solemn service was performed for

him, which the monks had at their burial; thence he was carried through the parlour into the centry-garth to be buried, where every prior lay under a fine marble stone; and the monks and barber buried him with a little chalice of silver, other metal, or wax, which was laid upon his breast within the coffin, and his blue bed was held over him by four monks till he was buried, which the barber had for his pains, for making the grave and burying him, as he had for the monks. Afterwards the priors were buried within the church, and not in the centry-garth, in the same order and habit, with the mitre, and all other furniture, as their predecessors were buried before them in the centry-garth.

survived Bishop Pudsey, and for some years previous to the prelate's death, had such influence over his mind as to reconcile him to the convent. Violent contentions existed between the successor of Pudsey and the monastery, but in all things Bertram strenuously maintained the rights and privileges of the convent: he died in the year 1209, whilst the see was vacant.

WILLIAM, a native of Durham, was elected during the vacancy of the see, the king having granted licence to the convent for that purpose. He was held in great distinction in the monastery, and died in 1214, or according to some writers, in 1219, and was succeeded by

RALPH KERMECH, who held office for nineteen years, during which period the prior and convent had confirmed to them all the liberties and privileges granted by William de Carilepho. In 1233 he was succeeded by

THOMAS MELSONBY. Having held the dignity for four years, Melsonby was nominated to the see of Durham, on the death of the prodigal bishop, Richard de Marisco, in 1237. Melsonby's election was objected to by the king, who alleged many things against him—that he was an infringer of the liberties of the church, diseased in body, had broken his vow, was guilty of simony, illiterate, and such like charges equally slanderous and untrue. It was also asserted that he was the son of the rector of Melsonby, by his maid-servant, and that he was guilty of homicide, in having instigated a rope-dancer to exhibit his feats upon a cord suspended by two towers of the church, from which dizzy height the mountebank fell and broke his neck. After so much opposition, he renounced his election, and Farnham was appointed bishop. In 1242, Prior Melsonby, with the approbation and assistance of the bishop, began to remove the old wooden roof of the cathedral, and gave the present elegant vault of stone-work in its stead. Fearful of the king's resentment, Melsonby resigned his office of prior in 1244, and retired to Farne Island, where in acts of piety and charity he spent the remainder of his life. Many miracles are recorded in connexion with the death of the ex-prior. After his decease, his remains were removed to Durham, and interred in the chapter-house, in the graves of Bishops Edmund and Ethelred. The body when on its road, rested for a night before the altar of St. Mary's, in Gateshead, and is said to have been miraculously guarded by milk-

white doves, which fluttered around the coffin during the hours of darkness.

BERTRAM DE MIDDLETON was elected prior on the 22nd Sept., 1244. Kirkham, who was now bishop, confirmed to the monastery the grants of his predecessors, and gave them the church of Heighington for the better support of hospitality, together with a large tract of land at Horsley-Hope. In this prior's time, the papal grant of the kingdom of Apulia and Sicily took place, for which the Bishop of Hereford engaged to the holy see, that the clergy of England should pay 38,000 marks, to be borrowed for that purpose. Middleton appealed against this contract, alleging that he and his convent were at all times ready to obey the Pope in things lawful and practicable; but to spoil their churches of their goods, to subvert their liberties and straiten their maintenance, would be such an indignity to the church, scandal to the clergy, and reproval to religion itself, that they never could assent thereto. It cannot be doubted but this reply would prove offensive, as well to the see of Rome as to the crown of England; and though the prior in 1258 petitioned the convent to admit of his resignation, yet historians of the time do not express it to be in consequence of such displeasure. On his resignation being accepted, (Aug. 15th, 1258,) the convent assigned to Bertram for his maintenance, the churches of Pittington, Heighington, &c.; notwithstanding the great work he had carried on in the church for two years, he left to his successor in the conventional treasury, 11,000 marks; and with the revenue allotted to him on his retirement, he built a lodge and elegant chapel at Beaurepaire, and left to the library of the monastery many of his compositions and learned works. He was held in pious veneration by the cloister, on his resignation.

HUGH DE DERLYNGTON, superior of the convent, was elected prior. During the time he governed the church, he contributed greatly to the magnificence of his convent, and introduced many improvements upon the property belonging to the monastery.\* A bull was obtained from the Pope for the appropriation of Howenden church, for an addition of sixteen monks; but the prior procured the appointment to be converted into prebends, apprehending they would prove an honourable and advantageous promotion, as if the original institution was maintained. Prior Derlyngton

\* The Archbishop of York, at a visitation held at York about the year 1254, made an order touching the holy vestments, and other church furniture and ornaments. As the various particulars,

Hutchinson observes, of this institution, give a light to the customs of the church, and discover the manner and circumstances of religious exercises, some of them merit notice in this place. " That the

was distinguished for his learning, charity, and hospitality; whenever he came to his house, the poor people, to whom his kitchen was ever open, danced before him. The prior resigned his dignity, pleading the infirmities of old age, on the 8th June, 1272. An acrimonious altercation ensued between the convent and the prelate, concerning profession of obedience by the monks; the convent alleging that their prior having the privileges of an abbot, the monk's profession was the right of an abbot. The convent agreed eventually, that the monks should first make profession to the prior and then to the prelate. Prior Der-

habits of the clergy should be provided at the charge of each respective parish, and be rich in proportion to the wealth of the inhabitants: That they should be provided with a cross for processions, and another lesser one for the use of funerals: That they should have a bier for the corpse, a vessel for holy water, an *osculatorium* or a picture (probably of our Saviour or the holy Virgin) for the people to kiss, a candlestick for the paschal taper; an incense pot, a lanthorn, with a small bell, to use when the host was carried to the sick; A veil to screen the altar from sight during Lent; with two candlesticks *pro-ceroferariis*, that is, for those that lighted up the tapers, and carried them from one part of the church to another, which was the business of the acolyte. Among the books for divine service the following were to be provided: The Lives of the Saints, read on holidays; hymns and alternate psalms sung; a book for singing mass; hymns of exultation and rejoicing; Rubric book directing the order of divine service," &c.

\* The present condition of the ruined Priory of Holy Island recently visited by the Rev. C. Eyre, is thus described:—

Durham church seems to have served as its model, and it may be called a miniature copy of those parts of Durham church of its own date; it being 150 feet in length, and Durham being five hundred. The resemblance between the two is especially observable in the columns of the nave, which are voluted and chevroned, and precisely similar in both buildings.

With the exception of the choir, the church was entirely of Norman construction. The ground-plan is a cross, with aisles to the nave only, and the transepts terminating in an apsidal east end. The elevation-plan consisted of a central tower and two western towers; and there was a clere-story to the aisles. The triforium, if we may judge from what remains at the west end, must have been remarkably fine.

The proportions of the church are as follows: length from the west door to the chancel, 100 feet: from the entrance of the chancel to the end of the original Norman chancel, 35 feet; and to the end of the latter chancel, 50 feet: total length, 150 feet. Breadth of the nave and aisles, 43 feet 7 inches: transept, 62 feet long by 17 feet 7 inches in breadth: breadth of chancel, 17 feet 7 inches. The proportions of the elevations were: height of the vaulted roof over the nave, 33 feet: height of the arches separating the nave and aisles, 20 feet 4 inches: height of the groining under the central tower, 44 feet: height of the south-transept apse, 20 feet 2 inches: height of the western door arch, inside 16 feet, and outside 14 feet.

The nave was separated from the aisles by 6 arches on each side. Only one or two remain on the south side, and none on the north side.

The tower was standing in the year 1728. Its vault was higher, by eleven feet, than the tower arches; an arrangement effected by two strong groined ribs, stretching, one from the south-west to the north-east, and the other from the north-west to the south-east corner of the tower. Before the year 1784 the sides of the tower to the east, west, and north, fell down: for some time the southern side retained

lyngton's resignation was accepted on the 10th Jan., when the manors of Wardelan and Muggleswick were assigned for his maintenance, and the bishop added Ryton in addition. During the vacancy of the office of prior, the bishop took possession of the convent, that he might remove those he did not approve, and substitute others in their places, and take their oaths of fidelity. The litigations were put an end to, by the convent agreeing to style the prelate—"Reverend Father and Patron," and licence for the election of a prior was then granted by the bishop.

RICHARD CLAXTON, prior of the cell of Holy Island,\*

its position, but it has now fallen; and all that remains of the tower is the groined rib, 44 feet from the ground, and 24 feet in span, stretching from the south-east to the north-west, and bestriding the junction of nave, transepts, and chancel. It contained originally three bells.

In the transept the apse on the south side still remains; the walls of the apse in the north transept have fallen, but the foundation can be traced. Of course they were both chapels.

The original Norman chancel terminated externally. The foundations of this termination were discovered in the year 1821, at which time the old floor of the choir, consisting of glazed tiles, was found. There are also two windows, one at each side, that belonged to the Norman choir. The Norman chancel, however, required repairing in the fifteenth century. In the receipts for the year 1431-2, we find donations received for this purpose: "Given to the new window in the choir by John Durham, Vicar of Norham, 13s. 4d.; by John Gatesheved, 6s. 8d.; by Thomas Sparthe, 3s. 4d." Repairs are also entered among the other expenses in the year 1436-7; and under the year 1441-2, considerable sums are stated to have been paid for buildings and repairs, lead for the church, &c., to the slater, plumber, glazier, &c. The new chancel consisted of an addition of fifteen feet to the Norman one, and the square termination was substituted for the apsidal; a large window was inserted in each side of the new wall, and a still larger at the east end, measuring sixteen feet in breadth. The tracery of all these windows is gone. The eastern wall is level with the ground; but the side walls of the choir still stand; in the south wall is a plain piscina.

There were four staircases and four doorways in the church. The west elevation consisted of two towers, with the western doorway between them. The north tower fell many years ago: the south one was standing in 1817, but is now, for the most part, gone. These towers had no buttresses, and were divided into six stages, alternately pierced—to the north in one, to the south in the other, and to the west in both—with plain narrow windows.

Many vestiges of a later style of architecture may be accounted for by the repairs that were made at different times. In the year 1363 a new roof was put upon the church in the central tower, and several new windows were inserted into the south wall of the nave. In 1385-6 other alterations and repairs were made. In 1430 a large window was inserted in the north side, nearest the transept; and in 1441 and 1452 other repairs were made. In the year 1821, when the ruins were cleared of the rubbish and debris that had been collecting for about three centuries, several interesting discoveries were made. Among the rest, the ground masonry of three altars was discovered between the piers nearest the transept.

The arrangement of the monastery can easily be made out from the existing remains, from early drawings, and from that of its model at Durham. Four most excellent views of the priory, in its present ruined state, are given in Billing's Durham County; and there is a valuable engraving of it in Raine's North Durham that shews the

was elected successor to Hugh de Derlyngton, on the 20th January, 1273. Two days afterwards he was confirmed at Darlington, and installed by the Archdeacon of Durham on the day of the purification of the Virgin Mary. Previous to this time there are no records of any prior having the solemnities of confirmation and installation, though it is probable it was an ancient usage in this monastery. We are told that Claxton was a man of great piety and hospitality; a rigid protector of the rights of the monastery, and that during his administration, the church abounded in wealth. He abdicated his office, Dec. 27th, 1285, and had assigned to him for his maintenance, the cell of Wearmouth with the tithes of Southwick. Pope Gregory IV., in May, 1274, held a council at Lyons, to which the prior was called, but did not attend, having only his proctors there. Bishop Stichell\* was present at the council, but died on his road home. His successor, Bishop Insula, gave to the prior and convent the advowson of the church of Meldon, accepting in exchange the sole presentation to the church of Waldenestor, in the diocese of Lincoln, to which the prior and convent of Durham had an alternate right with him; he also granted them Freewarren in Billingham, with its woods. On Claxton's resignation

HUGH DE DERLYNGTON was recalled, on the 11th Jan., 1285, confirmed by the bishop on the 31st, and installed on the 7th of the following month. Hugh came to an agreement with the Archbishop of York, assenting to his exercise of jurisdiction over the churches of the diocese during a vacancy of the see of Durham, and all preceding censures and judicial sentences touching that matter were rescinded. The prior again resigned on the 11th March, 1289 or 1290, and was succeeded on the 21st March, by

RICHARD DE HOTOUN, a prior of the cell of Lynche, or Latham; he was confirmed on the 28th, by the bishop, and installed on the 9th April. He was of a bold and virtuous mind, but having to do with the

overbearing and proud prelate Beck, was obliged to exert himself for the preservation of the privileges of his church. The prior and bishop were soon at variance, the result of which was the suspension and excommunication of Hotoun. The convent declined electing a prior at the request of the bishop. Henry de Luceby, who then presided in the cell of Holy Island, was forced upon them by Bishop Beck, and the prior was dragged from his seat by the violent hands of a monk † devoted to the bishop. Hotoun escaped into Cleveland, and on the assembling of parliament at Lincoln, he presented a complaint against the prelate, and obtained recommendatory letters from the king for relief at the court of Rome. A decree of restitution was pronounced in his favour and published in the church at Durham, in April, 1302. Luceby, whilst he held the office of prior, endeavoured to procure the approbation and esteem of the people, and spent considerable sums in repairing and embellishing the sacred edifice. Prior Hotoun returned to Durham in the year 1303, which the convent celebrated by holding a festival on the occasion. An inquisition was afterwards taken touching the damages sustained by the convent under the bishop's persecution, and the prelate was adjudged to pay as compensation, a large sum of money. The bishop lodged an accusation against the prior for dilapidations and various offences, and whilst these matters were in dispute, Clement was elevated to the papal chair, and by him Beck was created patriarch of Jerusalem. The prelate then induced the pope to suspend the prior from all administration, spiritual as well as temporal. On proceeding to Rome for redress, the prior passed the winter near Canterbury; whilst there, the bishop committed the care of the monastery to Luceby; and the abbot of Leicester, with the Pope's mandatory letters, accompanied him to Durham, to give him possession. The gates, however, were shut upon them on their arrival, on which excommunication was pronounced

upper portion of the south-west tower of the nave, which is no longer standing. The church was dedicated in honour of St. Cuthbert. It was built chiefly of red sandstone, brought from the opposite coast; but the whinstone of the island was used to a certain extent, as stated by Reginald.

Within the church was a cenotaph or monument on the spot where St. Cuthbert's body was originally buried. In the account-roll for the year 1374-5 there is the following entry: "For painting the statue of St. Cuthbert, 53s. 4d." It was marble or alabaster; and from the sum of money spent on it must have been very splendidly decorated. An entry under date 1533, speaks of "an image of St. Cuthbert at his tomb;" from which we may gather that this statue was placed in a recumbent position over the cenotaph in the choir.

\* Bishop Stichell, whilst he was resident in the castle at Durham, made it his custom to send wine to the convent. One day he ordered his butler to carry wine to the sub-prior's table, which on being presented gave offence to prior Hugh, who presided at the upper table, and thereupon he struck the table, and put an end to dinner in the middle of the mess.—Such was the authority of the prior, even in the presence of his bishop.

† A savage from the wilds of Tyndale was brought into the church to do this act; but being struck with awe, he retired from the presence of the man, and declared no gold could tempt him to the outrage; yet, what the barbarian abhorred, was perpetrated by one who had professed his obedience to the superior whom he now assisted to depose.—*Graystones.*

against the whole society. This brought on a litigation at the instance of the prior, for an offence against the crown, on their presuming to execute the powers of the see of Rome in matters temporal, and a heavy fine was imposed upon the offenders. Hotoun proceeded afterwards to Rome, having the king's licence and a recommendatory letter to the Pope; he was favourably received, and obtained a sentence of restitution, but was decreed to pay one thousand marks to the apostolical chamber for the same. The prior died during his journey home, on the 9th Jan., 1307 or 1308; but that the see of Rome might be indemnified for the loss of the fine, all the prior's goods, plate, books, horses, and effects then in Italy, were confiscated. Hotoun is described as possessing a graceful person, of persuasive eloquence, and a liberal encourager of public works. During the vacancy of the priory, the bishop seized the temporalities of the convent, alleging that the members of the house were not capable of holding offices, by reason of the sentence of excommunication, which remained unpurged. At this period much perplexity arose touching presentations to vacant churches, till it was determined that they should be made jointly, under the title of "Anthony, Bishop of Durham, the office of prior being vacant." The king, jointly with the patriarch Beck, applied to the Pope in favour of

WILLIAM DE TANFIELD, then prior of Wederhall, and on the 24th Feb., 1308, he was accordingly appointed Hotoun's successor; but as the price of his collation, the holy see was so flagrantly corrupt as to demand three thousand marks to the pontiff and one thousand to the cardinals. The prior obtained permission to visit Rome, and whilst there the turbulent prelate of Durham died. Kellow, who succeeded to the bishopric, reversed all the oppressive acts of his predecessor, and restored the ancient privileges of the monastery, especially in the material point, that during the vacancy of the priory, none save the sub-prior and chapter should intermeddle with the spiritualities or temporalities of the convent. By the gift of this prelate, the convent had Wastrophead, with a fishery in the river Wear. Prior Tanfield resigned his office in the year 1317, and had allotted for his maintenance the cell of Jarrow and the manor of Wardle; he lived in retirement until his death, Feb., 1342. He is spoken of as having been lavish, improvident of his resources, and delighting in a numerous retinue. The sub-prior of the convent,

GALFRID DE BURDON succeeded Tanfield; and not-

withstanding the many good qualities attributed to him, he was with much virulence accused of sundry misdemeanours by Bishop Beaumont; and rather than involve the monastery in litigation and expense, he resigned his important office, Jan. 25th, 1322. The cell of Wearmouth and the tithes of Wearmouth and Fulwell were assigned for his maintenance.

WILLIAM DE GUISBURN was now chosen prior, but on the following day entered the chapter-house and renounced his election, whereupon

WILLIAM DE COUTON was appointed to the holy office. After presiding nineteen years, he died at Pittington, Feb. 26th, 1342, and was buried in the cemetery-yard of the cathedral church. His memory was much revered in the monastery; he was truly pious, kind, humble towards his brethren, and generous to strangers. He was succeeded on the 16th March, 1342, by

JOHN FOSSOUR, formerly a monk of Durham and prior of the monastery of Wearmouth. He caused an account to be had of the goods and possessions of the convent, and by prudence and discretion, discharged a great portion of the old debts of the priory. He expended large sums upon the church, and embellished the interior by contributing various costly ornaments. Application was made to the see of Rome by Edward III., that the church of Heminburg, in Yorkshire, should be appropriated to the church of Durham, but the Pope, in 1372, refused his consent, because of the "populousness and other excesses thereof." The epistle of Pope Gregory II. shews the state of the monastery at that time. The king's letter prayed the appropriation to be made *propter necessitates eis incumbentes*; to which the Pope replied, he was informed that the religious body consisted of one hundred and fifty persons, with four dependent abbies, where priors had been instituted; besides which they held, appendent to the monastery, thirteen parish churches, and to many others they had the right of collation. That by reason of their opulence, they were guilty of great enormities; when they travelled, they were each attended by three or four horsemen, and made an appearance inconsistent with religious humility; and that in their expenses, as well in provision for their table, as apparel and other ordinary matters, they were guilty of great excess. The munificent prior Fossour died November 12th, 1374, in the 90th year of his age, and was buried at the north-end of the middle transept, before the altar of St. Nicholas and St. Giles, his tomb being covered with



marble prepared in his life-time, and curiously wrought. Fossour is said to have been a man of much wisdom, with a prevailing eloquence, so that many took the habit in his time. His succession was obtained by

ROBERT DE WALWORTH, on the 11th December, 1374, by whom the convent was greatly enriched; in 1379, he received a charter of confirmation of various purchases of land made in Wolviston, Billingham, Great Burdon, Aycliffe, Fery, Monkhesildon, Edmundbyers, Durham, Hett, Heburn, Spennyngmore, Rayley, Aldeinage, Elvet in Durham, and the old borough of Durham. In 1380, a license was procured for the purchase of other lands, of the annual value of two hundred marks, for the maintenance of eight monks, and eight secular scholars to study in Durham College, Oxford. In the same year he had confirmation of the exchange of Henknowl, for lands in Wolviston, made with John de Belasys; and eight years afterwards license was granted for the purchase of extensive lands and tenements in different parts of the county. Prior Walworth obtained from Pope Urban VI., a bull, that he and his successors should be invested with the mitre, pastoral staff, rings, sandals, and other official insignia, and was the first prior in this church authorised to use these marks of dignity. After presiding in the monastery seventeen years, the prior died, and was buried before the altar of St. Benedict. His tomb was covered with marble, and ornamented with his effigies in brass and other curious work. His successor was

JOHN DE HEMMINGBURG, during whose period of office the bishop's right to receive possession from the monks was reclaimed; the jurisdiction of the convent's churches within the diocese of York was also again agitated, but neither the archbishop nor the bishop succeeded in their claims. Hemmingburg, after holding office twenty-five years, died in the year 1416; he was interred before the altar of the Holy Virgin, and his tomb covered with marble, wrought with his effigies, and those of the twelve Apostles, in brass.

JOHN DE WESSYNGTON was elected prior after the decease of Hemmingburg, Nov. 5th, 1416. This learned prior wrote many tracts, in one of which he proves that the priors of Durham were always invested with the dignity of abbots. An account of the paintings in the windows of the cathedral, and of the ornaments and ceremonies of the church are attributed to him. He renewed the dispute with the bishop, touching the profession of the monks, which was determined

in favour of the monastery. Licenses for additional lands by the monastery were obtained during Wessyngton's time. He presided thirty years, and died in the year 1446; he was buried near the altar of St. Benedict. On the 4th January, 1437, a visitation to the monastery was held by John Marchall, L.L.B., vicar-general to the bishop, and a correct list of the fraternity at that time is given in Randal's MSS.

WILLIAM DE EBCHESTER succeeded prior Wessyngton, and was elected June 30th, 1446. He resigned his important office in 1456, and dying soon afterwards, was succeeded by

JOHN DE BURNABY, D.D., who was elected Oct. 25th, 1456. He died in 1464, and was interred in the middle aisle of the nave, opposite the cloister door. On the 26th Nov. the month following,

RICHARD BELL, B.D., was elected prior, and during his presidency he was several times in the commissions of Edw. IV., on treaty with the King of Scots. He died in 1496, and was interred in the middle of the choir of Carlisle cathedral. His successor,

ROBERT EBCHESTER, D.D. was elected Nov. 26th, 1478, and obtained, during the six years he held office, several licenses to increase the possessions of the convent. He died June 29th, 1484, and was interred in the cathedral.

JOHN AUCKLAND, D.D., succeeded on the 16th July, 1484, died in 1494, was buried within the church, and his successor,

THOMAS CASTELL, D.D., was elected May 4th, 1494. During this prior's time, much friendly intercourse appears between Bishop Fox and the convent, and many marks of special favour were shown by the prelates. The prior was made master of the bishop's game, with a grant of venison from his forests and parks at pleasure. The convent was enriched by various grants of land; Bishop Kellow gave the institution all the waste and moor lands from the west gates of the priory of Finchale, by metes and bounds, and also granted license to the monastery to purchase mortmain, in which instalment is comprised a general indemnity. The same prelate also granted to the prior and convent all the waste lands lying between the bridge of Framwellgate and the bridge of Elvet, and between the walls of the castle and the cathedral church, and the water of the Wear, rendering 13s. 4d. rent. The prior rebuilt the east gates of the abbey, with a porter's lodge; above the gateway he erected a chapel in honour of St. Helen, where the laity twice a-day were admitted to celebrate mass. He also re-

stored the great north window of the middle transept of the church; he purchased and gave to the convent two mills, from thenceforth to be called Jesus' Mills, for which he obtained the pious memorial of being commemorated in Jesus' Mass. The tower of Farne Island was built by Castell; and after holding office for twenty-five years, his successful presidency was terminated by death, on the 2nd April, 1519; he was interred in the middle aisle of the nave before Jesus' altar, and his effigies on brass were wrought on his tomb-stone.

HUGH WHITEHEAD succeeded to the priory in 1524, the office having remained vacant for five years. He was custos of Durham college, Oxford, and is said to have been uniformly religious, his whole spirit breathing divine love. He retained in his household persons of distinguished character, and kept a liberal table; he made great repairs at Beaurepaire, built the Prior's Hall at Pitlington, with various other edifices: he was munificent, charitable, and in private life truly exemplary.

#### DISSOLUTION OF THE MONASTERY.

During the time of Prior Whitehead, the domestic peace of England was much exposed by the violent innovations which were taking place in matters connected with religion. The principles of the reformation were spreading amongst the people generally, and events were progressing which eventually changed the entire face of society. Henry abolished the papal authority, and was not long in making known his determination of suppressing the monasteries, and putting himself in possession of their ample revenues. Both houses of parliament were entirely at the will of the king, and, in 1536, Henry gave orders for the suppression of all monasteries whose revenues were under the sum of two hundred pounds per annum. By this act no less than three hundred and seventy-six monasteries were suppressed, and their revenues amounting to thirty-two thousand pounds a-year granted to the king, besides their goods, chattels, and plate,

\* A proposal had formerly been made in the convocation for the abolition of the lesser monasteries; and had been much opposed by Bishop Fisher, who was then alive. He told his brethren that this was fairly showing the king the way how he might come at the great monasteries. "An ax," said he, "which wanted a handle, came upon a time into the wood, making his moan to the great trees that he wanted a handle to work withall, and for that cause he was constrained to sit idle; therefore he made it his request to them that they would be pleased to grant him one of their small saplings within the wood to make him a handle; who, mistrusting no guile, granted him one of their smaller trees to make him a handle. But

computed at a hundred thousand pounds more. The suppression of these religious institutions, and the danger foretold\* by many, to which the remainder were exposed, created discontent among the people and disposed them to revolt. The expelled monks, wandering about the country, excited both the piety and compassion of men; and it was also observed, that the rapacity and bribery of the commissioners and others employed in visiting these institutions intercepted much of the profits resulting from the confiscations, which tended greatly to increase the general discontent. It was not, however, until the complaints of the secular clergy concurred with those of the regular, that open sedition broke out.

The first rising took place in Lincolnshire, and vast numbers in the counties of York, Durham, Cumberland, and Lancashire soon afterwards followed the example. The enterprise, which was called the "Pilgrimage of Grace," was soon subdued. The birth of a prince in the October of the following year (1537), and the prompt suppression of the recent rebellion, confirmed Henry's authority at home and increased his consideration among foreign princes. The time, he thought, seemed now favourable for abolishing the greater monasteries; and as some of the abbots were suspected of having encouraged the late revolt and of corresponding with the rebels, the king's resentment was thus further incited. A new visitation was appointed of all the monasteries in England, and it was not found difficult to supply a pretext, or sufficient evidence for their demolition. The abbots and monks knew the danger to which they were exposed, and having learned by the example of the lesser monasteries that nothing could withstand the king's will, they were most of them induced, in expectation of better treatment, to make a voluntary resignation of their houses.

The better to reconcile the public to this great innovation, stories, some true, many greatly exaggerated, were propagated of the detestable lives of the friars in many of the convents.† The people were

now becoming a complete ax, he fell so to work within the same wood, that in process of time there was neither great nor small trees to be found in the place where the wood stood. And so, my lords, if you grant the king these smaller monasteries, you do but make him a handle, whereby, at his own pleasure, he may cut down all the ceders within your Lebanons."

† The visitation inquisition was very severe against relics and the worship of images; and the account of the relics at Maiden Bradley, in Wiltshire, and of the frailties of the prior, given in the following letter is amusing, and affords at the same time matter for reflection, the letter is addressed to Cromwell, secretary of state,

also promised, though no means were adopted for securing the performance,\* that the king would never thenceforth have occasion to levy taxes, but would be able from the abbey lands alone, to bear during war as well as peace, the whole charges of government.

The king at different times, suppressed six hundred and forty-five monasteries, of which twenty-eight had abbots, who enjoyed a seat in parliament; ninety colleges were also demolished, two thousand three hundred and seventy-four chantries and free chapels, and one hundred and ten hospitals. The whole of the revenue of these establishments amounted to one hundred and sixty-one thousand one hundred pounds.

In order to interest the nobility and gentry in his measures, Henry made gifts of the revenues of con-

vents to his favourites and courtiers, erected six new bishoprics, settled pensions on many of the abbots and priors, proportionate to their former revenues; or, as in the case of Prior Whitehead of Durham, made provision by appointing them places in the reformed establishments.

The convent of Durham was classed amongst the greater monasteries, and on the 31st December, 1540, this establishment was surrendered into the hands of the king. Prior Whithead held office for a period of eighteen years, and at the dissolution had the honour of being appointed to equal dignity in the new reformed establishment. The revenues at the time were, according to Dugdale, rated at £1366:10:5; but Speed estimates them at £1615:14:10; and thus terminated the ancient, hospitable,† and wealthy monastic institution

and to whom Henry delegated absolute control over the church, "Pleasit your mastershippe to understonde, that yesternyght late we came from Glassynburie to Bristowe to St. Austins, wheras we begyn this mornynge, intyndyng this day to dispathe bothe this howse here, beyng but xiiij. chanons, and also the Gawntes, wheras be iiij. or v. By this bringar, my servant, I sende yowe relyqwis, fyrste, two flowres wrappede in white and blake sarcenet that one Christynmas evyn *hora ipsa qua Christus natus fuerat* will spring and burgen and bere blossoms, *quod expertum esse*, saith the prior of Maden Bradeley; ye shall also receive a bage of reliquis, wherin ye shall se straingeis thynges, as shall appere by the scripture, as Godes cote, Oure lades smoke, Parte of Godes supper *in cenā domini*, *Pars petre super qua natus erat Jesus in Bethelē*, belyke ther is in Bethelē plentie of stones and sum qwarrie, and makith ther maingierres off stone. The scripture of evere thyng shall declare yowe all; and all thes of Maden Bradeley, wheras is an holy father prior, and hath but vj. children, and but one dowghter mariede yet of the goodes of the monasterie, trystyng shortly to mary the reste. His sones be tale men waittyng upon hym, and he thankes Gode a never medelet with marytt women. but all with madens the faireste cowlde be gottyn, and always maredde them ryght well. The pope, considering his fragilitie, gave hym licens to keep an hore, and hath goode writyng *sub plumbo* to discharge his conscience, and toe hoys Mr. Underhyll to be his gostely father, and he to gyve hym *plenam remissionem*, &c. I send yowe also oure lades gyrdell of Bruton, rede silke, wiche is a solemne reliquie sent to women travelyng, wiche shall not miscarie *in partu*. I sende yowe also Mare magdalens girdell, and that is wrappyde and coveride with white, sent also with gret reverence to women traveling, wiche girdell Matilda thempresse, fownder of Ferley, gave unto them, as saith the holy father of Ferley. I have crosses of silver and golde, sum wiche I sende yow not bycause I have mo that shalbe delivered me this nyght by the prior of Maden Bradeley hymself. To morowe erly in the mornynge I shall bring yow the reste, whan I have receiveid all, and perchaunce I shall fynde sum thyng here. In casse ye depart this day, hit may please yowe to sende me worde by this bringer, my servant, wiche way I shall repaire after yowe. Within the Chartar Howse hath professide and done all thynges accordyng as I shall declare yow at large to morowe erly. At Bruton and Glasenburie ther is nothyng notable; the brethren be so straitte keppide that they cannot offende, but faine they wolde if they myght, as they confesse, and so the faute is not in them. From Sainte Austines withoute Bristowe, this saint Bartilmews day, at iiij. of the cloke in the mornynge, by the spedy hande of your moste assurede poir preste, RYCHARDE LAYTON."—*Cambden Tracts*.

\* When any plausible project is made in parliament, to draw the lords and commons to assent to any act (especially in matters of weight and importance), if both houses do give upon the matter projected and promised their consent, it shall be most necessary, they being trusted for the commonwealth, to have the matter projected and promised their consent, it shall be most necessary, they being trusted for the commonwealth, to have the matter projected and promised (which moved the houses to consent) to be established in the same act, lest the benefit of the act be taken, and the matter projected and promised never performed, and so the houses of parliament perform not the trust reposed in them, as it fell out (taking one example for many) in the reign of Henry VIII. On the king's behalf, the members of both houses were informed in parliament, that no king or kingdom was safe but where the king had three abilities: 1. To live of his own, and able to defend his kingdom upon any sudden intrusion or insurrection. 2. To aid his confederates, otherwise they would never assist him. 3. To reward his well-deserving servants. Now the project was, that if the parliament would give unto him all the abbies, priories, friaries, nunneries, and other monasteries that for ever in time then to come, he would take order that the same should not be converted to private uses; but first, that his exchequer for the purposes aforesaid should be enriched; secondly, the kingdom strengthened by a continual maintenance of forty thousand well-trained soldiers, with skilful captains and commanders; thirdly for the benefit and ease of the subject, who never afterwards (as was projected), in any time to come, should be charged with subsidies, fifteenths, loans, or other common aids; fourthly, lest the honour of the realm should receive any diminution of honour by the dissolution of the said monasteries, there being twenty-nine lords of parliament of the abbots and priors (that held of the king *perbaroniam*), that the king would create a number of nobles. The said monasteries were given to the king by authority of divers acts of parliament, but no provision was therein made for the said project, or any part thereof."—*Coke's Institutes*.

† There was a famous house of hospitality, called the Guest-hall, within the abbey-garth of Durham, on the west side towards the water; the Terror of the house being master thereof, as one appointed to give entertainment to all states, both noble, gentle, and what degree soever that came thither as strangers; their entertainment not being inferior to any place in England, both for the goodness of their diet, the sweet and dainty furniture of their lodgings, and generally all things necessary for travellers. And withal, this entertainment continuing, not willing or commanding any one to depart, upon his honest and good behaviour. This hall is a goodly brave place, much

of Durham, the unbounded liberality and benevolence of its priors and inmates being of great repute, extending their benefits "not only to those of the city, but to all the poor people of the country besides." Admitting a great portion of the numerous charges of improper conduct committed by many who belonged to various religious houses throughout the country, yet, in general terms it must be allowed, that at the time, monasteries were the best schools of education; and that architecture, sculpture, and other arts of peaceful occupation were encouraged by the monks; learning was essentially cultivated in the monasteries, and a convent without a well-stored library, was said to be like a castle without armory. Learning, no doubt sustained a great loss by the reckless destruction of books and manuscripts, which took place at the time of the dissolution of the greater monasteries. Those who purchased the ancient mansions, are said, in many instances, to have reserved the books to form their jokes from, or to scour their candlesticks, or rub their boots. Some were sold to grocers and soap-sellers, and quantities were sent to book-binders across the sea; one person, it is recorded, bought two noble libraries for forty shillings. The convent also it may be added, maintained the poor, there being in these times, no national provision for them.

It would, however, be out of place to dilate further upon this subject; the curious and intelligent reader, feeling interested in the ecclesiastical history of the period, will be amply repaid by consulting Collier, Strype, Burnet, and other authors of repute. We cannot forego the temptation of quoting the following paragraph from the "Quarterly Review," in concluding this notice of the monastic institutions:—"The world has never been so deeply indebted to any other body of men as to this illustrious order; but historians, when relating the evil, of which they were the occasion, have too frequently forgotten the good which they produced. Even the commonest readers are familiar with the arch miracle-monger, St. Dunstan, while the most learned of our countrymen scarcely

like unto the body of a church, with very fair pillars supporting it, on either side; and in the midst of the hall a most large range for the fire. The chambers and lodgings belonging to it were sweetly kept, and so richly furnished, that they were not unpleasant to be in; especially one chamber, called the king's chamber—deserving that name, in that the king himself might very well have lain in it, for the princeliness thereof. The victuals that served the said guests came from the great kitchen of the prior, the bread and beer from his pantry and cellar. If they were of honour, they were served as honourably as the prior himself; otherwise, according to their several callings. The Terror had certain men appointed to wait at his table,

remember the names of those admirable men, who went forth from England, and became the apostles of the north. Tinian and Juan Fernandez are not more beautiful spots on the ocean, than Malmesbury, and Lindisfarne, and Jarrow, in the ages of our heptarchy. A community of pious men, devoted to literature, and to the useful arts, as well as to religion, seems, in those ages, like a green oasis amid the desert. Like stars in a moonless night, they shine upon us with a tranquil ray. If ever there was a man, who could truly be called venerable, it is he, to whom that appellation is constantly affixed—Bede,—whose life was passed in instructing his own generation, and preparing records for posterity. In those days, the church offered the only asylum from the evils, to which every country was exposed; amidst continual wars, the church enjoyed peace: it was regarded as a sacred realm, by men, who, though they hated each other, believed and feared the same God. Abused, as it was by the worldly-minded and ambitious, and disgraced by the artifices of the designing, and the follies of the fanatic, it afforded shelter to those, who were better than the world, in their youth, or weary of it in their age; the wise, as well as the timid and the gentle, fled to this Goshen of God, which enjoyed its own light and calm, amid darkness and storms."

#### FOUNDATION AND ENDOWMENT OF THE PRESENT CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

HENRY VIII., granted his foundation charter of the cathedral church of Durham on the 12th May, 1541, instituting therein a dean and twelve prebendaries; and ordaining, that instead of the title of "The Cathedral Church of the blessed Mary the Virgin, and St. Cuthbert the bishop," that the same should for ever thereafter bear the denomination of "The Cathedral Church of Christ and blessed Mary the Virgin." He thereby nominated Hugh Whitehead the first dean; Edward Hyndmiers, D.D., first prebendary; Roger Watson, D.D., the second; Thomas Sparke, B.D., suffragan of Berwick, the third; William Bennet, D.D.,

and to attend upon all his guests and strangers; and for their better entertainment, he had evermore a hogshead or two of wine lying in a cellar appertaining to the said hall, to serve his guests with. The prior, whose hospitality was such, as there needed no guest-hall, but that they were desirous to abound in all liberal and free alms-giving, did keep a most honourable house, and very noble entertainment; being attended upon both with gentlemen and yeomen of the best in the country, as the honourable service of his house deserved no less; the benevolence thereof, with the relief and alms of the whole convent, was always open and free, not only to the *poor* of the city of Durham, but to all the poor people of the country besides.—*Davies.*

the fourth; William Todd, D.D., the fifth; Stephen Marley, B.D., the sixth; Robert Dalton, B.D., the seventh; John Towton, B.D., the eighth; Nicholas Marley, B.D., the ninth; Ralph Blaxton, the tenth; Robert Bennet, the eleventh; and Wm. Watson, the twelfth. He made them and their successors a body corporate, by the name of "The dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Christ and blessed Mary the Virgin;" empowering them, under that denomination, to do all legal acts, and plead and be impleaded. He granted them all the site of the monastery, and the ancient rights, liberties, and privileges thereof. The endowment made by the king bears date the 16th of May 1541.

The establishment, besides the dean and prebendaries, consisted of twelve minor canons, a deacon, sub-deacon, sixteen singing-men, master of the choristers, ten choristers, a divinity reader, eight almsmen, two masters of the grammar school, eighteen scholars, two vergers, two porters, two sextons, two barbers.\* Willis says, "The king converting the priory into a college of seculars, assigned his new dean and prebends their respective apartments out of the old monastery, within the precincts of which the bishop, dean, prebendaries, and other members, have very good houses, the best of any cathedral in England, according to the dignity of the prebends, which are reputed more richly endowed than any other church, owing, as I hear, to the members allotting themselves, at first, their respective dividends or shares out of the chapter lands, and not leasing them in common, by which practice (in this sole church of the new foundation) some prebends are of more value than others, whereas in the rest they are all equal, as they might be here possibly at first, though the improvements of estates have made a disproportion, as it now continues."

THE DEANS.

HUGH WHITEHEAD, as has been stated, was appointed the first dean to the cathedral church of Durham. Falling under the displeasure of the court, and being accused with Bishop Tunstall, of misdemeanor against

the state, was summoned to appear before the council; the agitation and distress occasioned by the fatigue of travelling, proved fatal soon after his arrival in the metropolis. He was interred in Trinity church, in the Minories, London, in the year 1548. A successor was not appointed until the 18th Nov., 1551, when

ROBERT HORN, D.D., was presented to the vacancy by the king. It is asserted by some, that he was born in the bishopric of Durham, but the more probable account is, that he belonged Cleton, in Copeland, in the county of Cumberland, and was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. Some authors assert that Horn was nominated to the bishopric of Durham in 1552, Bishop Tunstall being then living, but that he declined accepting the high office, as the conditions were such as he could not approve. Soon after the accession of Queen Mary, Horn was ejected, and became a voluntary exile for the cause of faith. At the head of the episcopal party at Frankfort, he greatly distinguished himself, and was chosen Hebrew reader to the English society there. On the accession of Elizabeth, he was restored to his deanery, and in the year 1560, was elevated to the bishopric of Winchester. Horn was chosen one of the disputants concerning the services of the church, at the conference at Westminster. He wrote an answer to Faekenham's Scruples concerning the oath of supremacy, and published in English two of Calvin's sermons; to this work he prefixed his Apology, wherein he gives an account of himself and the reasons of his flight, and complains of hard and unjust dealing towards him by Bishops Tunstall and Gardiner. He died on the 1st June, 1579, and was buried in the church at Winchester, though some say in the Minories church, London. He was a frequent preacher, an excellent disputant, and no less sagacious in detecting the crafts of his adversaries, than prudent in preventing and avoiding them. His name, however, is held in no degree of respect by posterity; for whilst dean of Durham, he fanatically demolished many ancient monuments and other antiquities belonging the cathedral and college; and it is said, "that he could never abide any ancient

\* THE ANCIENT VALOR, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Deanery . . . . .	284	4	8
Twelve Prebendaries . . . . .	each 32	5	10
Twelve Minor Canons . . . . .	each 10	0	0
Deacon . . . . .	6	6	8
Sub-Deacon . . . . .	6	6	4
Sixteen lay Singing-men . . . . .	each 6	6	4
Schoolmaster . . . . .	11	0	0
Usher . . . . .	6	6	8

Master of the Choristers . . . . .	£9	15	0	
Divinity Reader . . . . .	20	0	0	
Eight Almsmen . . . . .	each 6	13	4	
Eighteen Scholars . . . . .	do.	3	6	8
Ten Choristers . . . . .	do.	3	6	8
Two Vergers . . . . .	do.	6	0	0
Two Porters . . . . .	do.	6	0	0
Two Cooks . . . . .	do.	5	0	0
Two Barbers . . . . .	do.	5	0	0
Two Sacristaries . . . . .	do.	6	0	0

monuments, acts or deeds, that gave any light of, or to Godly religion." On his elevation to the see of Winchester,

THOMAS WATSON, D.D., was appointed on the 18th Nov., 1553, by Queen Mary. He was rector of North Crawley, in the county of Bucks, and master of St. John's college, Cambridge. In his youth he wrote several poems of merit, was a famous preacher, and a solid divine.

Soon after the advancement of Watson to the deanery of Durham, an act was passed to enable the queen to make statutes and ordinances for the government of cathedral and collegiate churches, and their possessions, the former law of Henry VIII. having become obsolete for want of being duly carried into execution. This power was as much confined to the queen as the other was to Henry, so that statutes constructed, or reformation of such statutes, not done by Queen Mary, and without authority of parliament, are void and of no validity.

#### STATUTES.

THE commissioners appointed for drawing up the present statutes of the church were, Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of York; Edmund Bonner, Bishop of London; Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham; Thomas Thirlby, Bishop of Ely; and William Armistead, chaplain to their majesties; and the following articles received confirmation under the great seal on the 20th day of March, in the first and second years of the reign of Philip and Mary. The corrections or additions added under each statute, were made Dec. 30, 1554, but by what authority is not known.

CHAP. I. *The Bishop's Pre-eminence.*—The prelate takes place of the dean, canons, and ministers of the church; and is to be received, upon his first coming, with the following ceremonies: The dean, with the whole choir in their proper habits, shall meet him in procession at the north door, the bells ringing, the dean on his right-hand, the next in dignity on his left, conducting him to the high altar, where, kneeling, the prayers prescribed shall be used. He is to be received in the same manner when he comes to visit; but on other occasions by the ringing of bells, and without procession. When the bishop preaches, or performs divine service, the person whose turn it should be, is excused. On his reading any of the offices on great festivals, the dean on his right-hand, and the person next in dignity on his left; or in their absence, the two next superiors shall assist, and attend him from

the vestry to the altar or the throne; and on other occasions the sub-dean, or the person next in dignity, shall minister to him and support his book. The dean and the whole choir, coming in or going out, shall bow to him, whether he is seated in his stall or throne. When the bishop institutes the dean or prebendaries, he is to send his letters to the dean and chapter for induction and possession.

CHAP. II. *Induction and Installation of the Dean.*—The dean is to be installed and placed in his seat in the chapter-house by the sub-dean or senior residentiary, where, having taken the prescribed oath, both major and minor canons shall promise canonical obedience to him in these words: *Domine decane, promitto tibi canonicam obedientiam tanquam decano.* The dean's power and jurisdiction is supreme touching the government of the church. He shall hear all causes relative to the chapter, and, assisted with their opinions, determine therein; correct excesses, and reprehend all obstinate offenders. He shall invest the prebendaries in the presence of their brethren, and in his and the chapter's name receive the oaths prescribed. Being superior in authority, all shall stand when he enters or departs the choir or chapter-house. He is first in place and voice. The ringing of the bells must wait for him morning and evening on festivals, when he is to perform the offices; but not at other times, unless he officiates. In the like days he is to chant the anthems, or such of the canons as he shall appoint for that purpose. On reading the service he is not to quit his seat. If the bishop is not present, it is the dean's office, or, in his absence, the next in dignity, to pronounce the confession. All the ministers of the church shall bow to him in his stall as they enter or depart the choir. In correcting excesses, such is the prerogative of the dean and prebendaries, on account of their prebends, that they shall not be convened out of chapter, because such causes as relate to the prebends shall be determined in chapter, by the judgment of the dean and chapter. Prebendaries' servants ought to be corrected by their proper masters, unless their offences are heinous, and their masters neglect that duty. Leave of absence shall be given by the dean to the minor canons and other officers of the church, for one day, or at most not exceeding eight days, and in his absence, by the sub-dean or senior resident. Absence for any greater time shall not be given without the consent of the chapter.

CHAP. III. *Induction and Installation of a Prebendary.*—The new prebendary is to produce, and cause

to be read in chapter, his presentation from the bishop; and if nothing be objected to him, he is to be habited and presented to the dean and chapter; and the dean or senior in his absence, admits him, by the ceremony of delivering a loaf of white bread placed on the book of statutes, saying, "Nos recipimuste in canonicum et investimus, et tradimus tibi regularis obierantie formam in volumine isto contentam pro cibo spirituali, et in remedium laboris refectionem in pane et vino corporalem." The bread is to be given to the poor. Then the dean or precentor proceeds to install him, by placing him in his seat in the church; after prayers, he returns to the chapter-house, and takes the oath prescribed; and then is saluted by the dean and canons, before which ceremony he is not permitted to act in chapter. There are many secrets of the chapter, which are not to be divulged, not even to an absentee when he returns; particularly those which in discovery might prejudice the rights of the church, the chapter or any member thereof. Disputes among the prebendaries, on any chapter matters, are to be determined by the chapter; and they are to submit to such determination without going to law.

CHAP. IV. *Persons to be supported by the Church.*—One dean, twelve prebendaries, twelve minor canons, one deacon, one sub-deacon, ten clerks (who may either be priests or laymen), one master of the choristers, ten choristers, one master and one under master of the grammar school, eighteen grammar scholars, eight poor men, two sub-sacristis or vergers, two to ring the bells and look after the clock, two porters, (one of whom shall be a barber), one baker, one under baker, one cook, and one under cook;—the whole number eighty six.

CHAP. V. *The Dean's Qualifications.*—The dean shall be a priest, doctor in divinity, bachelor in divinity or doctor of laws, of sound faith, good life, and under no imputation of heresy; to be nominated by the crown by letters patent under the great seal, and presented to the bishop, on whose mandate he is to be received and installed, and put in possession of his deanery by the prebendaries present, the sub-dean or senior residentiary giving him the following oath.

CHAP. VI. *The Dean's Oath.*—"Ego (A) qui in decanum hujus ecclesie cathedralis Dunelm. electus et institutus sum, Deum testor, et per hæc sancta Dei evangelia juro, quod pro virili meâ in hac ecclesia bene et fideliter regam et gubernabo, juxta ordinationes et statuta ejusd. et quod omnia illius bona, terras, et tenementa, redditus, possessiones, jura, libertates et

privilegia cæterasque res universas, tam mobiles quam immobiles, et alias omnes commoditates ejusdem ecclesie bene et fideliter custodiam, defendam, et servabo, atque ab aliis similiter fieri curabo, ad hæc omnia et singula statuta et ordinationes hujus ecclesie quatenus me concernunt bene et fideliter observabo, et ab aliis quatenus eos concernunt, studiose observar procurabo; sicut me Deus adjuvet, et hæc sancta Dei Evangelia." —(I, (A) who am elected and instituted a dean of the cathedral church of Durham, call God to witness, and swear upon His Holy Gospels, that to the utmost of my power, I will well and faithfully rule and govern in this church, according to the ordinances and statutes thereof; and that I will well and faithfully keep, defend, and preserve all its goods, lands, tenements, revenues, possessions, laws, liberties, privileges, and every other thing, whether moveable or immoveable, and all other goods and profits of the said church; and I will, moreover, use all diligence to cause others to do the same; and, in furtherance of this, I will well and faithfully observe all and every the statutes and ordinances of this church as far as I am concerned therein, and will studiously cause others to do the same, as far as may concern them, and so may God help me, and these His Holy Gospels.)

CHAP. VII. *The Dean's Duty.*—As the eye of the body, he is to look after all the members of it, that they do their respective duties, he is to keep a regular family, and live according to his dignity, or be reprovèd by the bishop, if he lives sordidly; of which fault, if any of the prebendaries are guilty, he is to reprove them, and also touching other duties required by the statutes. He is to take care of the treasure, ornaments, utensils, writings and records of the church, (a) (ac in ærario locisque aliis ad ea specialiter deputatis, prout illius judicio pro tempore tutissimum videbitur) that they may be all preserved for his successor. His consent is to be had in all elections to offices and places, in setting fines and letting lands, in bestowing benefices in the confirmation of any deeds of indenture and other writings, if he is within the realm; if not, then by his deputy lawfully constituted, who must be a member of the chapter. (b)

(a) FIRST CORRECTION.—"In a place, which, in his and the chapter's judgment, shall be thought most secure."

(b) CORRECTION.—"That none of the writings may be lost, if the dean or any of the prebendaries take any charters, &c. out of the treasury (which is not to be allowed but upon urgent necessity for the use of the church) they are to leave a note under their hand for what they take out, and restore it at the time appointed, otherwise they are punishable by the loss of their quotidianis, or in a greater degree if obstinately refusing."

CHAP. VIII. *Survey of the Lands, and holding Courts.*—The dean, or, being prevented, one deputed by him and the chapter, shall once a-year, or if need repuire more frequently, survey all the manors, lands, tenements, houses, buildings, appropriated churches, woods, underwoods, and trees, belonging to the church, and order necessary repairs or new houses to be built; and the condition of such estates and houses is to be reported in writing within eight days after such survey, wherein the receiver (if convenient) shall be one, or, in his absence, one of the prebendaries to be deputed; also the senescal or clerk of the courts shall attend and hold the courts, and assist with their counsel. The courts are to be kept once a-year, beginning after Easter, and again (if occasion) after Michaelmas. The dean, upon such survey, to be allowed six shillings and eightpence a-day for his expenses, and the receiver four shillings. As in these statutes mention is often made of the chapter, we declare, that under that title shall be understood one half of the prebendaries at least; and those only shall be deemed acts of the chapter, where at least that number, who are *intra septum ecclesie*, are present at the making thereof. The votes of absentees shall not be admitted; but if any one is sick within the college, he shall not be deemed absent, but under his hand may give his suffrage, on being consulted by the dean or one of the prebendaries.

CHAP. IX. *Concerning the Woods, and letting the Lands, &c., to farm.*—The dean shall not sell or give away any wood fit for timber, (a) or let or lease out for term of years any of the lands, tenements, tithes, &c. without the advice and consent of the chapter (b) but he may, on his visitation, assign to the tenants, wood for necessary repairs of their tenements; and also let or lease out the lands, tenements, tithes, &c., from year to year, and at will, according to the custom of the manors; for doing which, such advice and consent are not requisite. Care is to be taken that the several woods be sufficiently fenced, that they may not be cropt by cattle. And as (this article declares) great part of the riches of the church consists in woods, when

(a) CORRECTION.—“The dean on his visitation, with the consent of the receiver and treasurer, or one of them, shall assign wood to the tenants for the necessary repairs of their tenements.”

(b) CORRECTION.—“The dean may let out those lands and tenements (sive bondagia sive cottagia ædificia in urbibus) which anciently were not demised by indenture, but at will only, after the old mode, for which such advice and consent is not requisite; so as the ancient tenure and custom of the premises be not altered, or their annual rents diminished.”

there is a fall of wood for the repair of the church or any other buildings, it must be conducted under the inspection of the supervisor, (the dean or receiver) or one of the prebendaries, or some person specially deputed and sworn to that duty; and no part thereof shall be sold, except the bark and tops not fit for timber; and the felling of such wood shall be at a proper season, to cause a new spring, unless occasion requires it to be cut at another time. Tallies or a written account shall be kept by the wood bailiff, of the number of trees felled, and for what use, so that, at the annual audit, the chapter may see the state of their woods. If by agreement any wood is given to the tenants for firing, it shall be that which is decayed, dried, and unfit for timber. No lands or tenements shall be leased for a longer term than twenty-one years, and no reversion granted, till within seven or eight years at the furthest of the expiration of the existing lease, and then the demise is not to exceed twenty-one years at most. There shall be no leasing from three years to three years, or from term to term, beyond twenty-one years; neither shall there be any covenant or agreement for renewing such lease when it expires. And all collusion and fraud in demising the church lands is prohibited. (c) But it is allowed that all houses in towns and villages may be leased for fifty or sixty years at most. The tenants shall pay their rents to the receiver or his deputy within the precincts of the church, find one or more sureties for performance of the covenants and agreements in their leases, and on the death of any such surety to provide a new one, within one month upon pain of forfeiting the lease. The body are totally prohibited alienating, mortgaging, selling, changing or pledging any of the manors, lands, rents, tenements, or other immoveable possessions of the church, “*pinguescere enim hanc optamus ecclesiam, non macrescere,*” is the expression of the commissioners.

(c) CORRECTION.—“It is ordained that no manors, lands, &c., (salinæ, molendina, mineræ carbonum vel metallorum rectoriæ) ecclesiarum appropriatarum decimæ, &c.) shall be demised to any person beyond the term of twenty-one years, nor any reversion granted until within two or three years at the utmost of the expiration of the former lease, and if the existing lease is not delivered up to be cancelled, the remaining years therein shall be deducted from the new term. If any money is received from the tenant on such demise, besides seal fees, all such money, and other casual profits arising from the premises, which are not specially ordered by these statutes to be otherwise applied, shall go to the common use of the church, in support of the ordinary expenses, and shall not be converted to the private benefit of the dean and chapter or any of them.



No suit shall be commenced or prosecuted touching the possessions of the church, without consent of the chapter. The dean, or his procurator if absent, with the chapter, shall present to their livings and ecclesiastical preferments. The granting of the next turn to any living before the same is become vacant, is prohibited, unless on some very urgent occasion, or in favour of some person of distinguished worth, to whom the grant shall be personal and not general, so that if he dies before a vacancy, the right of presentation shall revert to the chapter.

CHAP. X. *Delivery of the Goods, &c., to the Dean.*—This chapter prescribes the manner of delivering over to the dean all the jewels, plate, treasures, ornaments, and other valuable effects belonging to the church, the care whereof are committed to him, and which are to be specified by inventory and indenture.

CHAP. XI. *The Dean's Attendance.*—It is ordained, that the dean shall constantly reside at the deanery, without some lawful excuse; such as attendance on the king or queen as chaplain, and that so long only as the duty requires; on any negotiation of the crown, business of the church, attendance on parliament or the convocation, involuntary imprisonment, and great sickness, whereby he is prevented returning to the church: During such his absence, he is to be deemed present with regard to profits and emoluments, on informing the chapter of the cause; but shall not be entitled thereto, if absent on any causes than those assigned, and for longer time than prescribed by this statute. The dean may be absent one hundred days in the year, in the whole, together or at separate times, on his private affairs.

CHAP. XII. *The Prebendaries' Qualifications, &c.,*—In this statute the right of nominating prebendaries is reserved to the crown. Each shall be a priest, of sound faith, without any imputation of heresy, of fair character and good life; either doctor or bachelor in divinity, doctor of laws, or master of arts, or at least bachelor of laws. To take the following oath before the dean or sub-dean and chapter: "Ego (B) qui in canonicum hujus ecclesiæ cathedralis Christi et Beatæ Mariæ Virginis Dunelm. nominatus, electus et institutus sum, (tactis sacrosanctis Dei evangelii) Juro, quod pro virili mea, terras, tenementa, redditus, possessiones, jura, libertates et privilegia, cæterasque, res universas hujus ecclesiæ tuebor, servabo, et servari procurabo; et omnia singula statuta ac ordinationes hujus ecclesiæ (quatenus me concernunt) fideliter observabo; et ab aliis, quantum in me fuerit, observari curabo: Nec

quod ad utilitatem et honorem hujus ecclesiæ legitimè fieri potest, sciens impediam, sed illius commodo et honori semper studebo. Approbatas et approbandas hujus ecclesiæ consuetudines (prout eas didicero) observabo. Præterea, obediens ero decano et capitulo in mandatis licitis et canonicis, et quod secreta capituli illicitè non revelabo. Et si me posthac officium aliquod in ecclesia hac gerere contigerit, illud bene et fideliter pro viribus exequar. Hæc omnia et singula præstabo, sicut me Deus adjuvet, et hæc sancta ejus Evangelia."—(I, (B) being nominated, elected, and instituted a prebendary of this cathedral church of Christ and of the blessed Virgin Mary, at Durham, (having laid my hand upon God's Holy Gospels) do swear that I will, with all my power, defend and preserve, and cause to be preserved, the lands, tenements, revenues, possessions, statutes, liberties, privileges, and all other things pertaining to this church; that, as far as I am concerned therein, I will faithfully observe all and every of the statutes and ordinances of this church; and as far as in me lies, cause others to observe the same; nor will I knowingly impede or hinder any thing that lawfully pertains to the usefulness and honour of this church, but, on the contrary, I will always study its honour and advantage. I will further observe all customs, established or to be established, as such that come to my knowledge. Moreover, I will be obedient to the dean and the chapter in all their lawful and canonical commands; nor will I unlawfully reveal anything pertaining to the chapter which ought to be held secret. And if, in future, it shall happen that I shall have any duties towards this church to fulfil, I will discharge them well and faithfully, to the utmost of my power. All and each of these facts will I keep, and so may God help me and these His Holy Gospels.)—The dean shall take his oath before the chapter, the major and minor canons before the dean and chapter, and all the inferiors before the dean and treasurer.

CHAP. XIII. *Obedience to the Dean.*—All ministers, &c., of the church shall be obedient to the dean as their head and leader, in his absence to the sub-dean, and in both their absence to the senior residentiary.

CHAP. XIV. *The Prebendaries' Attendance.*—They are allowed eighty days absence to look after their livings and other business, and the same indulgencies as before granted to the dean. If any of them shall preach within twelve miles of the cathedral, he is to be allowed the emoluments of one day, as if present; and if above twelve miles, two days, or at the most

three. If he is longer absent, without the excuse of preaching or the causes before stipulated, he shall forfeit his profits. (a) A third part of the prebendaries, at least, shall be constantly resident; or those who are absent, without the causes allowed, shall not have their share of quotidian and dividends for the time of such absence.\*

CHAP. XV. *The Dean and Prebendaries' Preaching.*

—The dean and prebendaries shall be diligent in preaching, as well in the country as in the cathedral church. The dean shall (per se at per alium) preach in English in the cathedral on Easter-day, Corpus Christi and Christmas-days†; and likewise twice in the year within the diocese, at different places. The prebendaries shall each preach four times at least in the year, in the cathedral, on Sundays or other festivals, if agreeable to the dean; that is to say, once a quarter, between the respective quarter-days of Christmas, the Annunciation, John Baptist, and Michaelmas-day, according to the priority of their stalls; under the mulct of twenty shillings, to be paid towards the common flock. When the bishop chooses to preach, the dean or canon whose turn it was shall be excused.

CHAP. XVI. *Residence of the Prebendaries.*—All the prebendaries shall live in the college distinct, and lodge there. If any of them has not £40. a year clear income, besides the stipends of this church, he shall not be obliged to keep house or observe hospitality; but may live privately at his own house, or eat at the table of the dean or some of the prebendaries, whether in or out of residence, or at the table of the minor canons within the precincts of the church. If there should happen to be three of this condition, they may keep one table amongst them, and using hospitality, shall be reckoned only as one holding residence, and out of the common stock are to receive the share but of one. (b) Those who have not a common table, but live either privately or at the tables of others, are prohibited having any share of the common stock, which

(a) CORRECTION.—These one, two or three days, are by this correction extended without limitation, if the preacher satisfy the dean and chapter every quarter how often and where he preached so that at the end of the year it may appear whether each has performed his statutable duty.—The dean may preach his sermons, either on the statutable days, viz., Easter-day, Corpus Christi, and Christmas-day, or on their octaves, if their happens a greater concourse of people.

\* By a note to the MS. copy, it is observed, "By this it seems to be implied, that those present should have all forfeitures of quotidian divided among them: And this appears to be the foundation of the custom of those who are present the whole year (saving statutable days of absence) having the forfeitures divided amongst them. If

accrues from the absence of the dean and others, and the seal-fees. The deans and canons, who, exclusive of the stipends of this church, have £40. a year clear yearly value, for the time they stay are obliged to maintain a family and keep residence and hospitality; otherwise they shall be deemed absent, and bear the mulct of an absentee, in forfeiting the quotidian. Those who do not live within the precincts, or when they come do not continue twenty days together, are excused keeping house for so short a time. In division of the common stock, the dean shall receive double the portion of a prebendary. At the end of each year, about Michaelmas, a dividend is to be made to the resident dean and prebendaries, according to the number of days they were resident, and not otherwise, as before prescribed. Whoever designs to keep residence, shall come to the chapter and declare the day he begins such residence, which is to be entered in the registry, that there may be no dispute among the brethren about time. Those who keep residence, are such as for twenty-one days together in every year are present at divine service, as the statutes direct, and keep house. They shall give notice to the chapter when they begin their twenty-one days, during which time they shall entertain in a more liberal manner than the rest of the year, receiving the choir, and inviting the citizens and strangers to their table, as become those that keep hospitality. Two or more must not hold residence together, but one after another, and when it is most convenient to each, unless some urgent cause (approved by the dean or sub-dean and chapter) prevents. Every residentiary who holds residence for the whole year, shall twice a year entertain the whole choir, and the eight poor men belonging to the church at different times, not more than six together et semel tantum in die. But if he is not resident the whole year, then it shall suffice that he entertains the choir only once a year, in manner before mentioned. If any one is invited and doth not come, the residentiary is excused asking him again; for whoever is invited is presumed to be at the table. Those that neglect the performance of

(b) CORRECTION.—Two prebendaries having between them £60 a year clear income, besides the stipends of this church, may hold residence, be deemed one residentiary, and as such have the portion of one out of the common stock.

there are four prebendaries constantly here, and whilst there are so many, the forfeitures are to be divided amongst all, in proportion to their days of being resident.

† The observation of Corpus Christi-day being laid aside, the other two are only days of duty.

any of these ordinances, may be punished by the dean, or in his absence by the sub-dean, by withholding the monthly allowance, or by an arbitrary mulct. As to the three allowed to hold residence together, they shall all be present, unless on some urgent occasion one is obliged to be absent, and that not above ten days: And they shall keep their table at a joint expense, otherwise they shall not be deemed as one residentiary, except only where any of them is so ill he cannot possibly attend. The dean, for the benefit of the country air or refreshment, or other cause to be approved by the chapter, shall have liberty to retire to his manor of Beaurepaire for forty days in the year, over and above the days of absence before allowed by these statutes, without losing his usual perquisites, in case he attends the business of the chapter, and holds his residence within the precincts of the church for twenty-one days, as before stipulated.

CHAP. XVII. *The Dean and Prebendaries' Stipends.*—That the dean and prebendaries may be better enabled to keep hospitality, the dean shall annually receive from the treasurer pro corpore decanatus, £40 1s. 3d., and each prebendary £8 4s. 9¼d. The dean shall further receive from the treasurer for every day he attends prayers, morning and evening, and the statutable days of absence, 12s. 5d., and each prebendary 16¼d. Those are deemed to be present at prayers who come into church before the end of the first psalm, and do not depart (but on urgent necessity) before the service is concluded. All stipends are to be paid quarterly, at the four great quarter days, except the money which accumulates in each year, from forfeitures by absentees, mulcts, and seal fees, which shall be collected in the following manner: The precentor is to mark the days of the dean's and each prebendary's absence above the statutable allowance; for each day the dean shall forfeit 12s. 5d., and each

\* Here is no mention made of the stipends or dividends belonging to the executor of the deceased till Michaelmas; and therefore, according to the 16 Cha. they are to be divided a vacatione from the time of his death, inter residentes, though before he died he kept the twenty-one days' residence; But if he did not keep residence, his stipends and share of the dividends belong to the rest. It was moved in full chapter, 1725, whether the successor keeping residence, the predecessor had omitted, had not a right to the stipends and dividend for the whole year till Michaelmas; upon which they came to no resolution, being equally divided,—four that he had a right, and four e contra.

† *Act of the Chapter House of Durham, 20th July, 1567.*

MEMORANDUM.—The day and year above written, it was and is ordained in the chapter house, that whereas in the days and time of Mr. Ralph Skynner, dean, it was agreed by the said Skynner and the chapter, that every prebend should have certain tithes and certain

prebendary 16¼d. to be retained by the treasurer; which accumulation appellavimus communam dividendam. Further to enable them to keep hospitality, (rem Deo et hominibus longe gratissimam) particular lands, &c., are assigned, as set forth in the next chapter, which they may occupy or let as they think expedient, so as they pay the reserved rent at the usual times, and keep the houses in repair at their expense, except main-timber: The dean and chapter shall be judges of the repairs wanted, and on neglect cause them to be repaired at the parties' expense. None of the canons shall (a) sell or let to farm any of the possessions belonging to the church to any one, even a brother canon, without consent of the dean and chapter, under the penalty of forfeiting the whole value of the thing sold, or the profits of the land when lawfully convicted. On the death or removal of the dean or prebendaries, from the day of that event to Michaelmas next following, the profits of the corps lands, &c., and all moveables, shall be at his, or his executors' disposal. If any such prebendary doth not reside, and keep hospitality, the dean, with the consent of the chapter, may let the lands, &c., so assigned, from year to year and at will; so that the said prebendary or his successor afterwards keeping residence, may not be deprived of the profits of those lands, &c., longer than a year.\*

CHAP. XVIII. *Lands, &c., assigned to the Dean and Prebendaries.*†—Lands assigned to the deanry are, the

(a) CORRECTION.—Neither the dean, nor the dean and chapter, shall let to farm, either from year to year, or for a term, the lands, &c., assigned to the dean and prebendaries in augmentation for their residence; but they shall remain in his occupation to whom they were assigned, or his assignees to his use, whether he is resident in the college or not, so that he pay the out-rent as before mentioned, and keep the tenements in repair; so that the same prebendary or his successor, when ever afterwards he thinks proper to reside, may not lose the profits of the lands, &c.

other lands annexed to him for the augmenting of their several prebends, the same articles shall be forthwith noted in some book of register or memory.—William Bennett, sen. resident; Rob. Swift; Adam Holyday; Joh. Rud; William Stevenson; Joh. Pilkington; Geo. Cliff.

To the first Prebendary were assigned the corn-tithes of	
North Sherburn, within the Parish of Pitlington ..	} £14 13 4
The tithes of North Pitlington, in same Parish ..	
The tithes of Hett upon the Hill .. .. .	
The tithes of Crook Hall, in the Parish of St. Oswald	£14 13 4
To the second Prebendary the tithes of Cold Hesselton	
in the Parish of Dalton .. .. .	£5 0 0
The tithes of Eden in Hesselton Parish .. .. .	3 3 4
"    Hardwicke .. .. .	2 0 0
"    Redworth in Heighington Parish .. .. .	4 0 0
	£14 3 4

manor and park of Bear-park (Beaurepaire), with Herber-close, and three arable closes near Stotgate, Alansford, with Shipley and Whitwell, North and South Ravensflat, with Summer Pasture and Holme; the tithes of the rectories of Billingham and Merlington, and of the villages belonging to them. (a)

The lands assigned to the first prebend are, half of the manor, &c., of Elvet Hall, commonly called Hall Garth.

To the second prebend, the other half of the manor of Elvet Hall.

To the third, the manor of Sacriston-hugh, and a close called Holcrofte.

To the fourth, the manor, house, and farm of Witon Gilbert, Newhouse, and Underside.

To the fifth, the third part of the house, manor, and park of Muggleswick.

To the sixth, another third part of that manor and park.

To the seventh, the house and demesne lands of the manor of Finkell, with the mill and pond there called the Dam.

To the eighth, the remaining third part of the house, manor, and park of Muggleswick.

(a) CORRECTION,—Since the tithes of two churches are assigned to the dean, by way of augmentation for hospitality, and none are given to the prebendaries, therefore we consent, that the dean and chapter, on consideration of this matter in the chapter house, may assign one or two portions of tithes to each prebend, which portion the prebendary for his time shall retain to himself, for his own use, on the same condition that he holds the other lands belonging to his prebend.

To the third Prebendary, assigned the corn tithe of Aycliffe .. .. .	£9 0 0
Ditto of Brafferton in the Parish of Aycliffe .. .. .	3 6 8
Ditto of Aycliffe School in the Parish of Heighington .. .. .	2 0 0
	£14 6 8
To the fourth Prebendary were assigned the corn tithe of South Pittington .. .. .	£2 0 0
Ditto of Shadsforth in Parish aforesaid .. .. .	7 6 4
Ditto of South Sherburn, ditto .. .. .	3 10 0
Ditto of Hagghouse in the Parish of St. Oswald .. .. .	1 6 8
	£14 3 0
To the fifth Prebendary	
The tithe of Corn, Hay, and Flax of Shincliffe .. .. .	£10 0 0
All the tithes of Old Durham in same Parish .. .. .	4 3 4
	£14 3 4
To the sixth Prebendary	
The Corn tithe of Hesseldon Township, together with the tithes of the Manor of Hesseldon .. .. .	£8 13 4
The tithes of Sheraton, same Parish .. .. .	4 0 0
Ditto of Dalton in the Parish of Dalton .. .. .	2 0 0
	£14 13 4
To the seventh Prebendary	
The Corn tithe of Harton, in the Parish of Jarrow .. .. .	£9 10 0
The tithes of Wallsend, in same Parish .. .. .	3 13 4
Ditto of Wardley and Felling, ditto .. .. .	1 0 0
	£14 3 4

To the tenth, the mansion house, garden, farm, lands, and tenements of South Pittington, the close called Pond Garth and Pulter Close.

To the eleventh, the manor of Houghall.

To the twelfth, the manor house of Bewley, with the demesne lands and farm thereto belonging.

All woods, mines, and quarries within each corps lands, are excepted and reserved for the common use and necessaries of the church, and each pay thereto the annual sums following, viz:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
The deanry	10	4	0	Seventh prebend	1	9	8
First and second prebend	0	13	4	Eighth	0	7	9
Third	0	15	10	Ninth	1	0	4
Fourth	0	10	0	Tenth	0	13	4
Fifth and sixth	0	15	7	Eleventh	5	0	0
				Twelfth	2	3	4

CHAP. XIX. *Election of Officers.*—Commanding belongs alone to the dean, or in his absence, to the sub-dean or senior residentiary; and to the canons present the power of reprovng. The dean, or, he being out of the realm, the sub-dean, with the chapter assembled, shall yearly, on the 20th day of November, with the consent of the chapter, elect out of the body a vice or sub-dean, a treasurer and receiver; which officers the nominees shall not refuse under the penalty of losing all his emoluments for that year. The dean shall be present at such election, if within the realm; but if any lawful cause prevent his attendance on the 20th of November, he shall have power to change the

To the eighth Prebendary	
The Corn tithe of Walworth, in the Parish of Heighington .. .. .	£7 0 0
The Corn tithe of Preston, in the Parish of Aycliffe .. .. .	3 13 4
„ Kelton, „ .. .. .	3 6 8
„ Great Ricknell „ .. .. .	0 13 4
	£14 13 4
To the ninth Prebendary	
The Corn tithe of Heighington .. .. .	£13 6 8
The tithe of West Thickley, do .. .. .	1 0 0
	£14 6 8
To the tenth Prebendary	
The Corn tithe of Huton and Hulam, in the Parish of Hesseldon .. .. .	£8 0 0
The tithe of Nether Heworth, in the Parish of Jarrow .. .. .	1 10 0
„ Suddick, in the Parish of Wearmouth .. .. .	5 6 8
	£14 16 8
To the eleventh Prebendary	
The Corn tithe of Morton, in the Parish of Dalton .. .. .	£5 6 8
„ Bedlington, in Northumberland .. .. .	9 0 0
	£14 6 8
To the twelfth Prebendary	
The tithes of Westoe, in the Parish of Jarrow .. .. .	£6 18 6
„ Willington, same Parish .. .. .	3 13 3
„ Monkton, „ .. .. .	0 1 0
„ Sheilugh, „ .. .. .	1 1 0
	£11 13 9

day of election, and appoint another between Michaelmas and the end of the audit, giving a week's notice to the absent canons that they may attend. If upon the first or second scrutiny the members cannot agree in the choice, the election shall fall upon such as the dean, or, he being out of the realm, the vice-dean, and five of the canons present shall nominate; (a) but if only eight of the canons or fewer be present, then the dean or vice-dean and four canons shall make the election: But if they cannot still agree, the dissention shall be ended by the bishop's visitorial authority, who, under canonical censure, shall compel them to finish the election. The same order is to be observed in the annual choice of a precentor and sacrist out of the minor canons.

CHAP. XX. *The Sub-Dean's Duty.*—The sub-dean, in the absence of the dean, or the deanry being vacant, shall preside and have the care of the church, and see that divine offices are duly performed, correcting all omissions and negligencies, and discharging the dean's duty, touching the affairs and rules of the church, as if he was present, except only in such matters where the dean's special assent (or of his proctor in his absence) is required. The deanry being vacant, the sub-dean and chapter shall not put the common seal to leases of lands or other things; or to benefices, advowsons, donations, or offices; or to confirmations of any deeds, except letters of proctorship and attorney, where the affairs of the church or law-suits require the same to prevent injury and delay. The sub-dean shall take the pre-eminence due to the dean, and as being superior, he shall be more diligent and circumspect in the affairs of the church; that, together with the dean, he may appear like the father of the house; and when the deanry is vacant, he shall have full power to regulate and govern the church, and do all things therein (save those excepted) according to the statutes, until a dean is elected and installed, he being first sworn duly to perform his office.

CHAP. XXI. *The Receiver-General's Duty.*—He is to collect and receive all money, rents, and revenues of the church, as well of spiritualities as temporalities; and the same, when received, is within twenty-eight days after to be duly paid over to the treasurer for the

(a) CORRECTION.—If there be but ten prebendaries, and no more present, then he shall be elected whom the dean, or, (he being out of the kingdom) the sub-dean and five of the prebendaries present shall name. It seems, that if all the prebendaries are present, the dean must have six with him to make an election, and so has only a casting vote.

time being. He shall diligently look after the estates of the church, and direct the necessary repairs of houses, unless some fitter person be particularly appointed. He shall do all things prescribed by the dean relative to the lands, tenements, and courts. His stipend being £6 13s. 4d. yearly, he shall put the church to no further charge, except 4s. a day, allowed him when keeping courts, and such charges as are before stipulated touching the conduct of other affairs of the church. He shall be sworn duly to execute his office, and faithfully observe all things ordered by the dean and chapter, touching the collection and receipt of arrears, the churches security, indemnity, and advantage, and due paying over the money belonging thereto.

CHAP. XXII. *The Treasurer's Duty.*—The treasurer shall pay all the stipends as by the statutes are appointed, and also the dividend. It is his duty to repair the church and houses of the ministers (except those of the dean and prebendaries) within the limits thereof, with the consent and appointment of the dean, or in his absence, of the sub-dean, in case the houses are gone out of repair, without the wilful default of the party to whom they respectively belong: But if they are become ruinous by default, the party shall be compelled to repair them. He shall provide necessary ornaments for the church and choir: Shall take care of the wood and other materials which are prepared for repairs. When the houses of the dean and chapter are out of repair, if on notice the party doth not do what is necessary thereto, the treasurer out of the parties' stipend, and at his expense, at the instance of the dean and chapter, shall cause the same to be repaired. The houses of the dean and prebendaries shall not be demised, sold, or changed; any such demise, sale, or exchange, if made, being altogether void; and each person shall be content with the house which was first allotted to him or his predecessor. Each new elected prebendary shall succeed to the house, stable, garden, and other appurtenances, together with the stall in the church and seat in the chapter, which his predecessor held. And no dean or prebendary shall take away from his house in the college or country house belonging to his prebendal lands, any fixtures therein, but shall leave them to the successor: And the like in respect to the minor canons' houses. It belongs also to the treasurer to attend to the repairs of the houses belonging to the chapter within the city of Durham; which repairs shall be made between the first day of March and Michaelmas,

according to the dean or sub-dean's orders; and not later in the year, unless in cases of great necessity, and where, in the dean's judgment, delay would be materially detrimental. Bills for repairs and other affairs of the church, shall not be allowed, unless the dean, or, he being absent and not objecting, the sub-dean shall certify the same. The treasurer shall have charge of the plate, vestments, and muniments, least the sacrist should be negligent; and shall examine them every quarter with the register, &c., that nothing be wanting. He shall likewise take an oath faithfully to discharge his office.

CHAP. XXIII. *The Qualification, Election, and Admission of the Minor Canons, &c.*—The twelve priests or minor canons, the ten clerks, the deacon and sub-deacon, (called the gospeller and the epistler) are to be of good name and conversation, of sound faith, and men of erudition, with voices and sufficient skill in music to serve in the choir. They, with the ten choristers, and eighteen grammar scholars with their masters, and others the officers of the church, are to be chosen by the dean, with the advice of the chapter, (a) as before prescribed; all whom (except the choristers and grammar scholars) shall take the following oath:—"Ego (A) in hujus ecclesie Cath. Christi beate Mariæ Virg. Dun. in numerum cooptatus, juro, quod quamdiu in hac ecclesia morabor, omnes ordinationes & statuta ejusdem (quatenus me concernunt pro meo virili inviolabiliter observabo erga decanum et singulos de capitulo in gestu et verbis debitam obedientiam & reverentiam exhibebo, commodum & honorem hujus ecclesie diligenter procurabo, sicut me Deus adjuvet & hæc sancta Dei evangelia."—"I, (A) having been chosen into the service of this cathedral church of Christ and of the Blessed Virgin Mary, do swear that, as long as I shall be retained in this church, I will, with all my power, observe all the ordinances and statutes thereof, as far as they concern me; that I will show due obedience to the dean and chapter, in act and in word; and that I will advance

(a) CORRECTION.—All these to be chosen by the dean and chapter, after the same manner with the sub-dean and treasurer. The grammar scholars are to be chosen according to their progress in learning.

\* By Bishop Crewe's injunctions, in 1685, the dean was not to have above thirty loads of firewood, nor each prebendary above five. None to dry linen in the church-yard, or to suffer horses to graze there. The treasurer's book, after every audit, was to be kept in the treasury, and the treasurer to have a discharge under the chapter seal. Sermons in the cathedral every Wednesday and Friday in Advent and Lent. That the weekly communion be continued, with jubilation. (This last consented to but by four pre-

the honour and interest of this church with all diligence; and so help me God and God's holy gospels."

CHAP. XXIV. *The Attendance of the Minor Canons and others.*—The minor canons, singing-men, and all others bearing office in the church, shall not be absent a whole day and night, without leave of the dean, sub-dean, or senior residentiary, under pain of an arbitrary fine. If any of them leave the church, without giving three months' notice to the dean or sub-dean, he shall forfeit three months' stipend: and if absent from morning service, shall forfeit a penny; if from evening service, a half-penny; if he comes not in before the first psalm, a farthing. If any one refuse contemtuously to perform the part the precentor enjoins, he shall be fined two-pence. The amount of the forfeitures, at the end of every quarter, or at farthest at the end of the year, shall be divided by the treasurer, among those who attended duly, according to the days of their attendance. The minor canons and priests belonging to the church, shall enjoy only (quantum in nobis de juri situm est) one benefice, and that within twenty-four miles of Durham: and so long as they attend the church service, are not obliged to residence.

CHAP. XXV. *The Precentor's Duty.*—He is to be chosen out of the minor canons, of superior age and distinguished conduct and erudition: he shall regulate the order of the whole choir; and boys introduced for the purpose of singing shall be examined by him, and others instructed; and he shall direct what shall be performed, and by whom, to prevent discord. Not only the minor canons and singing-men are to obey his directions, but also the prebendaries, when the solemnity of any festival requires them to perform part of the service. He is to note all absentees without partiality, which is to be laid before the chapter every fortnight. The power of punishing belongs only to the dean and chapter. He is to take care of the books belonging to the choir, and in his absence to have a deputy, who shall be approved by the dean or sub-dean. He shall also take an oath duly to perform his office.\*

CHAP. XXVI. *The Duty of the Sacrist, Vergers, and Bell-ringers.*—The Sacrist shall be an industrious and faithful person, and chosen out of the minor

benendaries.) The statutes to be read over once a year at each great chapter.—Visitation, 1687. It is left to the liberty of the prebendaries to pray before sermon: To pray for the mayor or aldermen, or not to pray for them. They are to read prayers on Sunday when in residence, and when my lord is in church. By the chapter's answer to Bishop Crewe's injunctions, 1696, it appears that their treasury chest had lately been broken open.

canons. Shall have in charge all the vestments, vessels, and ornaments of the church, to be scheduled and examined therewith quarterly; with the advice of the treasurer he shall provide wine, oil, wax, and necessary lights for the church. To visit the sick, and administer the sacrament to them, as well as those in health, when need or times require. To receive oblations, and pay them over to the treasurer for the use of the church. To take care of the linen, that it be neat, whole, and clean, and that the books be well bound and preserved: that there be no disturbance during divine service. To take care of the school books, that they may be produced yearly before the dean, to prevent their being lost or destroyed. Also of the books in the library, which are not to be lent to any canon or stranger without the dean or sub-dean's consent; and in that case, the person to give a note of his name and the book borrowed, and engage to return it at a time fixed. He is to have under him two careful, honest men, called sub-sacrist, or vergisers, sworn to be faithful and obedient to him: They are to fold up the vestments, light the candles, cover the altar, and with a verge go before the bishop, choir, and dean in procession, at their going in and out of church; and to perform all such other duties as vergers do in other cathedral churches. Every year upon the day of election of officers, the vergers are to deliver the verge to the dean, in the chapter-house, which he is to retain till enquiry is made of their past behaviour; and if found culpable, to remove and place fit persons in their room, so that there may be no pretence of perpetuity in the office. The same rule to be observed in respect to other officers of the church. He shall also have under him two other honest men, to keep the floor and walls of the church clean; to ring or cause to be rung the bells, at the hours appointed by the dean; to take care of the clock, and look after the church. They are to open the church doors in the morning before six o'clock, and shut them in winter time after service, but in summer, not till after the ringing of the curfew; and not open them again after that time unless upon some urgent occasion, least anything criminal should be committed there. They are to search the church after the doors are shut. To take care that the cloisters and other places through which any procession is to be made, be perfectly clean; and to dig the graves in the church-yard. When the sacrist, sub-sacrist, or bell-ringers, are absent on their lawful occasions, they shall be allowed deputies, to be approved by the dean or sub-dean:

And all be sworn faithfully to perform their respective duties.

CHAP. XXVII. *The Choristers and their Master.*—There shall be ten young boys as choristers, with good voices, to serve in the choir; to teach whom (as well in singing as in good manners, besides the number of clerks) a person shall be appointed, of good fame and conversation, skilful in singing and in the management of the organ: And to encourage his greater attention, he shall have leave of absence on ordinary days; but he must constantly attend upon Sundays and holidays to perform the service. When he has leave of absence, the precentor shall appoint one of the minor canons or singing-men who understands playing on the organ, to do that office. If the master is negligent of the boys' health or education, after a third admonition, to be removed. He shall likewise be sworn to perform his duty.

CHAP. XXVIII. *The Grammar Scholars and their Teachers.*—There shall be constantly maintained eighteen poor boys of apt parts, whose friends are not able to give them education, but not to be admitted till they have learned to read and write, and in the dean's judgment, are sufficiently grounded in the first rudiments of grammar. After admission to be maintained by the church, until they competently understand grammar, and can read and write Latin, for which they shall be allowed four years, or with the dean's assent, five at the most: None shall be admitted above fifteen years of age. The choristers shall not be limited to that age, but may be admitted scholars if they are fit; in case they have proved themselves particularly serviceable to the choir, and skilful in music, they are to be preferred before any others. If any one is found dull, and without a taste for literature, the dean shall remove him, and appoint another in his room ne veluti fucus apum mella devoret. The upper master is to be learned in the Greek and Latin languages, of good fame, sound faith, and pious life. He shall not only teach the eighteen boys, but also all others that shall resort to his school. The under master shall bear the like character: They shall teach such books and rules, and follow such order as the dean and chapter (with the bishop's assent) shall prescribe. If they prove negligent, or incapable of teaching, after a third admonition, to be displaced. They are also to be sworn faithfully to perform their duty.

CHAP. XXIX. *The Eight Poor Men and their Duty.*—Eight poor men, such as are disabled by war or age,

or otherwise reduced to poverty, are to be appointed by royal mandate, and maintained by the church, and whose duty is to attend divine service daily, so long as their infirmities will permit them; to be assistant to the sub-sacrist and other officers, in lighting and extinguishing the candles, and ringing the bells, if able; and to be obedient to the dean or sub-dean and sacrist in all things which relate to their duty in the church: For default, subject to the dean or sub-dean's reprehension. If they are absent (unless prevented by infirmities) they shall be punished by withdrawing the stipend, and which shall be divided among those that attend. The dean or sub-dean may grant them twenty days' leave of absence, but not more, without some urgent occasion, to be allowed of by the dean and chapter. To take an oath for the due performance of their duty.

CHAP. XXX. *Of inferior Persons belonging to the Church.*—The dean, or sub-dean, in his absence, (with his consent) shall appoint two industrious men of good name and approved conduct, to be butler and under-butler; who, with a cook and under-cook, are to provide meat and drink for the minor canon's table, and those other ministers who eat together in common. The porters to keep the keys of the church and college gates; and never to open them in the night-time without the express order of the dean, or sub-dean in his absence. One of them to be a barber, who must shave and cut the hair of all persons belonging to the church, gratis. They shall all be sworn to perform their duty faithfully and personally,

CHAP. XXXI. *Of the Commons.*—The minor canons, deacon, and sub-deacon and clerks, not having wives, shall mess together in the common-hall, where the precentor (or in his absence the senior minor canon) shall preside, and the rest shall sit without distinction of place. The following monthly allowances to be made: To the minor canons, the upper master of the grammar school, and master of the choristers, six shillings each,—to the deacon, sub-deacon, singing-men, or clerks and usher, four shillings and eightpence,—to each of the grammar scholars and choristers, three shillings and fourpence,—to the sub-sacrist, ringers, butlers, porters, and cooks, four shillings. They had two stewards, one to serve the whole year, the other one month; the first procured wood, coals, salt, &c., for the year's store; the other the necessaries for every month: the first examined the stewards' accounts at the end of every week, and reported the same to the major part of those who lived together, at

the conclusion of the year, by a statement of the whole expense. Both the stewards to be sworn to the due performance of their office.

CHAP. XXXII. *The Minister's Vestments, commonly called Liveries.*—The minor canons, clerks, and other ministers of the church, choristers, grammar scholars, cooks, and poor men, shall use an upper vestment of the same colour. Each minor canon, and head master of the grammar-school, shall receive four yards of cloth for his gown, of the price of five shillings a yard; the master of the choristers, three yards of the same; the deacon and sub-deacon, four yards at four shillings and sixpence; each clerk, and the under grammar master, three yards at four shillings and sixpence: The other ministers, as the sub-sacrists, bell-ringers, butlers, porters, and cook, three yards each at three shillings and fourpence; the choristers, grammar scholars, and under-cook, two yards and a half, at three shillings and fourpence; the poor men, three yards at three shillings and fourpence. The dean, or in his absence, the sub-dean or treasurer, to give the same against Christmas, to be made up by the several parties. The poor men to wear a rose of red silk upon the left shoulder, and never appear in public without their livery gowns.

CHAP. XXXIII. *The Minister's Stipends.*—Besides their commons and vestments, the treasurer shall pay quarterly to the minor canons and head master of the school ... .. £5 2 0  
 Master of the choristers ... .. 5 7 0  
 Under master ... .. 2 19 2  
 Deacon ... .. 2 14 8  
 Sub-deacon... .. 2 14 8  
 Each clerk or singing-man ... .. 2 19 2  
 Each sub-sacrist... .. 2 18 0  
 Each bell-ringer ... .. 1 18 0  
 The butler who buys the provisions... .. 3 6 8  
 The porter who is barber ... .. 2 18 0  
 The other porter... .. 1 18 0  
 The under-butler ... .. 1 18 0  
 The cook ... .. 2 18 0  
 Under-cook ... .. 1 18 0  
 Each chorister ... .. 0 15 0  
 Each scholar ... .. 0 15 0  
 Each poor man yearly ... .. 6 3 4  
 Sub-dean... .. 2 13 4  
 Receiver ... .. 6 13 4  
 Auditor ... .. 6 13 4  
 Treasurer ... .. 2 13 4  
 Precentor... .. 2 10 0  
 Sacrist... .. 2 0 0  
 Steward or clerk of the courts ... .. 5 0 0

CHAP. XXXIV. *Of Divine Service.*—All the minor canons, the deacon and sub-deacon, the singing-men



and master of the choristers, (except when he has leave of absence to teach the boys) are to assist every day at divine service. They are excused singing the evening service. The dean shall perform the service in festis principalibus; the sub-dean, in majoribus duplicibus; the other prebendaries in festis duplicibus, unless there happen some lawful impediment to any, when his turn shall be supplied by some one as near the same rank as possible. None shall officiate without his proper vestment; the dean and canons with their surplices and other habits; the rest of the choir and the boys in surplices. Upon holidays, both the upper and under-master are to attend morning and evening prayer in their proper habits, the first to sit above the minor canons, the other below them. The grammar scholars are to be at church on festivals in their surplices, under the direction of the precentor. The dean or prebendaries shall not detain any of the minor canons, singing-men, or other ministers of the church, from divine service, upon any account.\*

CHAP. XXXV. *Of the Treasury, the Seal, and Custody of the Writings.*—In the treasury are to be lodged all writings, evidences, books of accounts, inventories, and rentals; and also a chest for the security of the church money, wherein shall remain at the end of each year, £200, to answer all incidental occasions, and therein shall be kept a small box for the public seal, which is not to be put to any writing until the same is fairly transcribed into the register, and there-with examined. The seal fee shall be six shillings and eight-pence. The seal shall not be put to any blank or writing, without the consent of the dean, under the pains of perjury and perpetual exclusion of him that either does, or consents to the doing thereof. In this place shall be lodged the statutes, letters patent of foundation and endowment, and other muniments and writings of the lands and possessions of the church. There shall be three locks to the chest, of different wards, one key to be kept by the dean, another by the sub-dean, and a third by the treasurer; also two keys to the door of the treasury, one to be kept by the dean, the other by the treasurer, who are all, or their deputies, to be assenting and present at the opening thereof. If one or two refuse sealing such instrument as is agreed to by the chapter, he or they shall be subject to such arbitrary penalty as shall be adjudged by the dean and chapter, which if he refuses to submit to,

is to be declared guilty of perjury. No one is to have two keys; and a key-bearer going abroad is to leave his key with some canon who is not a key-bearer.

CHAP. XXXVI. *Of the Yearly Accounts.*—There shall be a place assigned within the limits of the church where the accounts shall be made up; here the bailiffs, collectors, wood-keepers, officers, and other ministers are to give in their accounts: At the same time the receiver and treasurer shall deliver in their accounts, before the dean and prebendaries, and pay up their balance under the penalty of losing their quotidian until the whole is paid; or a severer mulct, if the offence appear to merit it. The receiver and treasurer's accounts shall be inspected by the dean and chapter twice a-year, about Lady-day and after Michaelmas, some time before the audit. They may, if they think proper, have an auditor, whose salary, besides entertainment for himself and one servant, is at most to be £6 13s. 4d. The auditor is to take an oath to discharge his office faithfully. The gathering in of the arrears may be assigned by the dean to any one of the chapter beside the receiver: And he is to pay what he receives within one month to the treasurer, and make up his accounts at the end of the year; and is to take an oath for doing his duty. He is to do this business gratis, or may have a salary assigned by the dean, with the advice of the chapter. The account of the goods in use belonging to the church, at the same time shall be laid before them; that if need requires, they may be removed, and the state of the church be known to the dean, or vice-dean and the chapter.

CHAP. XXXVII. *Of correcting Offences.*—If any of the minor canons, singing-men, or other ministers and servants of the church, shall be guilty of a small fault, he may be punished at the discretion of the dean, or in his absence, of the sub-dean; but if, of a heinous offence, he shall be expelled at the bishop's visitation, and by his judgment and censure corrected or deprived, and thenceforth shall be immediately removed; and previous to the visitation his stipend shall stand sequestered. If any of the prebendaries are guilty of any heinous crime, as heresy, adultery, theft, perjury or the like, by which the church may come under great scandal, he shall be accused before the bishop at his visitation, and under his judgment and censure, shall, if the offence appears to merit it, be deprived and expelled. Whilst the cause is depending before

\* In this chapter, mass is appointed to be celebrated every 27th day of January, for the souls of the king and queen's progenitors, and all the founders and benefactors of the monastery. And a

solemn procession, with the mass, on the 1st of October, the queen's coronation day. The day of her death was likewise to be observed with masses, &c.

the visitor, the dean and chapter shall sequester all the offender's stipends and revenues. If any of the poor men offend, he is to be corrected by the dean or sub-dean; and if he remains incorrigible, may be expelled by the dean and chapter.

CHAP. XXXVIII. *Of Alms.*—Besides what is allowed to the eight poor men, there is given to the church, the annual sum of £86 13s. 4d., for the relief of the poor, and making and repairing the public bridges and highways; of which the sum of £66 13s. 4d. shall be distributed partly among the poor upon the church estates, least we should seem, *omnia metere & nihil seminare*, and partly by the dean or treasurer, or one appointed by the dean out of the canons, amongst the poor and indigent neighbours of the church, or any other the dean shall judge necessitous, whose conscience is charged *coram Domino servatore*, with the faithful dispensing this charity; and the visitor is to enquire particularly about it at his visitation. The special causes which influence the distribution shall be shown at the audit. The remaining £20, assigned for making and repairing of the public bridges and highways, is to be expended consistent with the judgment of the dean or sub-dean and chapter, and to be accounted for at the general audit. The bishop is likewise to enquire after this dispensation at his visitation.

CHAP. XXXIX. *Of holding the Chapters.*—The dean or sub-dean, with the prebendaries present, shall hold a chapter in the chapter-house every fortnight, or oftener if occasion requires, to treat of the affairs of the church; (*pie et prudenter*) and every year there shall be two general chapters, one on the 20th of November, the other on the 20th of July; in which whatever is done and agreed upon, not contrary to the statutes, shall be obligatory on all that belong to the church. The dean and every prebendary is to be present at one of these chapters, (unless absent as before allowed, upon a reason to be approved of by the dean and chapter) otherwise he loses the whole money which otherwise would be received *pro corpore prebendæ suæ*, for the whole year.

CHAP. XL.—*The Visitation of the Church.*—The Bishop of Durham for the time being is visitor, who is required to see that the statutes and orders are inviolably observed; that the goods and possessions of the church, as well spiritual as temporal, be in a flourishing condition, and the rights, liberties, and

privileges thereof preserved and defended. The visitor may be called in by the dean or two of the prebendaries: And once in three years may visit without being called, either in his own person, or by his vicar thereto duly deputed, who shall convoke in some proper place, the dean, prebendaries, minor canons, singing-men, and all other officers of the church, and interrogate them upon any and every the articles contained in these statutes, or any other articles relating to the state, profit, or honour of the church, and oblige them by virtue of the oath they have taken, to declare the truth, touching the matters enquired of; and according to what is proved, appoint punishment agreeable to the nature and degree of the offence, and as the statutes require; and reform and do all things which may seem necessary to the rooting out vice, and which of right belongs to the office of visitor: and all are hereby required to obey him. No one by virtue of his oath shall allege anything against the dean and canons, or other officers of the church, but what he believes to be true, or is derived from public fame or report. The bishop or his deputy, with his family or attendants, when visiting, is to be entertained once, or at the most but twice, by the dean at the charge of the church. If there appears any ambiguity in, or any dispute happens between the dean and canons, or amongst the canons themselves, touching the true sense and meaning of the statutes, which are always to be understood *juxta planum & grammaticalem sensum*, it is to be referred to the bishop, and the parties shall abide by his interpretation, so it be not contrary to the statutes. The visitor is prohibited making any new statutes, (*hiisce statutis contraria*) and shall not dispense with any of them. The dean and prebendaries are prohibited receiving any new statutes made by others, or any dispensations, under the pains of perjury and loss of their preferments for ever. A power is reserved to the crown of altering, changing, or dispensing with these statutes; and likewise, if thought proper, of making new ones.

Then follow the prayers to be used in the grammar school, and by the poor men and others; after, this subscription,

NICHOL. EROR. Electus.  
EDMUNDUS LONDINENS.  
CUTHBERTUS DUNELMENS.  
WILLM. ARMISTEAD\*.

Facta collatione concordat cum originali libro, apud

\* Anthony Salvyn, one of the prebendaries, was sent up as proxy for the chapter of Durham, to appear before Cardinal Pole and the

queen's commissioners, the 30th of October, 3 and 4 Phil. and Mary, when the corrective statutes were made. 'Tis said, the originals

reverendissimum dominum Reginaldum Cardinalem legatum a latere, et archiepiscopum Cantuariensam totius Angliæ primatem, remanente.—(A collation of these having been made, they were found to agree with the original book remaining in the possession of the most Reverend Lord Reginald, cardinal legate *a latere*, and Archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England.)

*An Act of Chapter, 20th July, 1556.*—Considering that this our church, during the late schism, has been spoiled of all its ornaments and much wasted; and moreover, that a very small stipend is assigned by the statutes to the ministers of this church, to alleviate which, we, the dean and chapter, by common and unanimous consent, this 20th day of July, in the year of our Saviour, 1556, in a general chapter held at Durham, have ordained and decreed, that whoever after this day shall be admitted into the place of canon or prebendary of this church, however becoming vacant before he be installed, is to pay the precentor three shillings and fourpence; the register six shillings and eightpence; the two vergers four shillings; for bread and wine five shillings; to the bell-ringers one shilling; the chapter of the resident prebendaries one pound; to the fabric and ornaments of the church one pound: And this we will to be observed as a local statute of the church for ever.

The stipends are then stated, as before noted in the 33rd chapter, &c.

*Analecta Capitularia Ex Archivis Dunelm.*—An

were kept by the cardinal, and by him sent to Rome, for they never came back again, and in all probability are now in the Vatican.

1665, Sept. 12. At a meeting between Bishop Cosins and the dean and chapter, it was agreed amongst other things,—“That an exemplification of the statutes of the church should be procured from the Rolls, or the Tower, or any of the king’s courts, within a twelve month after it hath pleased God to cease the present pestilence.” The following is Dr. Basire’s answer to the chapter, and literally transcribed from the original:—“I took the pains to cause a search to be made in the rolls, but found nothing. The like I did with Mr. Dugdale, when he was searching the records of the dioceses, and the records of St. Paul’s church, and to encourage him gave him a gratuity from the dean and chapter, but sped no better. What may be found in the Tower I know not, having had neither time nor opportunity to search there; Mr. William Prynne (no great friend to cathedrals) being the keeper of these records.”

\* In a manuscript in Lambeth library, entitled Miscel. No. 639, is a valor of the new founded bishopricks and deaneries, and the lands of their endowment. In this account the temporalities of Durham are valued at £1233 4s. 2d., and the spiritualities at £494 19s. 3d., total, £1728 3s. 5d. But I shall exhibit the patent itself:—Patent 33, Hen. VIII. p. 9, Ann. 1541, teste May 12. The King erects the dean and chapter of Durham, and grants them the site of the late monastery of St. Cuthbert in Durham; the manour and park of Beupare; the manours of Whitton-Gilbert, Elvet, Sagerston, Ileigh, Wardley, Kimbleworth, Pittington, Hasleden,

account of the practices of the church, about the lands and tithes, commonly called corps and bycorps, lotteries, dividends, residences, &c., since the erection of the deanry: Extracted out of the register-books and rentals, &c., supposed to be collected by Dr. Basire. The original signed P. Smith, register.

It has been the custom since the erection, to call the lands assigned to the dean and prebendaries for augmentation of residence and hospitality their corps; although in our local statutes the yearly stipend of the dean is said to be given him pro corpore decanatus sui, and of the prebendaries pro corpore prebendæ suæ; the word corps being used herein not otherwise, nor bycorps at all.

Our statutes were made by Queen Mary, in the first year of her reign, she being enabled thereto by an act of parliament. The former statutes by King Henry VIII. being defective, as in other things, so in point of law, as appears by the preamble of that act. We have, I suppose, no copy of the old statutes, but by some passages in our books, we may think they did not differ much from the new, in the matter of corps, and some other particulars: Bishop Tunstall having, as it is probable, a great hand in both; and there is a traditional commendation of him for the good service he did the church concerning the statutes.

But searching into the practice, we find these corps not so disposed of for a good while as they are now. At the erection of the deanry, although their corps with other lands,\* were settled upon the dean and pre-

Holm, Beuly, Wolston, Bellacies, Billingham, Accliff, Muggleswick, Hougall, and Shinkley; the manour, college, and church of Finchley; the rectories of St. Oswald, in Durham, Pittington, Hasledou, Dalton in the Vale, Billingham, Accliff, Heighinton, and Merrington; tythes of lamb and hay in Shinkley Aldurham, Ilougall, Brome, Aldingrange, Bornehall, Bellacies, Brokehall, Northwests, Newton, Hangehouse, Heberhouse, Bishop’s-Meadow, Elvetgrange, Aldurham and Durham: small tythes in St. Oswald in Durham: tythes of lambs in North Pittington, South Pittington, Shaiford, Hepton on the Hill, Heswell-Grainge, South Sherborne, North Sherborne, Ludworth in Pittingdou Parish, and Hasleden; tythes of wheat and cod in Hasleden, Morton, Dalden, Dalton, Accey, Brafferton, Preston, Rickwell Magna and Parva, Keton, &c. Tythes of grain and hay in Accey and Beuley; tythes of lamb in East Merrington and Heighinton; tythes of wheat in Monks Warnborough, and several rents issuing out of Dinsdale rectory, Milham vicaridge Staindrop College, Heighinton vicaridge, Whitworth chapel, and Gateside hospital; the advowson of the vicaridges of Dedinsall, Accliff, Heighinton, Merrington, Billington, Hazilden, Pittington, Dalton in the Vale, Edmondbyers, Kimblesworth, St. Oswald in Durham, St. Mary’s chantry in Durham; the advowsons and presentations of the curates and chanters in the churches of Witton-Gilbert, Muggleswick, Croxdail, St. Ide, alias Shelly, or Shields, and of the chantries and chanters in the churches of St. Margaret and St. James in Elvet-bridge, St. Mary’s and St. Nicholas in Durham, St. Mary’s chantry in North Pittington church, St. Mary’s chantry in

bendaries, they came not all of them into their hands at the same time, the prior and convent had leased out some, as Houghhall and Witton-Gilbert, for forty years, and South Pittington, for thirty-five years, some two years before the dissolution; for if it had been but one year before, the leases had been void by an act of parliament. And King Henry VIII., in the interval between the dissolution and erection, had made a grant of more of them to several persons for twenty-one years, &c.\*

The foregoing Statutes, according to the custom of the period, are in Latin, and in that language printed in the Allan Collection. There is also a copy in the library of the dean and chapter, transcribed from the manuscript preserved in the chest of the treasury, as required by CHAP. XXXV. We have no modern act of chapter of public interest prior to the following Statute, "Enacted by the dean and chapter, with consent of the bishop, for the University, established in connexion with the cathedral church of Durham; with regulations passed under its authority, by the senate and convocation of the University":—

*To all whom these Presents shall come unto and concern.*—The Right Reverend Father in God, John Banks by divine permission Lord Bishop of St. David's, Dean, and the Chapter of Durham, of the Cathedral Church of Christ and Blessed Mary the Virgin, *Send greeting.*—Whereas the said Dean and Chapter, by an Act of Chapter bearing date on or about the twenty-eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, established an Academical Institution or College or University, in the City of Durham, in connexion with their Cathedral Church: *And whereas* by an Act of Parliament, passed in the second and third years of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled "An Act to enable the Dean and Chapter of Durham to appropriate part of the property of their Church to the establishment of a University, in connexion therewith, for the advancement of learn-

Ing," *After reciting* that the Dean and Chapter of Durham were desirous of establishing, in connexion with the said Cathedral Church, a University for the advancement of learning, to be under the government of the said Dean and Chapter of Durham for the time being, subject to the jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop of Durham for the time being, as Visitor thereof, *And also reciting* that the said Dean and Chapter were desirous that a specific portion of the property of the said Cathedral Church should be appropriated and set apart for the purposes of such University—*It was enacted* that, from and after the passing of the said Act, the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments therein mentioned or referred to, should be, and the same were thereby, vested in the said Dean and Chapter of Durham and their successors for ever, *In Trust*, to apply the Rents thereof, and the Fines and other profits and proceeds arising therefrom, for the establishment and maintenance of a University, for the advancement of learning, in connexion with the said Cathedral Church, such University to consist of such Warden or Principal, of such Professors and Readers in such branches of learning and sciences, of such Tutors, Students, and other Officers and Persons, and generally to be established and instituted and continued, according to such scheme and regulations as the said Dean and Chapter of Durham for the time being should from time to time by writing under their common Seal, with the consent of the Lord Bishop of Durham for the time being, order and prescribe; *And* it was further enacted that the government of the said University, and the order and discipline to be observed therein, according to the scheme and regulations which the said Dean and Chapter of Durham for the time being, with such consent as aforesaid, were therein-before empowered to order and prescribe, should be, and the same were, thereby vested in the said Dean and Chapter of Durham for the time being, and that the said University should be subject to, and be under the jurisdiction of, the Lord Bishop of Durham for the time being, as the Visitor thereof; *And whereas*

tythes of lamb and hay in Auroft, Allerden, Bowleden, &c. Parcel of Holy Island rectory; the advowsons and vicaridges of Berwick on Tweed, Norham, Braunston, Elingham, Meldon, Bywell, St. Peter's; and the presentations of the chaplains in the church of Well-send, parcel of the aforesaid monastery; and moreover grants them Durham college in Oxford, and a tenement in Hanborough, Co. Oxon. The rectory and advowson of Ruddington, Co. Nottingham, and advowson of Ruddington vicaridge; the vicaridges of Fishlake, Bossal, Brentingham, and Northallerton, Co. York, and the rectory and advowson of Frampton vicaridge, Co. Lincoln, all parcel of Durham late monastery.—*Brotone Willis.*

\* Hutchinson, Vol. II.

the said Dean and Chapter of Durham made or passed an Act of Chapter in writing, under their common Seal, bearing date on or about the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, by which the Academical Institution established on the twenty-eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, was constituted a University, and by which the nomination of the Warden, the Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Classical Literature, was vested in the Bishop of Durham, and the appointment of the remaining Officers of the University was reserved to the said Dean and Chapter, excepting in those cases where it might be otherwise provided: *And whereas*, pursuant to the said Act of Chapter of the said Dean and Chapter of Durham, the venerable Charles Thorp, then Bachelor, and now Doctor of Divinity, and Archdeacon of Durham, was appointed Warden of the said University of Durham; the Rev. Henry Jenkyns, Master of Arts, Professor of Greek and Classical Literature; the Rev. Temple Chevallier, Bachelor of Divinity, Professor of Mathematics; and Charles Whitley, Master of Arts, and the Rev. Thomas Williamson Peile, Master of Arts, Proctors in the said University: *And whereas* the said Dean and Chapter of Durham are desirous of confirming the said Act of Chapter, made and passed by them on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and of further exercising the trusts and powers reposed in them by the said recited Act of Parliament: *Now know ye and these presents witness*, that the said Dean and Chapter of Durham, with the consent of the Right Reverend Father in God, *William* by Divine Providence, Lord Bishop of Durham (testified by his affixing his Episcopal Seal to these presents), *Do hereby*, by virtue and in pursuance of the trusts and powers contained in the said recited Act of Parliament, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, and for the purpose of confirming the said Act of Chapter, made or passed on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, *Establish* the College or University now existing in the City of Durham a University for the advancement of learning, in connexion with the said Cathedral Church, and for ever hereafter to continue and be a University, by the name of "THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM," and do ordain and prescribe that the same shall consist of a Warden or Principal, a Professor of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History, a Professor of Greek and Classical Literature, a Professor of Mathe-

atics, two Proctors, and of such Readers and Teachers as shall from time to time be appointed by the Bishop of Durham and the Dean and Chapter of Durham respectively, and of such Graduates in the several Faculties, and of such Scholars and others as shall from time to time become Members of the said University, *And* do in all other respects confirm the said Act of Chapter of the said fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and all elections and proceedings which have been made and had pursuant thereto. *And these Presents further witness*, that the said Dean and Chapter of Durham, in further pursuance and execution of the trusts and powers reposed in them by the said recited Act of Parliament, and of every other power enabling them on this behalf, *Do hereby*, with such consent, and so testified as aforesaid, ordain, order, and prescribe the Regulations hereinafter contained, for the better establishment of the said University, that is to say:—

1st. That under the Bishop as Visitor, and the Dean and Chapter as Governors, the affairs of the said University shall be managed by the Warden and a Senate and Convocation.

2nd. That the Warden shall have charge of the ordinary discipline of the University, and shall convoke and dissolve the Senate and Convocation, in both of which he shall preside, having an original and a casting voice in each, and a previous veto in Convocation, subject to an appeal from not less than one-fourth of the persons present to the Dean and Chapter, and further to the Bishop of Durham in case of the dissent of two Members of the Chapter from their decision.

3rd. That the Senate shall transact the ordinary business of the University, and shall be competent to originate Regulations and other Measures relating to it, but which shall not be in force until confirmed by the Convocation.

4th. That the Convocation shall confirm or reject what is submitted to it by the Senate, but shall have no power to originate or amend.

5th. That all Regulations passed by the Senate and Convocation shall be forthwith communicated in writing by the Warden to the Dean and Chapter.

6th. That the first or present Senate shall consist of the said Charles Thorp, Henry Jenkyns, Temple Chevallier, Charles Whitley, and Thomas Williamson Peile, and of William Palmer, Master of Arts.

7th. That the Senate in future shall consist of the Warden of the said University for the time being, of the Professor of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History

for the time being, of the Professor of Greek and Classical Literature for the time being, of the Professor of Mathematics for the time being, and of the two Proctors for the time being, and of one member of Convocation to be nominated annually by the Dean and Chapter, and of such other Persons as may hereafter be determined by Statute.

8th. That the first or present Convocation shall consist of the said Charles Thorp the Warden, and of such persons as shall have proceeded to the Degree of Doctor in any of the three Faculties, or of Master of Arts, in any of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, and shall be Members of the University of Durham.

9th. That the Convocation in future shall consist, besides the original Members, of all Persons regularly admitted to the Degrees of Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Civil Law, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Arts, in the University of Durham, and conforming to the Regulations thereof.

10th. That Degrees in the several Faculties shall be conferred by the Warden in Convocation, but the Grace for a Degree shall be allowed by the Dean and Chapter, before it shall be allowed in the Convocation.

11th. That no one shall be admitted to a Degree in the said University of Durham, without the assent of the Dean and Chapter, and the Senate and Convocation, nor without residence for the requisite number of Terms within the University, nor without going through the requisite exercises and examinations, nor without subscribing the three Articles in the 36th Canon, which are as follows:—

I. That the King's Majesty under God is the only supreme Governor of this Realm, and of all other His Highness' Dominions and Countries, as well in all Spiritual or Ecclesiastical things or causes as Temporal, and that no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within His Majesty's said Realms, Dominions, and Countries.

II. That the Book of Common Prayer, and of ordering of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, containeth in it nothing contrary to the word of God, and that it may lawfully so be used, and that he himself will use the form in the said Book prescribed in Public Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, and none other.

III. That he alloweth the Book of Articles of Religion agreed upon by the Archbishops and Bishops of both Provinces and the whole Clergy in the Convocation holden at London, in the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and sixty-two, and that he acknowledgeth all and every the Articles therein contained, being in number nine and thirty, besides the Ratification, to be agreeable to the word of God.

12th. That the number of Terms, and the Exercises, and Examinations necessary for each Degree, shall, until settled by Statute, be determined by the Senate and Convocation.

*In witness* whereof the said Dean and Chapter have caused their Common Seal to be hereunto affixed, and the said Bishop of Durham hath affixed his Episcopal Seal to these presents on the twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

W. DUNELM.

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THE DEANS (CONTINUED.)

The above Forty Statutes were enacted, as has been observed, soon after Thomas Watson, D.D., was appointed Dean of Durham. Watson was esteemed a warm Roman Catholic, and a great favourite with Cardinal Pole. He held his appointment until the year 1557, when he was made Bishop of Lincoln by Papal provision, the bull bearing date the 24th March. There is some doubt whether his deanery was then resigned, for he wrote himself Bishop of Lincoln and Dean of Durham, until the 26th Sept. 1558. In the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, Watson was removed from the see of Lincoln by the authority of parliament, as being an enemy to the reformation and the queen's supremacy over the church, having threatened her majesty with excommunication. He was imprisoned in the Tower of London in 1559, being obnoxious to the new principles; and with several others, was sent prisoner, in 1580, to Wisbich Castle, Cambridgeshire, where, four years afterwards, he died, and was privately buried, Sept. 17, 1584, in Wisbich church, without any monument or tablet being erected to his memory.—On the 23rd July, 1558,

THOMAS ROBERTSON was appointed to the deanery. He was born in or near Wakefield, Yorkshire; was originally of Queen's College, Oxford, and afterwards of Magdalen College, where he had a fellowship. In 1540, he was made archdeacon of Leicester, and in

1546 was instituted vicar of Wakefield. He is named, in 1549, amongst those appointed by Edward VI. to compose the church liturgy. At the time Robertson was presented with the deanery of Durham, the queen greatly respected him for his piety and learning, and would have nominated him to a bishopric, had he not, on being made acquainted with her majesty's intentions, modestly declined so high an honour. He did not, however, long enjoy the fruits of his office of dean, for, in 1559, he was ejected to make room for Dr. Horn's restoration. On Horn's promotion to the see of Winchester he might have been replaced, but refused taking the supremacy oath. He resigned his archdeaconry of Leicester; but where the future portion of his life was spent, the writers of the time are silent. In 1559,

ROBERT HORN was restored to the deanery. After the accession of Queen Mary, Horn was, as noticed at page 231, ejected from office.\* On his restoration, he continued dean but a short time, having been elevated to the see of Winchester, Feb. 16, 1560. In the same month

RALPH SKYNNER was appointed dean, and installed on the 5th March following, on the recommendation of Archbishop Parker. He was warden of New College, Oxford, and was a member of the House of Commons in the year 1554. On the 3d June, 1561, he preached a recantation sermon at St. Paul's Cross, in which he gave warning of a note book he had printed, and exhorted his hearers to take heed of it as "very heresy." In 1559, he was appointed master of Sherburn Hospital, afterwards temporal chancellor and rector of Sedgfield, at which latter place he died, and was interred Jan. 21, 1562-3.†

WILLIAM WHITTINGHAM succeeded Skynner on the 9th July, 1563, and was installed on the 8th October. He was born in the city of Chester, in 1524; he became a commoner in Brazen-nose college, Oxford, whilst only sixteen years of age. He made great proficiency in literature, became bachelor of arts, and was soon afterwards elected fellow of All Souls. In 1550, the rigour exercised by Mary against the Protestants caused him to withdraw to the continent, where, settling at Frankfort, he became by marriage nearly connected to the great reformer of Geneva. The attachment which this alliance confirmed in him to

the peculiar dogmata of Calvin, with respect to church discipline, occasioned much ill-will between him and the clergy of Durham, when, after her accession to the throne, Elizabeth sent for him, and preferred him to the deanery of that cathedral. Wood says that he caused some of the stone coffins of the priors "to be plucked up, and appointed them to be used as troughs, for horses to drink in, or hogs to feed in. All the marble and free stones also that covered them, and other graves, he caused to be taken away and broken, some of which served to make pavement in his house. He also defaced all such stones as had any pictures of brass, or other imagery work, or chalice wrought, engraved upon them; and the residue he took away and employed them to his own use, and did make a washing house of them, at the end of the centery garth; so that it could not be discerned afterwards that ever any were buried in the said centery garth, it was so plain and straight. The truth is, *he could not abide anything that appertained to a goodly religiousness, or monastical life.*" An apologist for Whittingham, speaking of these charges by Wood, says, "Sure I am that all these, and other the like impieties, as the Oxonian calls them, are in no degree so impious as what himself says of that idolatrous monk Cuthbert's being brought to Durham, by the power and will of Almighty God, to set up a church full of idols, and priests almost as stupid as the wooden images they worshipped." Dean Whittingham assisted in translating the Geneva Bible; and the initials of his name are affixed to a few of the Psalms in Hopkins and Sternhold's version. He died June 10, 1579, and was buried in the cathedral. "Soon after was a tomb-stone laid over his grave, with an epitaph of twelve long and short verses, engraven on a brass plate, fastened thereto; which, with most, if not all of the monuments, which were set up after his time, were miserably defaced by the Scots, when they invaded England, in 1640. So that as he had before in a woeful manner, violated the monuments of his predecessors and others, so was his, by invaders; and nothing now left to preserve his memory, or person to shew the place where his carcase was lodged."

THOMAS WILSON, LL.D., was appointed dean on the 5th, and installed by proxy on the 28th Feb., 1580. He was born in Lincolnshire; in 1541, he was elected

\* And Whitehead turn'd it o'er to Horn,  
The archest pastor e'er was born;  
A rogue that play'd them more false pranks  
Then gypsies could, or mountebanks.

*Ward's Reformation, Cant. 1.*

† It was agreed in chapter, after Skynner's appointment to the deanery, that certain tithes should be annexed to each prebend, and the same was confirmed by his successor Whittingham.—The tithes so annexed by Act of the Chapter House of Durham, are given in detail at page 237.

a scholar in King's college, Cambridge; he then became tutor to Henry and Charles Brandon, Dukes of Suffolk, domestic chaplain to Charles, and Katharine his Duchess; and afterwards to Queen Catharine Parr. He was a voluntary exile in the time of Queen Mary, and in 1558, was put into the inquisition at Rome, on a charge of heresy. He suffered the torture, and escaped death by a fire happening, which induced the populace to force open the prison. Queen Elizabeth made him master of the Hospital of St. Catharine, near the Tower, and master of requests; after which he became secretary of state and privy councillor. He died on the 16th June, 1581, and was buried in the church of St. Catherine's. After a vacancy of two years,

TOBIAS MATTHEW, rector of Bishopwearmouth, was appointed dean on the 31st August, 1583. Having been recommended to the Earl of Leicester, he was sent for to court, and at the solicitation of secretary Cecil, he obtained the deanery of Durham, though it is said, that "the queen stuck a good while, because of his youth and his marriage;" Matthew was, at the time, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. On procuring his appointment, Matthew anxiously solicited the lord-treasurer to despatch him quickly to Durham, as in case of his non-residence, twenty-one days before Michaelmas, the whole crop of hay and corn, and other fruits belonging to the tithe and glebe appropriated to his deanery, would, in accordance with the statutes, go to the resident prebendaries. Tobias Matthew was raised to the see of Durham in 1594, and

WILLIAM JAMES was chosen his successor on the 5th June, 1596, after a vacancy of two years. James

\* The following account of a few hours spent with Dean Hunt, by a captain, a lieutenant, and an ancient of the military company in Norwich, appears in the Rev. George Ormsby's Sketches of Durham, extracted from a MS. in the Lansdowne Collection in the British Museum. The party had attended morning prayer at the Cathedral, where they "were discover'd by that worthy, grave, generous Deane (Dr. Hunt) and no sooner was prayers done" the narrator continues, "but wee were summoned by one of his gentile Ambassadors, to take part of a Resident Dinner with him, which had we not freely and cheerfully accepted off, wee had lost ourselves, & that noble entertainment, such as was fit for neat palated courtiers, & not for such dusty travelling Soldiers as wee were. The first salute & welcome from this worthy Gentleman was exprest with a double reflect upon us; first, as we were strangers, but more especially as we were his Countrymen. It pleas'd him to leave all his Guests, Doctors, Prebends, and Citizens of both Sexes, & of both kinds spirituall and laytie, & to condescend to walke with us in his Garden about half an houre, till his Gent Usher, the harbinger of Dinner, came & told him his meat was on the table: we wish'd the Cooke had not been so hasty, or that he had layen longer in bed: for his grave discourse was so mild, sweet, & eloquent, as would make a man see in a trance, as never to be weary of hearing him. The same curteous usage wee had in his

attained to various clerical and civil honours, and in 1606, was raised to the dignity of Bishop of Durham. He was succeeded on the 27th September, by

ADAM NEWTON, a Scotchman and a layman. Newton was tutor to Prince Henry, eldest son of James I., and wrote his life. He held the deanery of Durham until 1620, when he resigned it for the consideration of a large sum of money. About that time he was created a knight and baronet; he was a man of learning, and produced several works of merit. He died September 13, 1626, and was interred at Charleton, Kent.

RICHARD HUNT, D.D., on the resignation of Newton, was presented to the deanery\* on the 3rd, and installed on the 29th May, 1620. He was rector of Fobsham, and vicar and rector of Terrington; in 1613 he was a prebendary of the second stall of Canterbury cathedral, and chaplain to King James. In 1633, the dean and chapter petitioned the king, who was then at Durham, for a confirmation of their charters and endowments, which his majesty, "for the honour of God, and the better performance of his service in this place," graciously granted to the petitioners. The dean died Nov. 1, 1638, and was buried in the cathedral. His successor,

WALTER BALCANQUALL, was installed on the 14th May, 1639. He was by birth a Scotchman, educated at Pembroke Hall, and there took the degree of bachelor of divinity. He was appointed the king's chaplain, and made master of the Savoy in 1617. In 1624, having obtained naturalization, and taken the degree of doctor of divinity, he was installed dean of Rochester. A short time after his becoming dean of

Garden, the same wee had at his Board, which neither wanted good Dishes nor Company, for there were of both choice, and plenty. After halfe an houres sitting there came a young Scholler, & read a Chapter, during which time all discourse ceas'd: no sooner was itt ended, but the grave Master of the House begins a Cup of Wine to all his Guests, with a hearty welcome, which his gentile Servitors were careful to see every man pledge, to wash down the fat Venison, sweet Salmon, & other great cheere this large and sumptuous Table was furnished with. Thus we spent an houre to refresh our travelling Corps, with as good meat and drinke, & from as good, as free, & as generous a Gentleman as England affords. Soone after Dinner wee bethought our selves of our Journey, and so agreed to take our leave of him, but his reply to our requests was to stay still with him a weeke longer; our cheare and welcome should be the same we had found: we mildly press'd for his licence to depart, telling him how wee had resolv'd and order'd our Journey. A noble Doctor standing by (in our behalves wee thanke him) told Mr. Deane that the greatest freedom Strangers could have was to enjoy their Liberties: well, said this grave Orator, since I can no longer enjoy you, I shall wish & pray for a happy & prosperous Journey to attend you, and see I commit you into the hands of my Jalor, his Gentleman Usher, one of our Countrymen standing by." And so they took their leave.



Durham, those commotions arose in the state, which forced him from his mastership and deanery, when he was plundered, sequestered, and obliged to fly for personal safety. The Scotch troops vented their spleen on the cathedral, and defaced all the monuments in the nave. The dean was the mark of much inveteracy, as the writing of the king's declaration, in 1639, was attributed to him. He escaped from the siege of York, and took refuge at Chirk castle, in Denbighshire; but sinking under the fatigue of the journey and the severity of the weather, he died there on Christmas-day, 1645, and was interred in the parish church.\* He was succeeded by

CHRISTOPHER POTTER, D.D., who was nominated in January, 1645, but died in March, and before he was installed. Immediately after his death,

WILLIAM FULLER, D.D., was, on the 6th March, appointed dean, though it is doubtful whether he was ever installed. He was son of Andrew Fuller, and born in Hadleigh, in Suffolk. He was educated at Cambridge, and was much noted for his learning, piety, and prudence. He was chaplain in ordinary to James I. and Charles I., and esteemed an excellent preacher. In 1636, he became dean of Ely, and had the vicarial church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London. In the beginning of the rebellion, 1642, he was sequestered from his church preferment, and imprisoned for his loyalty to his prince; he lived in London in obscurity and poverty, and died May 12, 1659, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. The vengeance of party feeling at the time denied him interment in his own church of St. Giles, so that his body was stolen to the grave in the church of St. Vedast, in Foster Lane, London, and on the restoration, a monument was erected to his memory.

JOHN BARWICK, D.D., was appointed to the deanery the year after the death of Fuller. He was born at Weatherslake, Westmoreland, educated at Sedbergh school, Yorkshire, became a fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, afterwards bachelor of divinity at Oxford, and was chaplain to Bishop Morton. It is said that Barwick assisted Dr. Hewitt in the melancholy duties of the scaffold; and was highly instrumental in King Charles the Second's restoration. On the king's return he became doctor in divinity, and chaplain in ordinary to his majesty. In consideration

\* At the time of Balcanquall's appointment to the deanery of Durham, great disputes existed between the chapter and their tenants, respecting the tenure of their lands. As it is intended, however, to give a separate chapter upon this subject in the General History, it is not requisite to insert here the proceedings in council to

of his great sufferings, imprisonment and persecution in the royal cause, the deanery of Durham and the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring were conferred upon him, and he was installed Nov. 1, 1660. Whilst dean, he erected the grammar school, and effected various improvements and repairs in the cathedral; he brought water into the college, reformed the manners of the clergy, augmented the salaries of the poorer sort, and did many other public acts for the benefit of his church. In Oct. 19, 1661, Barwick was appointed dean of St. Paul's; and on being informed of his intended removal from the deanery of Durham, he instantly put a stop to all leasing of farms, even in cases when the amount of fine had already been agreed upon, that the revenue of the deanery might come more intire to his successor. Dr. Barwick died Oct. 22, 1664, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and was buried in St. Paul's, where a monument was erected to his memory.

JOHN SUDBURY, D.D., succeeded to the deanery on the promotion of Barwick to St. Paul's, and was installed Feb. 25, 1661. He was born at St. Edmonsbury, and previous to his appointment to Durham, was one of the prebendaries of Westminster. He was a staunch adherent to the royal cause during the usurpation, and supported the clerical character with dignity and fortitude. Whilst dean of Durham, he built the vicarage house of Billingham, and began the building of the library in the cloister, expending from £1000 to £1500 upon the structure, but did not live to see it finished. Dr. Sudbury died in the year 1684, aged eighty, and was interred in the cathedral. He left to his nephew, Sir John Sudbury, an estate of considerable value; and to his niece, who married Mr. Tempest of Old Durham, he gave a handsome dowry.

DENIS GRANVILLE, D.D., a younger son of Sir Bevil Granville, and brother to John, the first Earl of Bath, of that family, was the successor of Dr. Sudbury to the deanery. In Sept., 1660, he was created master of arts, Oxford; and soon afterwards marrying Anne, youngest daughter of Bishop Cosins, was collated by his lordship to the archdeaconry of Durham, on the 16th September, 1662, and to the first prebend in the cathedral; he had also the rectory of Easington; and the living of Sedgefield. On Dec. 20, 1670, he was created doctor in divinity, being at the time chaplain

which the points in dispute at this time were referred. The circumstances connected with the church of Durham during the Commonwealth, the nature and tenure of the dean and chapter's property, &c., will also be detailed in the General History department of the work.

in ordinary to his majesty; and was installed dean of Durham, Dec. 14, 1684. Granville was an inveterate opponent to the Prince of Orange, and resisted his accession to the crown by preaching, delivering charges to the clergy, sending up an address to King James, and subscribing a sum of money for his service; and rather than submit to King William, he retired into exile, quitting Durham Dec. 11, 1688. His brother, the Earl of Bath, who was warm in the interest of the Prince of Orange, endeavoured for some time to secure his revenues, but as no consideration whatever could induce him to swear allegiance to William and Mary, he was deprived of all his preferments. Having no prospect, after the late King James' defeat in Ireland, of recovering his benefices, he repaired to the abdicated monarch's court, at St. Germain, but did not remain there for any length of time. It is said, that upon the death of Dr. Lamplugh, he had the empty title of Archbishop of York conferred upon him by King James. Having for some years enjoyed but an indifferent state of health, he died at his lodgings, in Paris, April 8, 1703, aged sixty-four, and was buried at the lower end of the church-yard of the Holy Innocents. On the deprivation of Granville,

THOMAS COMBER, D.D., was installed dean, June 15, 1691. He was a prebendary of York, and after the revolution was made chaplain in ordinary to King William and Queen Mary. There was allowed him £160 for dilapidations in his deanery, which was never received; yet he expended in repairs about £400. He died at the age of fifty-five, Nov. 25, 1699, and was buried at Stonegrave, in Yorkshire. He was succeeded by the

HON. JOHN MONTAGUE, D.D., fourth son of the Earl of Sandwich. In 1680 he was appointed master of Sherburn Hospital, in 1683 made master of Trinity college, in 1687 chosen vice-chancellor and prebendary of the fourth stall of Durham cathedral, and afterwards of the eleventh stall, and was installed dean on the 19th June, 1699. He died at the age of seventy-three, Feb. 23, 1727, and was interred at Barnoll, the burying-place of the family. After Dr. Montague's decease,

HENRY BLAND, D.D., was installed dean, May 6, 1728. He was a native of Yorkshire, and received the first rudiments of literature at Eton school; he became a scholar at King's college, Cambridge; was made rector of Harpley, and chaplain to the king, and also of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. He took his

degree of doctor in divinity in 1717, was appointed master of Eton school, canon of Windsor, and admitted dean of Durham, March 12, 1727. He died at Eton, May 24, 1746, and was buried in a vault in the anti-chapel. Dr. Bland's successor was the

HON. SPENCER COWPER, D.D., son of Lord Chancellor Cowper, and was installed July 21, 1746. He was rector of Fordwich, in Kent, and also one of the prebendaries of Canterbury, which he resigned on his promotion to Durham. He died at the deanery house, March 25, 1774, aged sixty-two, and was interred in the end transept of the cathedral, and a monument erected to his memory.

THOMAS DAMPIER, D.D., succeeded Dr. Cowper, and was installed June 17, 1774. He was prebendary of Canterbury, which he exchanged for a canonry at Windsor. On the 20th April, 1771, he was installed second prebend at Durham, and exchanged it afterwards for the mastership of Sherburn Hospital, but resigned this appointment in favour of his son, the dean of Rochester. He died at Bath, July 31, 1777, and was succeeded by

HON. WILLIAM DIGBY, LL.D., who was dean of Worcester, canon of Oxford, and installed dean of Durham September 20, 1777. He was born in 1733, matriculated at Christ church, Oxford, and died at Buxton Wells, on the 19th Sept., 1788, aged fifty-five. He was succeeded on the 24th, by the

RIGHT REVEREND JOHN HINCHLIFFE, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough. This learned prelate and eloquent orator was born in London, in 1731; he was admitted on the foundation of Westminster school, in 1746, from whence he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge; here he obtained a fellowship, and shortly afterwards was appointed head master of Westminster school. Dr. Hinchcliffe subsequently held the vicarage of Greenwich, was chaplain in ordinary to the king, and promoted to the mastership of Trinity college, Cambridge. On Dec. 17, 1769, he was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough, and in Sept. 24, 1788, was promoted to the deanery of Durham. His lordship was an admirable preacher, and his charges were considered as excellent specimens of pulpit eloquence. Dr. Hinchcliffe owed his success in life to his own personal merit and abilities, unassisted by the adventitious aid of family or connexion. His father was a livery stable keeper in Swallow-street, London, and the son became the chosen friend and companion of the Dukes of Grafton and Devonshire; and during his useful life honourably filled some of the highest

offices in the church. As has already been noticed, he was head master of Westminster, master of Trinity college, Cambridge, vicar of Greenwich, one of his majesty's chaplains, Bishop of Peterborough and dean of Durham. The right reverend prelate died, aged 65, at his palace at Peterborough, Jan. 11, 1794. He was succeeded by

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND JAMES, EARL CORNWALLIS, D.C.L. This exemplary prelate was the third son of Charles, the fifth Lord and first Earl, Cornwallis. He was born Feb. 25, 1742, and received the early part of his education at Eton, from whence he was removed to Merton college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. He was appointed chaplain to the Marquis of Townshend, when lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the valuable livings of Wrotham in Kent, and Newington in Oxfordshire. From a prebend of Westminster, he was preferred to the deanery of Canterbury, in 1775; in 1781, he was consecrated Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and in 1791 became dean of Windsor, which, in 1794, he exchanged for that of Durham, which he held for thirty years. His lordship died at Richmond, Surrey, Jan. 20, 1824, and was interred in the cathedral of Litchfield. His successor to the deanery was

CHARLES HENRY HALL, D.D. Dr. Hall was the son of the late dean of Docking; he was educated at Westminster, and from thence in 1799, was elected a student of Christ church, Oxford, where he gained various honours, and was presented by his college, in 1794, to the vicarage of Broughton in Yorkshire. He was successively a canon of Christ church, vicar of Luton, and Regius Professor of Divinity. He preached before the House of Commons on the fast day of 1805; in 1809 he succeeded Dr. Cyril Jackson as dean of Christ church, and was appointed to the deanery of Durham in 1824. Dr. Hall held this preferment for the brief period of three years. He died at an

\* Crawford became vicar of Midford, in the county of Northumberland, June 12, 1546; he was spiritual chancellor to Bishop Tunstall, and presented to the library of the dean and chapter the works of St. Augustine, edition dated 1529.

† Dennis Granville was afterwards appointed dean, see page 251.

‡ John Bowes, D.D., was the fifth son of Thomas Bowes, of Streatlam Castle, Esq., and brother to Mr. Bowes, who for many years was one of the county representatives in parliament. He was rector of Elswick and afterwards of Bishopwearmouth.

§ When Dr. Robinson, at the request of Bishop Crew, consecrated Sunderland church, September 4, 1719, Dr. Mangey preached the sermon on the occasion, and received, as a reward, a prebend's stall in the cathedral. When treasurer to the chapter at Durham, he improved the rents of his prebendal lands by subjecting his tenants to

hotel in Edinburgh of a sudden attack of fever, March 16, 1827, aged 63, and was succeeded by

THE RIGHT REVEREND J. BANKS JENKINSON, D.D. Dr. Jenkinson was son to Colonel Jenkinson, brother of the first Earl of Liverpool; he graduated at Christ church, Oxford, and was afterwards presented to the living of Laverington, in the Isle of Ely. In 1825 he became Bishop of St. Davids' and a prebend of Durham; and in 1827, on the death of Dr. Hall, was appointed dean of Durham. Dr. Jenkinson was of amiable and unassuming habits, and was much beloved and esteemed by those admitted to his intimacy. He was a man of great research and learning, and his conversation was varied and instructive. This amiable and exemplary prelate died at Great Malvern, Worcestershire, July 6, 1840, aged 58.

THE REVEREND DR. WADDINGTON, vicar of Kirby Malzeard with Masham, in the county of York, and one of the chaplains of the Bishop of Durham, was appointed dean on the decease of Dr. Jenkinson. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the new dean, September 21, 1840, by the university of Durham, and on the 26th Dr. Waddington was formally installed, and continues to discharge the duties attached to the appointment.

#### PREBENDARIES.

PREBENDARIES OF THE FIRST STALL. — Edward Hyndmers, D.D., 1541.—John Crawford, or Crawford, D.D.,\* 1543, p. m. Hyndmers.—Robert Swyft, LL.D., 1562, p. m. Crawford.—James Rand, A.M., 1599, p. m., Swyft.—Robert Newell, D.D., 1620, p. res. Rand.—Gabriel Clark, D.D., 1638, p. res. Newell.—Denis Granville, D.D.,† 1662, p. m. Clark.—Thomas Smith, D.D., 1668, p. res. Granville.—William Graham, D.D., 1684, p. res. Smith for the see of Carlisle.—John Bowes, D.D.,‡ 1712, p. m. Graham.—Thomas Rundle, LL.B., 1721, p. m. Bowes.—Thomas Mangey, D.D.,§ 1722, p. res. Rundle.—William Warburton,||

the payment of increased fines. He published some pieces in divinity, besides an edition of Philo Judæus. He married one of the daughters of Archbishop Sharpe, and died at Durham, March 6, 1755.

|| Dr. Warburton was born December 24, 1698, at Newark-upon-Trent, where his father was an attorney and town-clerk. He was also intended for the law; but not finding the profession adapted to his taste, he took deacon's orders in the church in 1723. His first work was "Miscellaneous Translations, in Prose and Verse," from Roman authors, with a Latin dedication to Sir George Sutton, who bestowed on him a small vicarage. On visiting London, he joined a set of minor wits in attacking Pope. In 1727, he published a "Critical and Philosophical Inquiry into the Causes of Prodiges and Miracles as related by Historians," which he dedicated to Sir

D.D., 1755, p. m. Mangey.—Charles Cooper, D.D., 1779, p. m. Warburton.—Reynold Gideon Bouyer, LL.B.,\* 1804, p. m. Cooper.—Thomas Gisborne, A.M.,† 1826, p. m. Bouyer.—Wm. Forbes Raymond, A.M., 1842, p. m. Gisborne.

PREBENDARIES OF THE SECOND STALL.—Roger Watson, D.D., 1541.—John Pilkington, D.D., 1561, p. m. Watson.—John Browne, A.M., 1603, p. m. Pilkington.—Augustin Lindsell, D.D. (afterwards bishop of Peterborough and Hereford), 1620, p. res. Browne.—John Weemes, A.M., 1634, p. m. Lindsell.—Joseph Naylor, D.D.,‡ 1636, p. m. Weemes.—Denis Granville, A.M., 1668, p. m. Naylor.—Sir George Wheler, Knt., D.D.,§ 1684, p. res. Granville for the deanery.—Martin Benson, A.M., 1723, p. m. Wheler.—Jaques Stern, LL.D., 1755, p. m. Benson.—William Markham,

Robert Sutton, through whose interest he became M.A. and rector of Brand Broughton, Lincolnshire. In 1736 appeared his "Alliance between Church and State, or the Necessity and Equity of an established Religion and Test Law demonstrated from the Essence and End of Civil Society, upon the fundamental Principles of the Law of Nature and Nations." In 1738 was published the first volume of his great work, "The Divine Legation of Moses demonstrated on the Principles of a Religious Deist, from the Omission of the Doctrine of a Future State of Rewards and Punishments in the Jewish Dispensation;" which being attacked by several opponents, he published a "Vindication" of his opinions. He now endeavoured to conciliate Pope, by writing in his defence; and an intimacy commenced between them which lasted till the death of the poet, when he bequeathed to Warburton half his library, and the copyright of such of his works already printed as were not otherwise disposed of,—a legacy supposed to have been worth £4000. Pope had introduced him to Mr. Allan, of Prior Park, near Bath, whose niece, Miss Gertrude Tucker, he married in 1745; and his connexion ultimately made him possessor of the splendid seat of Prior Park. He now rapidly advanced in the course of preferment, and in 1759 became bishop of Gloucester. In 1762, he severely animadverted on the principles of Methodism, in his "Doctrine of Grace, or the Office and Operation of the Holy Spirit vindicated from the Insults of Infidelity and the Abuses of Fanaticism." The last years of his life were embittered by the decease of an only son, who fell a victim to consumption at the age of 19. Bishop Warburton died at Gloucester, June 7, 1779, and was interred in the cathedral church, where a monument was erected to his memory. The second, third, and fifth volumes of his "Divine Legation" had been published in succession. His works were collected and published by his friend, Bishop Hurd, in 1788, 6 vols. 4to.; and a biographical memoir, forming a seventh volume, appeared several years after.—*Encyc. Brit.*

\* The venerable Reynold Gideon Bouyer, archdeacon of Northumberland, prebendary of Durham, rector of Howick, and vicar of North Allerton, with the chapels of Brompton and Dighton, all in the diocese of Durham. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, LL.B., 1769, was appointed prebendary of Durham in 1791, was presented to Allerton by the dean and chapter in 1814, and to Howick by the bishop. He published "A Sermon preached before the delivery of the colours to the Durham Volunteer Infantry, 1803." "Comparative View of the two new Systems of Education for the infant poor, in a Charge delivered to the Clergy of Durham, 1811." He died Jan. 30, 1826. Archdeacon Bouyer stands pre-eminent amongst the clergy of the diocese; having established, at his own expence, parochial libraries, in every parish in Northumberland, comprising

LL.D., 1759, p. m. Stern.—Thomas Dampier, D.D., 1771, p. res. Markham for the see of Chester.—Henry Egerton, D.D., 1773, p. res. Dampier.—Henry Bathurst, LL.D., 1795, p. m. Egerton.—Thomas Zouch, S.T.P., 1805, p. res. Bathurst for the see of Norwich.—Henry Phillpotts, D.D., 1815, p. m. Zouch.—Thomas Burgess, D.D. (bishop of St. David's), 1821, p. res. Phillpotts for the rectory of Stanhope.—J. B. Jenkinson, D.D., 1825, p. prom. of Burgess to Salisbury.—John Bird Sumner, A.M. (now Archbishop of Canterbury), 1827, p. res. Jenkinson for the deanery.—(This stall is now suspended, and the revenues which formerly belonged to it are received by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.)

PREBENDARIES OF THE THIRD STALL.—Thomas Sparke, B.D., 1541.—John Fox, A.M.,|| 1572, p. m.

upwards of 30,000 volumes, which cost him about £1400, although he was supplied with them by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge at 40 per cent. under prime cost. These useful libraries are placed under the care of the parochial ministers, and the books are lent gratuitously to the parishioners.

† The Rev. Thomas Gisborne was born at Derby, Oct. 31, 1758. He was placed at Harrow school, afterwards entered St. John's college, Cambridge, when, in 1783, he took the degree of M.A. He was presented in the same year to the perpetual curacy of Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire, and soon afterwards removed to Yoxall Lodge, near Barton, which he made his permanent place of residence. In 1826 he was appointed to a prebendal stall in Durham, and died at Yoxall Lodge, on the 24th March, 1846, aged 87. The Rev. T. Gisborne was a liberal benefactor to the public institutions in the town of Stafford, a friend to the poor throughout his parish, of unobtrusive manners, and of some celebrity as an author.

‡ Dr. Naylor was archdeacon of Northumberland and rector of Sedgfield. He was the author of "Additions to the History of Bishop Morton's Life."

§ Wheler was born in 1650; he obtained the degree of master of arts in 1683, but had travelled previously through various parts of Greece and the East, in company with Dr. James Spon. On his return, he presented a journal of his travels to Charles II. and thereupon was knighted. On taking orders he was installed a prebend of Durham, and afterwards held the vicarage of Basingstoke, in Hampshire; was curate of Whitworth, Durham, and rector of Winston and of Houghton-le-Spring. He died Jan. 15, 1723, aged 74. He published an account of his travels in 1682; and in 1689 his "Observations on Ancient Edifices of Churches yet remaining in the East, compared with Eusebius;" also "The Protestant Monastery; or Christian Economics."

|| John Fox was born at Boston in Lincolnshire, in 1517, and educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. Afterwards he became fellow of Magdalen college, and in 1543, took his degree of M.A. He discovered his attachment to the principles of the reformation with so much freedom, that in 1545 he was expelled from his college, and narrowly escaped with his life. His friends also turned their backs upon him, and in this state he was reduced to the greatest distress. At length Sir Thomas Lucy, of Warwickshire, took him into his house as tutor to his children. While in this situation he married, and on leaving Sir Thomas's family, he went to live at Coventry. Afterwards he removed to London, and was employed by the Duchess of Richmond as tutor to her nephew the Earl of Surrey's children. Here he continued till the reign of Queen Mary, when Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, made use of every means in his power to get him seized.

Sparke.—Robert Bellamy, M.D., 1573, p. res. Fox.—Robert Hutton, B.D.,\* 1589, p. res. Bellamy for Sherburn Hospital.—Gabriel Clark, 1623, p. m. Hutton.—John Neile, A.M., afterwards D.D., 1635, p. res. Clark.—Thomas Musgrave, D.D., 1675, p. m. Neile.—John Cave, A.M., 1686, p. m. Musgrave.—Samuel Eyre, D.D., 1690, p. m. Cave.—James Finney, D.D., 1694, p. m. Eyre.—Thomas Secker, A.M.† (afterwards bishop of Bristol), 1727, p. m. Finney.—Thomas Chapman, D.D., 1750, p. res. Secker for St. Paul's deanery.—Thomas Burton, D.D., 1760, p. m. Chapman.—Gideon Murray, D.D., 1761, p. res. Burton.—Richard Fawcett, D.D.,‡ 1778, p. m. Murray.—Henry Chaytor, LL.D., 1782, p. m. Fawcett.—Phipps Weston, 1789, p. m. Chaytor.—Robert Price, D.D., 1794, p. m. Weston.—Richard Prosser, D.D., 1804, p. res. Price.

Mr. Fox's pupil, the Duke of Norfolk, perceiving his danger, sent him secretly over to the continent. Here he fixed himself at Basil, and earned his subsistence by correcting the press for an eminent printer. When Queen Elizabeth came to the throne, he returned to England, and was well received by his pupil the duke, who settled a pension upon him. Sir William Cecil also gave him a prebend in the church of Salisbury; and he might have had higher preferment if he could have conformed to the Canons and ceremonies. In 1563 he published his Acts and Monuments of the church, better known by the name of Fox's Book of Martyrs, in one large volume folio. In the edition of 1583, it made two volumes; and in the subsequent ones, three. This book was in great esteem with the protestants, and as much opposed by the papists, who called it Fox's Golden Legend. It is a work of great interest and impartiality; and though not devoid of errors, it is written with fidelity and minuteness. This pious and laborious man died in 1537, and was buried in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, of which he was some time vicar. Besides his Acts and Monuments, he published several religious books in Latin and English.

\* Hutton was senior fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and collated, Dec. 4, 1589, to Houghton-le-Spring. Here he purchased an estate and erected a substantial mansion. He was younger brother to Bishop Hutton, and married a daughter of Bishop Pilkington. Hutton was prosecuted in the high commission court, in 1621, for reflecting, in a sermon preached in the cathedral, on the king, the bishop, and the church and its ceremonies. He was the founder of the family of the Huttons, of Houghton-le-Spring, and died at Houghton in 1623.

† Secker was collated to Houghton-le-spring in 1722; rector of Ryton in 1727, Bishop of Bristol in 1734, translated to the see of Oxford in 1737, and in 1758 became Archbishop of Canterbury. He died at his palace at Lambeth, Aug. 3, 1768, aged 75, and bequeathed the sum of £11,000 to charitable purposes.

‡ He was the son of an eminent counsellor, recorder of the city of Durham, and received his education in Durham grammar school. Fawcett was fellow of Corpus-Christi college, Oxford; was master of King James' Hospital, Gateshead, and also rector; chaplain in ordinary to Geo. II. and Geo. III., and vicar of St. Nicholas', Newcastle. He died at Durham, April 29, 1782, and was interred in the cathedral.

§ Smart was a native of Warwickshire, and educated in Christ Church, Oxford. He became master of Durham school in 1598; and being ordained deacon and priest in 1609, was collated to the 6th prebend by Bishop James. He was afterwards rector of Boldon, master of Gateshead Hospital, and one of the high commissioners for the

—H. Jenkyns, A.M., 1839, p. m. Prosser.—(This stall is now annexed to the Professorship of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History in the University.)

PREBENDARIES OF THE FOURTH STALL.—William Bennett, D.D., 1541.—Henry Naunton, A.M., 1579, p. res. Bennett.—Emanuel Barnes, D.D., 1607, p. m. Naunton.—Peter Smart, A.M.,§ 1614, p. m. Barnes.—Thomas Carr, D.D.,|| 1631, p. depr. Smart.—John Barwick, B.D., 1642., p. depr. Carr.—Thomas Smith, D.D., 1661, p. res. Barwick for the deanery.—John Durell, D.D., 1668, p. res. Smith.—John Montague, D.D., 1683, p. m. Durell.—Theophilus Pickering, D.D.,¶ 1692, p. res. Montague.—Philip Falle, A.M., 1699, p. res. Pickering.—James Gisburn, A.M., 1742, p. m. Falle.—James Douglas, D.D., 1759, p. m. Gisburn.—Francis Egerton, A.M.,\*\*1780, p. m. Douglas.

province of York. On July 7, 1628, he preached a sermon in the cathedral of Durham, from Psalm xxxi. 7, "I hate them that hold of superstitious vanities," in which he took occasion to make a most bitter invective against some of the bishops, charging them with no less than popery and idolatry. He was, in consequence, degraded and dispossessed of all his ecclesiastical preferments, and fined £500, for the non-payment of which he suffered eleven years' imprisonment in the King's Bench, and at length was set at liberty by the house of commons in 1640. On Dr. Carr's death, he was restored to his prebend by the lords, and lived to the year 1652, or near it, having passed his 82d year.

|| Dr. Carr was chaplain to Thomas, Earl of Stafford, and attended this unfortunate nobleman on the scaffold. He was afterwards sequestered, and died at Leghorn on his way to England after the restoration.

¶ The seventh son of Sir Charles Pickering, of Tichmarsh, Northampton, bart. He was born May 10, 1663; was fellow of Sidney college, Cambridge, chaplain to Lord Crew, and rector of Gateshead and of Sedgfield, at which latter place he died, March 20, 1710. He expended the whole income of his preferments and private fortune, amounting to £1700 a year, in acts of hospitality, generosity, and charity.

\*\* Egerton was the youngest of two sons of John Lord Bishop of Durham, and was born November 11, 1756. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards at All Soul's college, Oxford. In 1781, the Duke of Bridgewater presented him to the rectory of Middle, in Shropshire, and, in 1797, to that of Whitechurch, in the same county, both which he retained till his death. In 1796, he published an edition of the Hippolytes of Euripides: and he also edited "A Fragment of an Ode of Sappho, from Longinus; and an Ode of Sappho, from Dionysius Halicarn." In 1773, he wrote a memoir of the Lord Chancellor Egerton for the Biographia Britannica; and in the 18th volume of the Transactions of the Society for the encouragement of Arts he published a description of the under-ground inclined plane, executed by the late Duke of Bridgewater, at Walkden Moor, in Lancashire. In January, 1808, Mr. Egerton, and his sister Lady Amelia, the wife of Sir Abraham Hume, were raised by his majesty's sign manual, to the rank of earl's children; and on the 21st of October, 1823, he succeeded his brother in his titles, being eighth Earl of Bridgewater, ninth Viscount Brackley, and Baron Ellesmere, a Prince of the holy Roman empire. He resided many years at Paris, where he defended the public character of the late Duke of Bridgewater. The earl's eccentricities were a general topic of conversation at Paris: he had, at the time of his death, his house nearly filled with dogs and cats, which he had picked up at different

—Thomas Gaisford, 1829, p. m. Egerton.—Charles Thorp, B.D., 1829, p. res. Gaisford for the 11th stall.

PREBENDARIES OF THE FIFTH STALL.—William Todd, D.D., 1541.—Ralph Lever, A.M., 1567, p. depr. Todd.—Emanuel Barnes, D.D., 1585, p. m. Lever.—John Calhhill, A.M., 1603, p. res. Barnes.—John Cradock, A.M.,\* 1619. He died by poison, for which his wife was accused, but acquitted.—Eleazer Duncan, B.D., 1627, p. m. Cradock; died in exile 1649 or 1650.—Thomas Dalton, D.D., 1660.—Thomas Cartwright, D.D., 1672, p. res. Dalton.—Constans Jessop, D.D., 1696, p. res. Cartwright for the see of Chester. John Bowes, D.D., 1696, p. m. Jessop.—Nathaniel Ellison, D.D.,† 1712, p. res. Bowes.—Thomas Mangey, LL.D., 1721, p. m. Ellison.—Jonathan Hall, A.M.,‡ afterwards D.D., 1722, p. res. Mangey.—Robert Stillingfleet, A.M.,§ afterwards D.D., 1743, p. m. Hall.—James Douglas, D.D., 1759, p. m. Stillingfleet.—Samuel Terrick, A.M., 1759, p. res. Douglas.—John Moore, A.M., afterwards D.D., 1761, p. m. Terrick.—Thomas Fothergill, D.D., 1775, p. res. Moore for the see of Bangor.—Reynold Gideon Bouyer, LL.B., 1796, p. m. Fothergill.—Robert Price, D.D., 1804, p. res. Bouyer for the 1st stall.—Thomas Gisborne, A.M., 1823, p. m. Price.—John Bird Sumner, A.B., 1826, p. res. Gisborne for the 1st stall.—George V. Wellesley, D.D.,|| 1827, p. res. Sumner for the 2d stall.—(Dr. Wellesley died 1848, and the stall is now suspended, the revenues being received by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.)

places. Of the fifteen dogs which he kept, two were admitted to the honours of his table, and the whole of them were frequently dressed up in clothes like human beings. In his last days, when so debilitated as to be unable to leave his own grounds, he is said to have adopted a strange substitute for the sports of the field, to which he had been addicted. In the garden at the back of his house there were placed about 300 rabbits, and as many pigeons and partridges, whose wings had been cut. Provided with a gun, and supported by servants, the infirm earl would enter the garden and shoot two or three head of game, to be afterwards put upon the table as his sporting trophies! He died in April, 1829. His will is long and extraordinary; but nothing is intimated relating to his favourite dogs. His remains were brought to England for interment.

\* Cradock had the rectory of Gainford, Durham, and the vicarage of Woodhorn, Northumberland; he died at the latter place in 1627, from the effects of poison, which his wife was suspected of having administered; she was accused of the crime, tried, and acquitted.

† Dr. Ellison was of Edmund's hall, Oxford, and from thence chosen fellow of Corpus-Christi college. He became archdeacon of Stafford in 1682, and collated to the vicarage of Newcastle in 1694, and rector of Whitburn in 1704. He died in May, 1721, aged 63, and was buried in the church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle. He collected a valuable library, a portion of which he gave to the libraries of the dean and chapter, Durham, and to St. Nicholas', Newcastle; but the greater part he left to his eldest son.

‡ Dr. Jonathan Hall, was the son of John Hall, a draper and

PREBENDARIES OF THE SIXTH STALL.—Stephen Marleye, B.D., 1541.—Peter Shawe, A.M., 1572, p. depr. Marleye.—William Selby, A.M., 1608.—Peter Smart, A.M., 1609.—Robert Cook, A.M., 1614, p. res. Smart.—Ferdinando Moorcroft, A.M., 1614, p. m. Cook.—Daniel Birkhead, D.D., 1619, p. res. Moorcroft.—Gabriel Clarke, A.M., 1620, p. res. Birkhead.—John Robson, A.M.,¶ 1623, p. res. Clarke.—Richard Wrench, B.D., 1645, p. m. Robson.—Richard Knightley, A.M., 1675, p. m. Wrench.—John Morton, D.D., 1676, p. res. Knightley.—Fitzherbert Adams, D.D., 1685, p. res. Morton.—Henry Dobson, D.D., 1695, p. res. Adams.—John Dolben, D.D., 1718, p. m. Dobson.—William Watts, D.D., p. res. Dolben.—Henry Bland, A.M., 1737, p. m. Watts.—Charles Weston, A.M., 1768, p. m. Bland.—Thomas Burgess, D.D., 1792, p. res. Weston.—William Nicholas Darnell, B.D., 1821, p. res. Burgess for the 2d stall.—Henry Phillpotts, D.D. (bishop of Exeter), 1831, p. res. Darnell for Stanhope rectory.

PREBENDARIES OF THE SEVENTH STALL.—Robert Dalton, B.D., 1541.—Thomas Sampson, 1560, p. depr. Dalton.—William Birch, A.M., 1562, p. res. Sampson.—Leonard Pilkington, D.D., 1567, p. depr. Birch.—Marmaduke Blakiston, A.M.,\*\* 1601, p. res. Pilkington.—Robert Blakiston, A.M., 1631, p. res. his father.—Matthew Levet, A.M., 1634, p. m. Blakiston.—Isaac Basire, D.D.,†† 1643.—John Morton, B.D., 1676, p. m. Basire.—Richard Knightley, A.M., 1676, p. res. Morton.—John Smith, D.D., 1695, p. m. Knightley.—

alderman of the city of Durham. He was a fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and chaplain to Lord Cadogan when ambassador to the States General, and chaplain to the garrison of Berwick. He died June 12, 1743, and was buried in the cathedral. It is said he left his nephew the sum of £20,000.

§ Grandson of the great Bishop Stillingfleet. He was collated in 1731 to the rectory of Gateshead, the year afterwards to that of Ryton, and in 1738 made master of Sherburn hospital. He died at Bristol, August 3, 1759.

|| The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley received the degree of M.A. at St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1792. He was presented to the rectory of Chelsea in 1805, which he retained until 1832. In 1827, Dr. Wellesley was collated to the living of Bishopwearmouth, and in the same year made prebend of Durham. Dr. Gerald Valerian Wellesley was born Dec. 7, 1776, sixth son of the first Earl of Mornington, and brother to his grace the Duke of Wellington; he died in his 72nd year, Oct. 21, 1848, at his residence in the college, Durham.

¶ Robson was rector of Morpeth and afterwards of Whalton, Northumberland. He was returned as a member of parliament for Morpeth, but being in holy orders was not allowed to take his seat.

\*\* Father of Jo. Blakiston, of Newcastle, who was one of the judges of King Charles I.

†† The various events which chequered the life of Dr. Basire, are of a singular and interesting character. Much uncertainty exists as to the place of his birth, some authorities naming Jersey and others

Thomas Eden, LL.D., 1715, p. m. Smith.—Joseph Spence, A.M., 1754, p. m. Eden.—Newton Ogle, D.D., 1768, p. m. Spence.—Robert Gray, D.D.,\* (bishop of Bristol), 1804, p. m. Ogle.—Henry Douglas, A.M., 1834, p. m. Gray.

PREBENDARIES OF THE EIGHTH STALL.—John Towton, S.T.B., 1541.—Adam Sheperde, 1560, p. depr. Towton.—Thomas Lever, 1563, p. m. Sheperde.—Richard Longworthe, D.D., 1567, p. depr. Lever.—Francis Bunney, A.M., 1572, p. res. Longworthe for the deanery of Chester.—Francis Burgoyne, D.D., 1617, p. m. Bunney.—Anthony Maxton, A.M., 1633, p. m. Burgoyne.—John Barwick, D.D., 1641, p. m. Maxton.—Robert Grey, D.D., 1652.—Robert Ostly, A.M., 1704, p. m. Grey.—James Lesley, A.M., 1743, p. m. Ostly.—Robert Lowth, D.D., 1755, p. res. Lesley

Rouen. He was chaplain to Bishop Morton, collated to the church of Eggescliff in 1636, and in 1640 appointed chaplain in ordinary to King Charles I. In 1644, Dr. Basire became archdeacon of Northumberland, and in 1646 rector of Stanhope, on the presentation of his majesty. During the civil wars he remained firmly attached to the cause of his royal patron, sharing in the distresses of his sovereign, and was sequestered, plundered, and obliged to fly the kingdom. He then formed the resolution of propagating the doctrine of the church of England among the Greeks and Arabians, travelling through Apulia, Naples, Sicily, Morea, into Syria and Palestine. During his travels he collected the several confessions of faith of the different Christian churches, in their own language. He endured great hardships on his travels, passing from Aleppo to Constantinople by land, unattended by any one who could speak the Frank language; he joined with a party of Turks, whose good will he secured by his knowledge of medicine. In this arduous and dangerous undertaking, Dr. Basire became so famous that he was chosen professor of divinity and president of the Maresvaharpehi, in Transylvania. On the restoration of Charles II., this distinguished missionary returned to England, after an absence of fifteen years, and his ecclesiastical benefices were restored to him by his majesty. He died at Durham, Oct. 12, 1676, aged 69, and was interred in the cathedral churchyard. Dr. Basire wrote an account of his travels, which he addressed to Sir Richard Browne, also the life of Bishop Cosin, and several religious pieces, which bear ample testimony of his piety and learning. A collection of his manuscripts and letters are amongst the valuable documents possessed by the library of the dean and chapter; and the "Correspondence of Isaac Basire, D.D., archdeacon of Northumberland and prebendary of Durham, in the reign of Charles I. and II., with a Memoir of his life, by W. N. Darnell, B.D., Rector of Stanhope," was published in 1831.

\* The Right Rev. Robert Gray, D.D., was the son of a silversmith in London, and graduated at St. Mary's hall, Oxford, as M.A., B.D., and in 1802, as D.D. He was soon afterwards presented to the vicarage of Farringdon, and in 1796, appointed Bampton lecturer. In 1800 he was collated by Bishop Barrington to the rectory of Craike in Yorkshire, when he resigned Farringdon; in 1804 to a prebendal stall in Durham, and in 1805 to the rectory of Bishopwearmouth, resigning the rectory of Craike. He continued to discharge his duties as successor to Dr. Paley, at Bishopwearmouth, until his elevation (in 1827,) to the see of Bristol. Dr. Gray is highly commended for the literary services he has rendered to the church of England, and for his forbearing and dignified conduct on the occasion of the lawless conflagration of Bristol, by an infuriated mob; on the very day in which his palace was in flames, he preached a sermon of

for the see of Limerick.—Richard Kaye, LL.D., 1777, p. res. Lowth for the see of Lincoln.—Charles Poyntz, D.D., 1784, p. res. Kaye for the deanery of Lincoln.—David Durell, A.M., 1809, p. m. Poyntz.

PREBENDARIES OF THE NINTH STALL.—Nicholas Marley, B.D., 1541.—Thomas Horton, cl., 1560, p. depr. Marley.—William Stephenson, B.D., 1560, p. res. Horton.—Richard Fawcett, B.D., 1575, p. m. Stephenson.—George Moorcroft, A.M., 1610, p. m. Fawcett.—Thomas Triplett, D.D., 1648, p. m. Moorcroft.—William Saneroft, D.D.,† 1661, exchanged with Triplett for a stall in Westminster.—Thomas Holdsworth, A.M., 1675, p. res. Saneroft.—Henry Bagshaw, D.D., 1680, p. m. Holdsworth.—William Hartwell, D.D., 1709, p. m. Bagshaw.—Thomas Eden, LL.D., 1711, p. res. Hartwell.—William Lupton, D.D., 1715,

singular excellence, and with a spirit that seemed totally removed from all regard to the persecution he was enduring. [Dr. Gray published in 1793, "Discourses on various subjects, illustrative of the Evidence, Influence, and Doctrines of Christianity;" in 1800, "Religious Union," being a plan for uniting Catholics and Presbyterians with the Established Church; in 1802, "A Dialogue between a Churchman and a Methodist, in which the grounds of their communion and separation are examined;" in 1812, a Discourse at Bishopwearmouth, with reference to the assassination of the Right Hon. S. Percival; in 1816, a work entitled "The connexion between the Sacred Writings, and the Literature of the Jewish and the Heathen authors, particularly that of the classical ages, illustrated principally with a view to evidence in confirmation of the truth of Revealed Religion," &c. This learned prelate died at Clifton, Sept. 28, 1834, aged, 70.

† This learned and distinguished prelate was born at Fresingfield, in Suffolk, in 1616, and after studying at a grammar-school at St. Edmundsbury, was admitted into Emanuel college, Cambridge, in 1633. In 1642 Saneroft obtained a fellowship, from which he was ejected in 1649 for refusing to take the covenant. He then visited France and Italy; and returning home on the Restoration, he was chosen one of the university preachers, and in 1661 he assisted in revising the Liturgy. In 1664 he was made dean of York, and towards the close of that year he was removed to the deanery of St. Paul's, London. In this station he distinguished himself by his munificent contributions towards the repair, and afterwards to the rebuilding of the cathedral. In 1668 he was presented by the king to the archdeaconry of Canterbury, which preferment he resigned after he had held it two years. He was chosen prolocutor of the lower house of convocation, which station he held in 1677, when he was unexpectedly raised to the metropolitan see of Canterbury. In 1687, he was, with six other prelates, committed to the Tower for presenting to King James II. a remonstrance against the declaration of indulgence ordered to be read in churches; and being tried in the court of King's Bench, the archbishop and his colleagues were acquitted. On the secession of the king, he concurred with the lords, spiritual and temporal, assembled at Guildhall, December 11, 1688, in signing an address to the Prince of Orange, demanding a free parliament, the security of laws, liberty, and property, and recommending indulgence to Protestant dissenters. He subsequently refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III. and his consort, in consequence of which he was removed from his high station in the church, in February, 1689; and, a few months after, he retired to Fresingfield, where he died in November, 1693. Saneroft was a man of great industry and learning, of which he left evidence in several published works and a large collection of manuscripts.—*Biog. Brit.*

p. res. Eden.—John Johnson, LL.D., 1726, p. m. Lupton.—Charles Morgan, A.M., 1762, p. m. Johnson.—Charles Weston, A.M., 1764, p. res. Morgan.—John Sharp, D.D. (eldest son of Thomas Sharp, prebendary of the 10th stall), 1768, p. res. Weston.—Thomas Burgess, D.D., 1791, p. res. Sharp.—Reynold Gideon Bouyer, LL.B., 1792, p. res. Burgess.—George Viscount Barrington, A.M.,\* 1796, p. res. Bouyer.—David Durell, A.M., 1801, p. res. Barrington.—Henry Phillpotts, D.D., 1809, p. res. Durell.—William Nicholas Darnell, B.D., 1816, p. res. Phillpotts.—John Bird Sumner, A.M., 1821, p. res. Darnell for the 6th stall.—William Stephen Gilly, D.D., 1826, p. res. Sumner for the 5th stall.

PREBENDARIES OF THE TENTH STALL.—Robert Blakiston, 1541.—John Rud, B.D., 1550, p. m. Blakiston.—George Bullock, D.D., 1554, p. depr. Rud.—John Rud restored 1559, p. depr. Bullock.—Hugh Broughton, A.M., 1578, p. m. Rud.—Ralph Tunstall, A.M., 1580, p. res. Broughton.—Augustin Lindsell, D.D., 1619, p. m. Tunstall.—Daniel Birkhead, D.D., 1620, p. res. Lindsell.—John Cosin, D.D., 1624, p. m. Birkhead.—Daniel Brevint, A.M., 1660, p. prom. of Cosin to the see of Durham.—Fitzherbert Adams, D.D., 1695, p. m. Brevint.—William Hartwell, D.D., 1711, p. res. Adams.—George Sayer, A.M., 1725, p. m. Hartwell.—Thomas Sharp, D.D.,† 1732, p. res. Sayer.—Sir Henry Vane, Bart., LL.D., 1758, p. m. Sharp.—F. Haggitt, D.D., 1794, p. m. Vane.—George Townsend, A.M., 1825, p. m. Haggitt.

PREBENDARIES OF THE ELEVENTH STALL.—Robert Bennet, 1541.—Anthony Salvin, B.D., 1558, p. m. Bennet.—John Henshaw, or Henneshey, cl. 1559, p.

\* The Right Hon. and Rev. George Viscount Barrington, was educated at Westminster, and admitted a king's scholar in 1774, and in 1778, elected to Christ's church, Oxford. Having taken holy orders, he became prebend of Salisbury, and vicar of Grantham; he then resigned this living on being presented to the rectory of Sedgfield, and resigned his stall of Salisbury on being preferred to a prebendal stall in Durham, in 1796. The Right Hon. and Rev. George Barrington, third son of Major General the honourable John Barrington, was born July 16, 1761, and died at Rome, March 5, 1829, aged 68.

† Dr. Sharp was a younger son of John, Archbishop of York, and was born about 1693. He was admitted at Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1708, and became a fellow of his college and D.D., in 1729. He received various preferments in the church, including the rectory of Rothbury, Northumberland, and a prebend in York cathedral, and was finally collated to the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and made prebendary of Durham. He published "The Rubric in the Common Prayer, and Canons of the Church considered," "Discourses on the Hebrew tongue," &c.

The celebrated Granville Sharp, Esq., whose name will ever be associated in the minds of Englishmen with all that is great, noble, and humane, was son of Dr. Sharp, and born at Durham, in 1734. He was educated for the bar, but did not practice, devoting the greater

depr. Salvin.—Adam Holyday, 1560, p. m. Henshaw.—Clement Colmore, LL.D., 1590, p. m. Holyday.—Ferdinando Moorcroft, A.M., 1619, p. m. Colmore.—Ralph Brownrigg, D.D., 1641, p. m. Moorcroft.—Thomas Wood, D.D. (afterwards bishop of Litchfield), 1660, p. m. Brownrigg.—Hon. John Montague, D.D., 1692, p. m. Wood.—Theophilus Pickering, D.D., 1699, p. res. Montague for the deanery.—Fitzherbert Adams, D.D., 1711, p. m. Pickering.—John Dolben, D.D., 1719, p. m. Adams.—Wadham Knatchbull, LL.D., 1757, p. m. Dolben.—Samual Dickins, D.D., 1761, p. m. Knatchbull.—John Sharp, D.D., 1791, p. m. Dickens.—Charles Weston, D.D., 1792, p. m. Sharp.—George Viscount Barrington, A.M., 1801, p. m. Weston.—Thomas Gaisford, 1829, p. m. Barrington.—S. Smith, D.D., 1832, p. res. Gaisford for the deanery of Christ church, Oxford.—John Edwards, A.M., 1841, p. m. Smith.—(Now annexed to the Professorship of Greek and Classical Literature in the University.)

PREBENDARIES OF THE TWELFTH STALL.—William Watson, 1541.—Anthony Salvin, B.D., 1556, p. m. Watson.—George Cliffe, B.D., 1558, p. res. Salvin.—Henry Ewbanke, A.M., 1596, p. m. Cliffe.—William James, A.M., 1620, p. res. Ewbanke.—Guy Carleton, D.D. (afterwards bishop of Bristol and Chichester), 1660, p. m. James.—John Morton, D.D., 1685, p. m. Carleton.—Thomas Rundle, LL.B., 1722, p. m. Morton.—Wadham Chandler, A.M., 1735, p. res. Rundle for the see of Derry.—Wadham Knatchbull, LL.D., 1738, p. m. Chandler.—Samuel Dickens, D.D., 1757, p. res. Knatchbull.—Thomas Burton, D.D., 1761, p. res. Dickens.—Edmund Law, D.D.,‡ 1767, p. m. Burton.—John Ross, D.D., 1769, p. res. Law for the see of

portion of his long and useful life in the cause of philanthropy. He first became known to the public by a spirited defence of a poor negro named Somerset. This man having been brought to England by his master, was, during a fit of sickness, turned out into the streets to die; when, by the charity of Mr. Sharp and others, he was restored to health, he was claimed again as the property of his master. The result was a series of law proceedings, which not only cleared Somerset from the contemptible being who asserted a right to his person, but determined that slavery could not exist in Britain. Such an incident could not fail to impress a benevolent mind; and slavery in every country became the object of Mr. Sharp's increasing hostility. It was to his humanity and patriotism that the society for abolishing the slave trade owes its origin. Having lived a temperate and regular life, his declining age, like the evening of a summer's day, was calm and clear, and the name of Granville Sharp will be ranked by an enlightened posterity with those of Hampden, Marvel, Hanway, and Howard. Granville Sharp was an able linguist, and versed in theology, in respect to which he exhibited an ardent zeal for the principles of the church of England. This amiable philanthropist died at Fulham, July 6, 1813, aged 79, and a monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

‡ Dr. Law was born in 1703, at Cartmel, in Lancashire, where his



Carlisle.—Thomas Dampier, D.D., 1778, p. res. Ross for the see of Exeter.—Hon. Anchtel Grey, 1809, p. res. Dampier for the see of Ely.—John Saville Ogle, A.M., 1821, p. res. Grey.

The Archdeacons of Durham will be introduced after the memoirs of the Bishops in the "General History."

#### HONORARY CANONS.

Honorary canons are of recent institution in the cathedral of Durham, the first having been appointed in 1843. The number is limited to twenty-four; they are nominated by the bishop of the diocese; and, as the term implies, the appointment is a mark of distinction, unattended by any emolument. An honorary canon, however, has a seat assigned him within the choir of the cathedral during service, together with other privileges of a similar nature. The following is a list of the honorary canons, with the dates of their appointment:—T. L. Strong, B.D., 1843; J. Collinson, M.A., 1843; H. J. Maltby, M.A., 1844; R. C. Coxe, M.A., 1844; T. H. Scott, M.A., 1845; the Right Hon. Viscount Hereford, 1845; T. Chevallier, B.D., 1846; the Lord Bishop of Cape Town, D.D., 1846; J. P. Eden, M.A., 1847; J. D. Eade, M.A., 1847; James Allan Park, M.A., 1848; the Hon. John Grey, M.A., 1848; C. T. Whitley, M.A., 1849; J. Duncombe Shafto, M.A., 1849; George Dugard, M.A., 1850.

#### THE CATHEDRAL.

##### EXTERIOR.

Having now completed an account of the various ecclesiastics who have exercised office in the cathedral, we proceed to a description of the sacred edifice. As has already been described, the cathedral occupies

the summit of a lofty peninsula, enclosed by the Wear, extending on the west to the verge of the steep rocks which form the banks of the river, and which are here about eighty feet high. In its original form this edifice consisted of the nave and chancel, with their side aisles, a middle transept, two western towers, and the lofty steeple, rising from the intersection of the nave and transept, the whole terminating to the east in the semicircular projections usual in the early ages. Afterwards the Galilee chapel was added on the west, and the chapel of the Nine Altars, forming another transept, was appended on the east.

father was a clergyman of the established church. He studied at St. John's college, Cambridge, and was afterwards elected a fellow of Christ's college. Edmund Law was one of the Zodiack, a name given to a number of learned and ingenious young men at that time in the university. In 1737 he was presented to the rectory of Grey-stoke, and in 1743 appointed archdeacon of Carlisle. In 1747 he proceeded to his degree of D.D., at Cambridge, on which occasion the divinity school was unusually crowded; he was opposed by the moderator, Dr. Payne, but ultimately succeeded in gaining the degree. Dr. Law was afterwards elected master of St. Peter's college, fulfilled the office of vice-chancellor, and in consequence of the claims of his numerous family, accepted the office of principal librarian and that of casuistical professor. In 1763 he was preferred to the archdeaconry of Staffordshire, and a prebend in the church of Litchfield, by his friend and former pupil Dr. Cornwallis, then bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. In 1764 he became a prebend of Lincoln, and three years afterwards a prebend of Durham. By the unsolicited recommendation of the Duke of Grafton, Dr. Law was promoted to the see of Carlisle. He was first known to the public by a translation of archbishop King's "Essay upon the Origin of Evil, with Notes,"

into which were introduced most of the important topics of natural religion. The other works for which Dr. Law became celebrated, are—An Enquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time, Immensity, and Eternity; Considerations on the Theory of Religion; Discourse on the Nature and End of Death, &c. At an advanced age, he published an edition of the works of Locke; he was also author of several tracts, which received considerable attention at the time in which they appeared. Dr. Law died at his seat at Rose castle, Cumberland, on the 14th August, 1787, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, and was interred in the cathedral church of Carlisle. This reverend prelate was held in great esteem for his learning, integrity, and benevolent disposition. The life of this excellent divine was a life of incessant reading and thought, almost entirely directed to metaphysics and religious subjects; but the tenet for which his name and writings are principally distinguished is, "That Jesus Christ at his second coming will, by an act of his power, restore to life and consciousness the dead of the human species, who, by their own nature and without this interposition, would remain in the state of insensibility, to which the death brought upon mankind by the sin of Adam had reduced them." Dr. Law was father to the late lord chief justice Ellenborough, and to the Bishop of Clonfert.

THE NORTH FRONT.—On leaving the Market-place, and proceeding up Sadler-street and Queen-street, we arrive at an open space, called Palace-green. On the north side of this spacious square, is situated the Castle or Palace; on the west, the Exchequer, a massive building, comprising within its walls the Court of Chancery and chambers for the accommodation of the several officers of the Palatine courts, and the preservation of the records of the see; adjoining is Bishop Cosin's Library, the Lecture Rooms of the University, and the Registry of the Consistory Court. The buildings on the east side are inhabited by the students of the university; and on the south side, the north front of the cathedral stands before you in all its grandeur, presenting the whole of its northern elevation in one unbroken and imposing view. The exterior, though much decayed, remained in its original state until 1775, when a general repair was commenced and continued until 1795, under the direction of James Wyatt, including the western towers, the whole north side of the church, and the east end of the Nine Altars. It was, says Billings, a chiselling process,

into which were introduced most of the important topics of natural religion. The other works for which Dr. Law became celebrated, are—An Enquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time, Immensity, and Eternity; Considerations on the Theory of Religion; Discourse on the Nature and End of Death, &c. At an advanced age, he published an edition of the works of Locke; he was also author of several tracts, which received considerable attention at the time in which they appeared. Dr. Law died at his seat at Rose castle, Cumberland, on the 14th August, 1787, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, and was interred in the cathedral church of Carlisle. This reverend prelate was held in great esteem for his learning, integrity, and benevolent disposition. The life of this excellent divine was a life of incessant reading and thought, almost entirely directed to metaphysics and religious subjects; but the tenet for which his name and writings are principally distinguished is, "That Jesus Christ at his second coming will, by an act of his power, restore to life and consciousness the dead of the human species, who, by their own nature and without this interposition, would remain in the state of insensibility, to which the death brought upon mankind by the sin of Adam had reduced them." Dr. Law was father to the late lord chief justice Ellenborough, and to the Bishop of Clonfert.

removing about four inches of masonry from the whole surface of the parts mentioned, which amounted to full eleven hundred tons weight, and at a cost of nearly thirty thousand pounds.

**THE CENTRAL TOWER.**—There is no trace of the existence of any part of the original Norman tower, which was probably of no great elevation. The whole of the present tower is in the perpendicular style, and there appears to be some reason for attributing its erection to the time of Prior Bell, 1464-1468; its height is 212 feet. The graceful canopied niches which adorn the sides and buttresses were each of old time occupied by the figure of a saint or bishop, but these have been removed, and with the exception of some at the east side have not been replaced. There are two long windows in each front, above which is the bell-loft; and the whole is surmounted by a parapet. During the general repairs, the original character of this tower was more carefully attended to than any other portion of the building, with the exception of the introduction of Roman cement to the upper portion of the tower, according so ill with the stone work below, as to be regarded at first sight as a modern addition. The cement, however, is rapidly decaying, and a more judicious mode of restoration will no doubt ere long be introduced.

**WINDOWS IN THE NORTH FRONT.**—The great window of the north end of the middle transept, called the Window of the Four Doctors, occupies the place of the original Norman one, and was inserted by prior Forcer or Fossour, and restored in accordance with its original construction, by prior Castell, at the latter end of the fifteenth century; the two roundrels are occupied by a figure of Bishop Pudsey, and that of a prior in his chair. At the north end of the Nine Altars is the most important window, called Joseph's Window. It is in the early decorated style, within an equilateral pointed arch. The beauty of its tracery is only equalled by its simplicity, for it consists of nothing but a series of triangles and circles, whose dimensions are all geometrically fixed. All the other Norman windows of the aisles of the nave and choir, with those of the clerestory, and triforia, excepting the windows of the triforium of the north aisle of the choir, and the narrow clerestory windows of the east side of the transept, have been filled up with mullions and tracery, belonging to different periods; but when the extensive restorations and repairs now going on are completed, it is intended to renew several of the windows on this side of the cathedral.

**THE DUN COW.**—At the north-west end of the eastern transept, or chapel of the Nine Altars, is placed the carving of the Dun Cow, "looking as quaint and ancient as need be; and after the manner of the old painters, the two women, in the very presence of the cow itself, are putting and answering the question where the cow was to be found." The traditional circumstances, well known to all "who have been bred and born within the limits of the bishopric," connected with this device, have already been described at pages 24 and 195. It may be observed, however, that the ancient sculpture was removed during the last century and replaced, says the Rev. Mr. Raine, by the present *good pointed* cow of the short-horned breed, attended by two portly dames arrayed in the costume of George III.

**THE EAST FRONT, OR NINE ALTARS.**—This portion of the exterior of the building displayed a fine specimen of the early English architecture, at a time when that style was rapidly assuming the decorated character; under the chiselling renovations, however, the boldness of its canopies, niches, and other ornaments has been materially injured, indeed thoroughly debased. It presents two tiers of lofty narrow pointed windows, the lower tier containing nine and the upper six, its centre being occupied by a large circular window, called St. Catherine's Window, from its being the form of the wheel used at her martyrdom. This window is coeval with the erection of this part of the cathedral, and was exceedingly interesting both as regards its architecture and painted glass; during the repairs in 1795, the stained glass was replaced, though not arranged in accordance with good taste. The colossal busts of William Rufus and Bishop Carilepho, which stood under canopies in adjoining buttresses, were removed at the time of the late repairs. The four spires of the east transept are differently ornamented; the one at the south-west is in the character of the early English style, and has been much admired by many visitors.—There are several ruinous looking sheds, workshops, &c., adjoining this portion of the building, and it is hoped their removal will be included in the extensive improvements now in progress.

**THE SOUTH SIDE.**—The south side of the nave is enclosed by the cloisters, college, the residence of the dean, &c. The south end of the Nine Altars, the clerestory of the choir, and the whole surface of the transept were restored a few years ago, under the direction of Mr. Bonomi. The restoration of the nave in the Norman style has just been completed;

many of the windows had been altered to a barbarous style of architecture, but they have now been restored to their original purity. The facing of the walls is of new masonry, and properly bonded into the old work, in the true character of the period, the jambs, stones, and quoins being of irregular sizes. The stone used for the purpose is from a quarry at Pensher, belonging to the Marquis of Londonderry, and though somewhat coarse in the grain, was selected in consequence of its roughness of texture and durability.\* The perpendicular window at the end wall of the south transept, is the Te Deum Window, so called from that portion of the service having been written in large characters on the glass between the mullions; this has unfortunately disappeared, but all the ancient painted glass of the tracery remains; it is dated about 1450. There is a Norman doorway in the south transept from the cloisters, and an early English one at the south end of the Nine Altars.

**THE WEST FRONT.**—Against the western portion of the cathedral is seen the projecting chapel of the Galilee, supported by huge buttresses and arches; formerly it was richly decorated with arcades and interlaced work, divided into compartments, by flat buttresses; but Cardinal Langley, 1406–1437, heightened all the walls and added so much weight upon the arches, that the present ponderous buttresses became necessary.† Above is the great west window, the work of Prior Fossour or Forcer, divided into seven compartments, and ornamented with the most elegant tracery, beneath a pointed arch. Its ancient painted glass, almost entirely gone, represented the genealogy of Jesse, the father of David, and terminated in the upper quatrefoil with the Virgin and our Saviour in her arms. At the north and south corners of the building, are square towers, 143 feet high, richly adorned with pilasters and blank arches; the open parapet work and pinnacles, with Italian mouldings, have replaced the low battlement which formerly surrounded the top.

**BUILDER, DATE, AND STYLE OF BUILDING,** from the laying of the foundation stone in 1093 by Carilepho, to the time of Dean Barwick, in 1661:—

*Norman.*—The foundation of the cathedral, 1093–

1095, by Carilepho: the monks, 1095–1099, built the choir with its aisles, and the transept: Bishop Flam-bard, 1099–1128, finished the nave to the vaulting, and the walls of the aisles: the monks, 1129–1333, roofed the nave and vaulted the aisles: 1133–1140, Bishop Rufus built the chapter house: 1153–1154, Bishop Pudsey built the north and south doorways of the nave.

*Transition.*—Bishop Pudsey, 1194–1197, built the Galilee: the groining of the nave and south transept, 1233–1244, by Prior Melsonby.

*Early English.*—The chapel of the nine altars, completed about 1275, by Bishop Poore.

*Perpendicular.*—The lantern of the central tower, 1241–1249, by Bishop Farnham: in 1258–1274, the belfrey above the central tower, by Prior Derlyngton.

*Early English.*—The revestry, at the south-west angle of the choir, 1250–1300, by Luceby, sacrist: in 1289, Prior Houton groined the choir in continuation of the Nine Altars.

*Decorated.*—By Prior Forcer, 1341–1374, the great west window of the nave, the north transept window, and in 1348–1370, the prior's, now the dean's kitchen: 1345–1381, the bishop's throne, by Hatfield: 1380, the altar screen, by Lord Neville.

*Perpendicular.*—In 1368, the cloisters commenced by Lord Neville: 1388–1405, Bishop Skirlaw continued the cloisters and built the dormitory: Cardinal Langley, 1406–1437, repaired and altered the Galilee, finished the cloisters, and founded two schools on the Palace-green, one for grammar and the other for music: Prior Wessington, 1416–1445, expended vast sums of money in repairing the church and the abbey buildings: Bishop Neville, 1437, built the bishop's exchequer on the Palace-green: Prior Castell, 1494–1518, built the college gateway, and wainscotted the Frater House, as is described, with “fine carved and embossed work.”

*Debased.*—The clock in the south transept, 1632, Dean Hunt: Bishop Cosin, 1669, the library on the College-green: Dean Sudbury, 1684, the present library, and 1650–1690, the stalls of the choir: Dean Barwick, 1660–1661, repaired the cathedral, and erected the grammar school. The debased tracery of all the north aisle windows are of this period.

\* The restorations and repairs in this portion of the edifice, were under the management of Mr. Pickering; and several architects, who have recently surveyed the work, have spoken of it in terms of admiration.

† When the Consistory Court was removed in 1796 to the north transept, the Galilee was doomed to destruction, under the advice of James Wyatt, the architect; the lead was actually stripped off, but the

work was stopped by the opportune arrival of Dean Cornwallis. Mr. Wyatt's idea was to remove the chapel entirely, and restore the west entrance, with a carriage drive past it. However we might, as antiquarians, regret its removal, he was undoubtedly right as an architect and artist, for the chapel is an excrescence upon the original composition, and entirely destroys the grand effect of the west front, a near view of which cannot possibly be obtained.—*Billings.*

**THE NORTHERN ENTRANCE TO THE CATHEDRAL.**—The great entrance to the cathedral was at the western end, but in consequence of the erection of the Galilee chapel against that part of the building, the northern doorway, approached from the Palace-green by a flagged walk through the church-yard or burying-ground, has long formed the principal entrance to the church. The doorway is of Norman architecture, built by Bishop Pudsey when he erected the Galilee. Much tasteless alteration, however, and many incongruous additions, have destroyed its character and peculiar associations. When the extensive restorations and repairs now going on are completed, it is intended to entirely remove the present debased structure, and to erect a new porch more in accordance with the main portions of the building. On the door is still a curious large metallic ring or knocker, sculptured with a terrific visage in bold relief, and well executed, with which persons claiming sanctuary were accustomed to alarm the inmates of the cathedral in the night-time. In 1780, a pediment rose above the arch, within this was a pointed arch, and two small windows, giving light to chambers above the doorway, which were inhabited by men who watched constantly to admit all who fled for sanctuary, and there are still steps from it, in the wall, to the triforium.

**THE SANCTUARY OF DURHAM.**—The sanctuary of St. Cuthbert extended to the church and church-yard and its circuit, and it is probable that some degree of security was afforded to those who came within even a certain distance of these limits. At Beverley the privilege extended for a mile every way from the church, and this outward boundary was indicated by stone crosses, in convenient situations. The crosses which are known to have existed at the extremity of some of the streets leading out of Durham, were in all likelihood erected for the same purpose. The base-ment stone of one of them still remains, in a small planted enclosure on the right of the great south road, a little way beyond St. Oswald's church. Offenders seeking refuge, gave notice by knocking at the door, after which the fugitive was secure from secular authority. The particulars are thus detailed by

\* The following letter, says Raine, shows how far the crown respected the immunity of St. Cuthbert. The king was Henry IV. or V., and the Bishop of Durham, then chancellor, was Cardinal Langley:—"By the King. H. R. Trusty and welbeloved in God, we grete you well. And wheras we undirstand that Robert Marshall late comitted to prison for treason is now escapid and broken from the same into youre church of Duresme, we hauyng tender zele and devocion to ye honour of God and Saint Cuthbert, and for the tendir

Davies:—"In ancient time, before the house was suppressed, the abbey church, the church yard, and all the circuit thereof was a sanctuary for all manner of men that committed any great offence, as killing of a man in his own defence, or any prisoners who had broken out of prison, and fled to the church door, knocking to have it opened: also certain men lay in two chambers over the north door for that purpose, that when any such offenders came and knocked, they instantly let them in at any hour of the night; and run quickly to the Galilee bell, and toll'd it, that whosoever heard it might know that some had taken sanctuary. When the prior had notice thereof, he sent orders to keep themselves within the sanctuary; that is, within the church and church-yard, and that every one should have a gown of black cloth, with a yellow cross, called St. Cuthbert's cross, at the left shoulder, that every one might see the privilege granted to St. Cuthbert's shrine, for offenders to fly unto for succour, and safeguard of their lives, till they could obtain their prince's pardon: and that they should lie within the church or sanctuary, on a grate, made only for that purpose, adjoining to the Galilee south door. They had likewise meat, drink, bedding, and other necessaries, at the cost of the house, for thirty-seven days, being only such as were necessary for such offenders, until the prior and convent could get them conveyed out of the diocese. This privilege was confirmed not only by King Guthrid, but by King Alured likewise."\* The register of persons claiming sanctuary at Durham, has recently been published by the Surtees' Society, and contains many curious and interesting entries. The last recorded claim for protection is dated September 10, 1524. The advantages which places of sanctuary afforded in troubled times, are thus described by Hallam, in his *Middle Ages*: "Under a due administration of justice, this privilege would have been simply and constantly mischievous; as we properly consider it to be in those countries where it still subsists. But in the rapine and tumult of the middle ages, the right of sanctuary might as often be a shield to innocence, as an impunity to crime. We can hardly regret, in reflecting on the desolating violence which

favor and affection yat the right reverend fader in God our right trusty and welbeloved the Bisshop of Duresme or Chancellor of England, we have for his merits, wol that for that occasion nothing be attempted that shud be contrarie to the liberties and immunities of our church. We therefore wol and charge you that he be surely kept there as ye wol answer unto us for him. Geven under oure signet at our Town of Stanford the XXVIIth day of July. *To oure trusty and welbeloved in God the Prior of Duresme.*"

prevailed, that there should have been some green spots in the wilderness, where the feeble and the persecuted could find refuge. How must this right have enhanced the veneration for religious institutions! How gladly must the victims of internal warfare have turned their eyes from the baronial castle, the dread and scourge of the neighbourhood, to those venerable walls, within which not even the clamour of arms could be heard to disturb the chaunt of holy men, and the sacred service of the altar." When the thirty-seven days had elapsed, if no pardon could be obtained, the malefactor, after certain ceremonies before the shrine, solemnly abjured his native land for ever, and was straightway, by the agency of the intervening parish constables, conveyed to the coast, bearing in his hand a white wooden cross, and was sent out of the kingdom by the first ship which sailed after his arrival.

#### THE INTERIOR.

We now enter the cathedral. The first view of the interior is sublime and overpowering, and a feeling of awe pervades the beholder when the grand spectacle of lofty walls, stately columns, and long drawn aisles, is at once revealed to his view.

"Breathe not a thought, nor let a sound be heard:  
Within the hallowed precincts of that scene  
Feeling is mute, and language hath no word  
Meet for the memory of what hath been  
Beneath that ancient roof."

On taking his stand at the west end of the nave, the spectator has an uninterrupted view of this noble interior, exhibiting a lengthened array of massive columns, with their high o'er-arching roof,

"Stretching in aisles majestic;  
In branches of embowering length,  
And avenues of pillar'd strength,"

terminating in the more graceful lines of the groining of the choir, and the magnificent marigold or Catherine Window of the chapel of the Nine Altars. The organ and screen have been removed, and nothing now intervenes to mar the effect which the noble proportions of this magnificent example of Norman architecture affords.

**THE BLUE MARBLE CROSS, OR BOUNDARY.**—A few paces to the east, there presents itself in the pavement, a cross of blue marble, which, as tradition reports,

marks the boundary beyond which females were not permitted to advance in the direction of the shrine of St. Cuthbert. The dislike of St. Cuthbert to women is said by some to have been occasioned by a false charge of seduction, brought against him by a daughter of the king of the Picts, and for which he was about to be punished, when the ground miraculously opened and swallowed her up alive. Other authorities impute it to the horror felt by the saint at the wickedness which had been exposed by the burning of Coldingham monastery. He appropriated a chapel in a distant part of the island of Lindisferne for the reception of females; and, in such abhorrence did this stern saint hold the fair sex, that he detested cattle on their account, and would not permit a cow to come within sight of his sacred walls; because "where there is a cow there must be a woman, and where there is a woman there must be mischief." In 1333, the queen of Edward III., having followed the king to Durham, was conducted to him through the gate of the abbey to the prior's lodgings, where having supped, and gone to bed with her royal lord, she was soon disturbed by one of the monks, who rudely intimated to the king, that St. Cuthbert by no means loved the company of her sex. The queen upon this got out of bed, and having hastily dressed herself, went to the castle for the remaining part of the night, asking pardon for the crime she had inadvertently been guilty of against the patron saint.\*

**GROUND PLAN.**—If we except the addition of the Galilee and the chapel of the Nine Altars, Durham cathedral presents the most perfect and gigantic specimen of Norman architecture in existence. Though less in height and width than others, its nave in particular has a grandeur of effect, derived from the simplicity and size of its various members, being unsurpassed, if even equalled, by any other edifice. There is not the slightest variation in the lines of the nave and choir, as is the case with many other large churches; the latter part being sometimes inclined more to the eastward than the nave, and said by the symbolists to be typical of our Saviour leaning his head on the cross. The clustered columns of the Norman part have their plans upon a block of 7 feet square, vary-

\* Two women named Matilda Burgh and Margaret Usher, servants to Peter Baxter, of Newcastle, being determined to approach the shrine of St. Cuthbert, at Durham, nearer than was legally permitted, disguised themselves in men's apparel, but were unfortunately discovered in the attempt to complete their purpose, and taken into custody. By way of punishment for their intended profanation, they were adjudged to walk, on three festival days, before the procession

in St. Nicholas' church, in Newcastle, and on three other holidays, at the church of All Saints, in the same town, habited in the dresses in which they committed the offence; proclamation being first made as to the cause of this penance. The master and mistress of these curious females were at the same time ordered to attend the spiritual court at Durham, to answer the charge of being counsellors and abettors in this misdemeanor.—*Bourne's Newcastle.*

ing sometimes half-an-inch, and the shafts added on each of its four sides are founded upon a sub-division of the square into four parts of 21 inches, as is the case in the columns at the west end of the nave. The pier supporting an angle of the western tower, has five columns on the east and west sides, and three on the north and south. The great Tower Piers are a repetition of the last, the north and south sides having an addition given to the width. In order to gain width under the Great Tower, the shafts in the nave and choir are flattened; thus while those of the western towers project 3 feet 4 inches into the nave, and reduce its width to 25 feet 8 inches, the shafts of the Great Tower, equal in number, only project 2 feet 10½ inches each, and the width between is 26 feet 7 inches. The latter piers are the largest, but not the longest in the cathedral, for the pier against the bishop's throne, and the opposite one, have the advantage by 9½ inches. Between the single columns of the nave the space is 32 feet 4 inches, and of the choir 32 feet 8 inches; and though the choir is wider than the nave, its aisles are considerably narrower, and contract the eastern limb internally 3 feet 11 inches. The principal singularity in the plan of the building is the unequal width of the various compartments, and it is impossible to account for these extraordinary variations; it could not arise from a bad foundation, as the whole is built upon a rock. The floor of the interior is much about its original level, being only raised about 5 or 6 inches. When the present pavement was laid down, between seventy and eighty years ago, the old tomb stones were taken up, and in the zeal for keeping the diamond pattern regular, nearly all were replaced between the piers, so that the body is now in one place, and the epitaph in another. The nave, transept, and aisles of the choir are all on the same level, except the eastern compartment of the latter, which, with the Nine Altars, is 2 feet 8 inches lower. The choir is raised by two steps from the center aisle, and the altar by three steps, being 3 feet 2 inches higher than the nave. Externally on the north side the surface is very much above its original level, owing to its having been used for a long period as a burial ground; the plinth of the arcade was, in consequence, completely hidden, but the whole of the ground against the nave, round the north transept, the north side of the choir, and the Nine Altars, has recently been excavated, and that part much improved in consequence, both as respects appearance and the removal of damp. The nave was originally entered by

an ascent, instead of a descent of 20 inches, as at present. The recent opening of the ground for clearing the plinth exposed the foundations of the ancient porch, which projected out northward 4 feet 6 inches more than it now does. The level of the plinth of the choir and east side of the transept is 25 inches below that of the nave, and was made thus in consequence of the gradual declination of the ground eastward.

GENERAL DIMENSIONS.—The general dimensions of the building are as follows:—

Length from east to west ... ..	420 feet.
——— of the Nave ... ..	240 „
——— of the Choir ... ..	117 „
——— of the cross aisles from	
north to south ... ..	176 „
Breadth of the body and aisles ...	80 „
——— of the Choir... ..	33 „
Height of the Middle Tower ...	212 „
——— West Tower ...	143 „
——— Vaulting... ..	70 „

The Galilee is 50 by 78 feet.

The Cloisters are 145 feet square.

The Old Chapter House, 38 by 80 feet, the east end circular.

The Nine Altars, 134 by 38 feet.

The interior part of the great north door-way, by which we entered the church, still presents much curious sculpture, adorning the whole of its arch and columns, especially the lower portion. A more perfect example of similar decoration may be seen by directing the eye to the opposite door-way, on the southern side of the nave, the work also of Bishop Pudsey. The iron work on the outside of this door is not unworthy of notice, being an excellent specimen of that kind of decoration of the same date.

THE FONT.—Attached to a pillar opposite the north entrance was a holy-water stone of blue marble, having “a beautiful screen of wainscot, finely painted with blue and little gilt stars,” and was provided with fresh water every Sunday morning for the use of the townsmen; another holy-water stone stood near the south door, for the use of the prior and convent. The font recently in use, its erection attributed to Dean Hunt, was a basin of white marble, on an ascent of two steps. A lofty canopy of tabernacle work, in oak, rose above it, supported by four pillars of the same material, with Corinthian capitals, and is described by a traveller, who visited Durham in 1634, as “not to be paralleled in our land: it is 8 square, with an iron grate rays'd 2 yarges every square, with in is a fayre ascent of

diverse steps, the cover opens like a quartered globe, the stone is of branch'd marble, and the story is that of St. John baptizing our blessed Saviour, and ye foure Evangelists curiously done, and richly painted, wth in the globe all about so artificially wrought and carved with such variety of joyners work as makes all the beholders thereof to admire." A great portion of the ornamental work thus described had long disappeared. The railing was removed at the beginning of the present century, and converted into altar rails for the church of Dalton. The font, with its canopy, was removed in 1845, to a recess under the south tower of the western cross aisle or transept, and a new font, more in character with the Norman style of the building, introduced. It is made of Caen stone; the upper part is square, the north and south sides being decorated with roundels, sculptured with scenes from the life of St. Cuthbert; on the side facing the east is a figure of the saint holding the head of King Oswald, and on that facing the west, St. Cuthbert's cross, with Norman foliage filling up the panelling of each. It has no covering, and is supported by five short pillars, each adorned with varying decoration, taken from designs in different parts of the cathedral. The workmanship is beautifully executed by Mr. White of London. The old font was given to the Rev. Mr. Miller, for Pittington church, but the canopy remains near the door of the south entrance to the Galilee, as already noticed.

NAVE, AISLE, TRANSEPT, &c.—On passing the font we have a full view of the nave, which, with its aisles, was carried up to the height of the vaulting during the episcopate of Bishop Flambard, who died in 1128. After his death the aisles were vaulted and the nave covered with a roof of wood. There are five clustered piers on each side of the nave, including those which support the western side of the lanthorn tower. The great triple columns of these piers are carried up nearly as high as the arches of the triforia, their clustered capitals and the Norman brackets between them forming the *points d'appui* for the springing of the vaulting. Alternating with these, to the eastward of the Boundary Cross, are round massive columnar piers. They are all ornamented with deeply channeled furrows, in various forms, longitudinal, zig-zag, and net work. The capitals of the piers have no remarkable features. The mouldings of the arches have the zig-zag ornament and square billet labels. Above these arches, on each side, is the triforium, consisting of a uniform range of semicircular arches, with zig-

zag mouldings, springing from low clustered pillars, filled up by double open arches with plain mouldings, divided by a single shaft. Over this is the clerestory, the windows of which, on the north side, were filled up with mullions and tracery when that front of the building was restored. A passage runs along its whole length, having a series of triple arches open to the nave. Their shafts are of equal height, but the middle divisions, as is usual, are about twice the width of the sides, and their arches considerably higher. The string course of the triforium is flat, that of the clerestory has the zig-zag ornament. The nave, as we have already stated, was originally covered with wood, a plan which was probably adopted on account of the expense which attended stone vaulting, which would undoubtedly have formed its covering, if the architect's intentions had been carried into execution, as they were with the aisles, the groining of which is coeval with the construction of the building. The wooden roof remained until the time of Prior Melsonby, between 1233 and 1244, and to his taste and skill we owe the construction of the remarkable vaulting which now forms the covering of the nave and south transept. A Norman arcade, with intersecting arches runs round the whole of the inner walls of the aisles and transepts, and the western end of the nave. The portion of it which was removed when Cardinal Langley opened his doorways into the Galilee, was carefully devoted to the purpose of filling up the great west door.

Besides the holy-water stoup, with its "screen of wainscot," which we have already noticed, the north aisle contained an altar, between the two piers on the left hand as we turn from the north door in the direction of the Galilee, dedicated to "our Lady of Pittie," enclosed on each side with wainscot, with the picture of our Lady supporting our Saviour, on her knee, as he was taken from the cross. Another altar stood nearly opposite, called St. Saviour's Altar. The eastern extremity of this aisle was enclosed with trellis work, which was spiked with iron, and carried up nearly as high as the vaulting. It had folding doors, which were only opened to admit the passage of the processions which took place on the high festivals of the church.

In the south aisle, immediately opposite to our Lady of Pittie's Altar, and between the corresponding pillars, was an altar, which from its possessing a rood, or crucifix, representing our Saviour with a crown of thorns, and his hands bound with cords, was denomi-

nated the altar of the Bound Rood. It was also enclosed on each side with wainscot. Adjoining to the Galilee door, at this end of the aisle, was the Grate, where offenders lay, who had taken sanctuary. The "Grate" was probably a sort of railed enclosure at this end of the church, within which were pallet beds for their reception, during the time they were allowed to remain in sanctuary. Great part of this aisle was enclosed and occupied as a place of sepulture by the great family of Neville of Raby, and appears to have been known as the Neville Porch or Chapel. A wall extended across its eastern end, close to the cloister door, within which was an altar where mass was daily sung by a chantry priest for the repose of the souls of its founder and his family. Over this wall was a partition of wainscot. Its limits to the west were defined by another wall, on the top of which was a trellis work of iron, and a railing of the same material separated it from the nave. The great altar tombs of the Nevilles which now stand between the pillars of the nave, and the blue marble slab of Bishop Neville, once richly adorned with brass, originally occupied the centre of this enclosure. The great perpendicular window which lights the south-eastern corner of what was the Neville Chapel was inserted by Prior Wessyngton.

Behind the wall, at the eastern end of the Neville Chapel, was a small chamber, which was occupied by the person whose duty it was to ring the bells at midnight. The cloister door at this end of the aisle opened into a sort of covered porch, projecting into the church, made of wainscot, curiously painted with blue, and decorated with gilt stars.

The nave, in its original state, was separated from the transept by a high stone wall, extending from pillar to pillar at its eastern extremity, on the west side of which was an altar, called Jesus' Altar. On each side of the altar were doors into the transept. The decorations of this altar appear to have been of a very splendid character. It was enclosed, on each side, with carved wood work, richly painted and gilded, and the partition wall itself was adorned with sculptured representations of the history of our Lord, and figures

\* There were anciently six chapels in these aisles, near each of which stood the image of its respective patron saint. The most southern altar was dedicated to St. Faith and St. Thomas. The second was the altar of our Lady of Bolton, given by the Nevilles; the image of the Virgin was made to open and exhibit a gilded effigy of our Saviour, holding in his hands a crucifix of pure gold, to which the monks crept upon their knees in the choir, during the annual solemnities of Good Friday. The two priors, William and Robert Ebchester, were buried before this altar. The third altar was that of our Lady of Houghall, near which was buried Prior Hemmingburgh,

of the twelve apostles. It was, in fact, the *Rood Screen* of the church; for, surmounting its carved parapet, "artificially wrought in stone, with marvellous fine colours, and gilt, with branches and flowers," stood the image of the Redeemer on his cross, with Mary on one side and St. John on the other, attended by "two glittering archangels."

We now enter the transept,\* and stand beneath the great middle tower, or lanthorn. It is supported by four large clustered Norman piers with round arches. Nothing remains, as we have already observed of the original Norman superstructure, nor have we any account of the height to which it was carried. As regards the existing tower, if not begun by Prior Bell, as Mr. Billing supposes, the work was at any rate carried on by him, for in 1474 we find him mentioning "the re-edification of our steeple," and complaining that lack of funds proved an obstacle to its completion. A gallery, with an open parapet, pierced in quatrefoils, is carried round the interior of the lower stage of the lanthorn, at the height of 77 feet from the pavement. It rests upon corbels, which are alternately ornamented with grotesquely sculptured heads. Each side of the gallery has a door, with an ogee canopy, crocketed and terminating in a finial, with a neck moulding. They communicate respectively with the roofs of the nave, transepts, and choir. The string course at the base of the panelling runs around the sides on a level with the spring of the doorway arches. The panelling ascends as far as the base of the great windows. Each panel is in two divisions, with plain arches, cinquefoiled, under a crocketed canopy terminating in a finial. Between the panels are slightly projecting buttresses, the faces of which are also panelled. They have triangular crocketed heads and terminate in a pinnacle, which is carried up to the height of the canopy. Above the upper string course of the panelling, which is ornamented with the square flower, and the Tudor rose, that favourite ornament of the perpendicular period, runs a broad border of squares, enclosing quatrefoils. Above this, on each side, are two lofty windows, with a narrow division

This chapel is now used by the verger's as a depository for the splendid copes and other habiliments used in ancient times. The first chapel on the north side of the choir was dedicated to St. Benedict; and near it was buried Prior Berrington. St. Gregory's altar was the next; and the third was the altar of St. Nicholas and St. Giles. Prior Fossour was buried near the latter, stitched up in the hide of an ox, which cost, including the wages of the tailor, 5s. In 1729, the grave was incidentally opened, when the hide was "tolerably fresh," but the body was much decayed.



between them. The windows are all of two lights, divided by a transom. The transom heads are cinquefoiled, under an ogee arch, and the upper lights under a plain arch. The secondary divisions above are trefoiled. Above the groined roof of this stage of the tower is the belfry, which contains a ring of eight bells. The ribs of the groining have sculptured bosses at their intersections, and the key-hole is adorned with foliage.

The north transept is terminated by the great window by Prior Castell. It is of six lights, divided by a transom, supported by additional mullions, with cinquefoiled arches, of sufficient breadth to allow a walk along it, which leads to the triforium. The transom does not appear externally, which occasions the mullions, when viewed from the outside, to appear disproportionably long. The tracery of the upper part has all the elegance of the decorated period. When Prior Castell restored it, he added to its beauty by the adornment of stained glass, in which large figures of the four doctors of the church, St. Augustine, St. Ambrose, St. Gregory, and St. Jerome, formed the most conspicuous features, and occasioned him to give it the name of the Window of the Four Doctors. He introduced also a figure of himself, in the attitude of supplication, at the feet of the Virgin.

Both north and south transepts, as we have observed, have an aisle on their eastern side, from which they are separated by a range of Norman piers of precisely the same character as those we have already described in the nave. The only difference is that the space between each is considerably narrower, and their arches in consequence assume more of the stilted form. The Consistory Court, which occupied the enclosed space of the north transept, has recently been transferred to the place it originally occupied in the Galilee. Its benches and screen work have been removed, and the aisle thrown open. The windows were adorned of old with the effigies of the saints in whose honour the altars were dedicated.

At the end of the south transept is the large perpendicular window, called the *Te Deum Window*, under which stood the *Clock*, an incongruous, but

\* There were anciently three organs belonging to the choir, in addition to that near Jesus' Altar. The grandest, over the choir door, was opened and played only upon principal feasts. The second, called the *Cryers*, on the north side, was played when the Four Doctors of the church were read, viz: Augustine, Ambrose, Gregory, and Jerome; and the third, on the south side, was for the daily services. We are not informed when these organs disappeared; but it was most probably with the stalls. The organ now in use was built by Father Schmidt, in 1584-5, and as left by him had 1068 pipes.

not unpleasing combination of panel and pinnacle, partly Italian in their detail, and partly an imitation of old tabernacle work. On the panels of the door below, leading to the chapter house, was curiously depicted a view of the inside of the cathedral. The date of the clock was 1632. It is mentioned by travellers as "a rare and riche clocke and diall wth severall globes, whereby to know the age of the moone, the day of the moneth, the moneth of the year, &c." In the course of the alterations which have recently removed many of the inharmionious features introduced in the seventeenth century, the wood-work of the clock has been taken away. Its works and dial plate have been inserted within the arch of a blank Norman window, under the great *Te Deum* window. This aisle of the transept was occupied by the *Virgers' vestry* and the small chapel, in which early morning prayers were solemnized; it is now thrown open to the transept.

The *Screen* which, until lately, separated the choir from the body of the church, was of dark oak, divided into compartments by pilasters of Italian character, assuming the form of caryatides, and adorned with a profusion of carving, representing fruit and flowers, in bold relief, displaying considerable skill in the execution, and possessing much richness of effect; but whatever merit it may have possessed, nothing could have been devised bearing less affinity to the character of the building in which it was so conspicuously placed.

THE CHOIR.—During the month of March, 1847, the wooden screen which separated the nave from the choir, placed there by Prior Wessington, 1416-1445, together with the great organ immediately above, were removed. The organ screen, however much admired as a work of art, was universally condemned, its debased style of architecture being inappropriate to a Norman edifice. The *Organ*\* is placed between two pillars in the north arcade near to the pulpit, and the view of the magnificent choir is now entirely free from obstruction. The front of the choir was formerly decorated with effigies of the saints and patrons of the church, with an appropriate inscription to each in let-

For its construction he received £700, and the materials of the old organ or organs; in addition to this sum, £50 was paid for painting and gilding the pipes. In 1823 it was considerably added to and repaired by the well-known organ builder, England, who added a double diapason and pedals, together with 550 pipes, making a total of 1618 pipes. It is of ample power to fill the cathedral, and the diapasons are remarkable for a fullness and mellowness of tone, resembling the organ of the Temple church, London, also erected by Schmidt.

ters of gold. Its entrance is by two marble steps, and the piers and arches, as far as its eastern transept, exhibit essentially the same features as those of the nave. It has four pillars on each side; two of them clustered, and two round, the latter ornamented with a spiral groove. The double gallery above is formed of circular arches, each of the lower openings divided by a single column. The groined roof is decorated, at the terminating points of the ribs, with ornamented roses, one of which contains a human figure, with three round balls in an apron. The eastern extremity of the choir exhibits that style of architecture prevalent at the period when the original semicircular termination of the church was removed, and finishes with a fine pointed arch. The floor is inlaid with black and white marble.

The design for the *Stalls* is attributed to James Clement, architect, of Durham, who died in 1690. The style is debased Gothic, with a strong infusion of Italian detail, and though good in point of general effect, will not bear the same close examination as old Gothic work. Nothing whatever remains of the ancient furniture of the choir, which was of the same splendid description as that of the high altar, and the ancient stalls were unfortunately destroyed by the prisoners taken at the battle of Dunbar, who were confined in the cathedral, as already related in the *Annals of the City*. There are forty-four principal stalls, and below them thirty-six smaller ones; in front, the litany desk, desks for the singing boys, and immediately behind, in the minor stalls, are the choristers' places. The panelling at the back of the stalls on the south side has recently been removed, to afford accommodation for an additional range of seats. The pews which stood below the Bishop's Throne, have also been taken away and substantial oak benches, with backs and cushions, substituted in their place; they are of the Gothic style, and beautifully carved by Mr. Wetherell, of London.

On the opposite side a new *Pulpit* has been erected. It is made of stone, procured from Huddleston quarry, Yorkshire, and is the workmanship of Mr. White. It is of the decorated style of architecture, corresponding with the Bishop's Throne. The previous pulpit was made of wood, and though admired as a work of art, was not in accordance with the style of the building; the panels, on which were represented emblematical figures of the apostles and evangelists, curiously formed of different coloured woods inlaid, now adorn the chapel of the university. The pews, in this part of the choir, appropriated to ladies, have also been removed, and corresponding benches introduced. The

altar is approached by three steps; but before attempting a description of the altar screen, we must notice the splendid *Altar Piece*, an alto-relievo in Caen stone, representing the Last Supper, from the celebrated painting of Leonardi de Vinci. This exquisite piece of sculpture is the work of Mr. White, and was placed above the communion table in 1849. The altar is separated from the choir by a railing of Caen stone and Purbeck marble, in the centre of which is an iron gate, in the early English style, richly gilded, and erected by the same architect in 1850.

The *Altar Screen* was finished in 1380, and cost 800 marks (£533 6s. 8d.), of which John Lord Neville contributed six hundred. The whole is of Caen stone, previously executed in London, and conveyed by sea as far as Newcastle, and occupied seven expert masons for a year in erecting, during which time they were allowed diet and wages, from the convent. As a detached altar screen, with its accompanying Sedillie, it is perhaps the most remarkable in the kingdom, either as regards magnitude or richness of detail. Besides the profusion of architectural ornaments, there were formerly no less than one hundred and seven statues, in the now empty niches, nine of which in the lower range of canopies, were of life-size. These statues were all painted and gilt, and no doubt were as beautiful as the other portions. The Reformation swept the whole away, deteriorating much from the effect of the screen. The screen consists of ten detached piers, ornamented on the west side with angular buttresses, and square ones on the east. Between these, on each side, are four small niches, above which the piers terminate with lofty pinnacles. The basement, otherwise solid, has two door-ways to St. Cuthbert's shrine, in the second space from each end. Above is a series of open niches, five principal octagonal, and four smaller hexagonal. On the west side the front pillar of the niches was left out for displaying the statues. The central niche, wider than the others, had a statue of the Virgin, and in those on each side, were statues called the picture of St. Cuthbert and the picture of St. Oswald, all richly gilt. Above these niches is a second series, the five principal being open as before for statues, but the minor ones have all the piers, being merely ornamental canopies, terminated with pinnacles. Surmounting the second series of open niches, is another range with the piers complete, and lofty pinnacles terminating the elevation. The interiors of the canopies of the niches are beautifully groined with numerous small

rib mouldings, and bosses at their intersections, and all the subordinate details of crocket and finial, are worked out with elaborate richness and singular beauty. There are four Sedilia on each side of the altar, of the same period and character as the screen. They were for the officiating priests to sit in during the chaunting of the *Gloria* and *Credo* by the choir. The whole of the present furniture of the altar is of the time of Bishop Cosin, who presented it to the cathedral.

**THE HIGH ALTAR**—to which the Altar Screen formed so magnificent a background—was garnished with extreme splendour. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Oswald, and St. Cuthbert, and was the “goodliest in all the church.” Its decorations were rich and numerous. Curtains of white silk were suspended at each of its ends; and the daily ornaments above and in front were of red velvet, embroidered with large flowers in gold, and other embellishments. The ornaments for the day of the Assumption were of white damask, set with pearls and precious stones. Above the altar was suspended, by gilt rods of iron fixed in the screen, a splendid canopy, containing a pix of pure gold, over which was spread a covering of lawn, embroidered with gold and red silk, with tassels of gold at its corners. Upon the canopy stood an emblematical pelican of silver, vulning her breast for the sake of her young ones; and upon the altar itself was laid a book, richly covered with gold and silver, called the *Liber Vite*, containing the names of the benefactors to the church, from the earliest period of its history to the dissolution, all of which were, once a-year, gratefully recited during the solemnity of mass.\* Three lamps, suspended by chains of silver, and standing in silver basins, threw a dim but perpetual light, in sunshine and at midnight, upon the altar, “in token that the house was always watching to God;” and there was, besides, another lamp, lighted only whilst mass was solemnized. At the north end of the altar, a pelican in gilt brass, with expanded wings, billing the blood from her breast to feed her offspring, served as a lectern or reading desk, from which were read the epistle and gospel for the day.

**THE BLACK ROOD OF SCOTLAND.**—In the south side of the choir, at its eastern termination, in front of a wooden screen, richly gilt and decorated with stars and other ornaments, was placed the Black Rood

of Scotland, which was believed to have dropped miraculously into the hands of David, King of Scotland, from the antlers of a hart in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh during the chase. The hart is said to have instantly disappeared, and the king, in consequence, built and endowed the church of Holy Rood, in which was deposited the cross, which gave origin to the foundation and the name. This relic was, as appears, a crucifix, with figures of Mary and John on each side of our Saviour, the three “richly wrought in silver, and smoked black all over,” of the height of three feet or more. Upon the head of each figure was a moveable crown of pure gold. David Bruce, relying upon the pretended influence of this miraculous cross and its accompaniments, had removed it from its shrine in Holy Rood, in 1346, to win for him a victory over England; but it yielded at Neville’s Cross to the banner of St. Cuthbert, and was afterwards, as a trophy, deposited in his church. The Black Rood of Scotland, with other sacred relics, was probably destroyed at the Reformation. In the aisle is a portion of the grave-stone of Emeric de Lomley, who flourished in 1333; he was prior of Lythum, in Lancashire, a cell dependent upon Durham. Contiguous was the great vestry, built during the time of Henry de Luceby, the sacrist, who, in 1300, was prior of Holy Island.

**THE ANCHORAGE.**—In the north aisle of the choir, at the east end, extending across it from pillar to pillar, was the grandest porch called the Anchorage, having in it a very elegant rood, with the most exquisite pictures of Mary and John, with an altar for a monk to say daily mass. “Here dwelt an anchorite, whereunto the priors very much resorted, both for the excellency of the place, as also to hear mass, standing so conveniently unto the high altar, and withal so near a neighbour to the shrine of St. Cuthbert.” The entrance to this porch or anchorage was up a pair of stairs, adjoining to the north door of St. Cuthbert’s feretory, under “which stairs the Paschal did lie; and, in the time of Lent, the children of the almshouse were enjoined to come thither daily, to dress, trim, and make it bright against the Paschal Feast.” In 1406, Bishop Skirlaw was buried in this aisle, “under a fair marble stone, very sumptuously beset with many brazen images, having his own image most artificially portrayed in brass in the midst thereof.” The tomb was enclosed with a railing of iron, but re-

\* **THE BOOK OF LIFE.**—The Durham Book of Life is now in the British Museum, (MSS. Cotton Domitian, A 7.) The book begins at folio 12, and as far as folio 24 is written in letters of gold and silver.

Its date is about the beginning of the eleventh century. It was originally bound in a more costly manner, and adorned with gold and silver on its binding. The book has been published by the Surtees’ Society.

moved long ago, together with the Sacrist's Exchequer, resembling the vestry on the south side.

**THE SHRINE OF ST. CUTHBERT.**—Immediately behind the Altar Screen, and on a level with the choir, is the chapel called the Feretory, where the gorgeous shrine of St. Cuthbert was anciently situated. Here, in times of old, was concentrated the splendour of the church, around the great idol of its veneration. Vessels of silver and gold, and robes and decorations of great magnificence, were appropriated to the other altars and shrines of the church, but the shrine of St. Cuthbert surpassed them all. Next to the Nine Altars, says a contemporary historian, is the monument of St. Cuthbert, having the high altar on the west, in the midst whereof his shrine was exalted with most curious workmanship of fine green marble, gilt with gold, having four seats or places underneath the shrine, for pilgrims or lame men sitting on their knees to rest on in the time of their devout offerings. It was esteemed one of the most sumptuous monuments in all England, so great were the offerings and jewels bestowed upon it.

At the west end of this shrine was a little altar for mass to be said on, only upon the great and holy feast of St. Cuthbert's day in Lent, at which solemnity the prior and the whole convent did keep open household in the frater-house, and dined all together, and on no day else in the year; and at this feast, and certain other festival days, they were accustomed to draw up the cover of St. Cuthbert's shrine, being of wainscot, having six very fine sounding silver bells fastened to the rope, which, at the drawing up of the cover, made a goodly sound; which said cover, on the outside, was very finely and artificially gilded: And on either side were painted four lively images; on the east end the picture of our Saviour, sitting on the rainbow to give judgment; on the west end was the picture of our Lady, and Christ on her knee; and on the height of the cover, from end to end, was a fine brattishing of carved work, cut throughout with dragons, fowls, and beasts; and the inside of the cover was all varnished and coloured with a fine sanguine colour, and at every corner of the cover there was a lock to lock it down.

Also, within the said feretory, both on the north side and the south, there were almeries of wainscot, varnished, finely painted, and gilt over with little images, for the relics of St. Cuthbert to lie in; and within the almeries did lie all the holy relics that were offered to St. Cuthbert; and when his shrine

was drawn, the almeries were opened, that every man might see the holy relics therein, accounted the most sumptuous and richest jewels in all the land; for great were the gifts and godly devotion of kings, queens, and other estates, at that time, towards God and holy St. Cuthbert in this church.

Within this feretory were many little pictures of saints, of imagery work, all of alabaster, set in the French pierre in their several places, the pictures being curiously engraved and gilt; and the Neville's cross and bull's-heads set upon the height; and on either side of the two doors in the French pierre, and also in divers other places of the French pierre besides; which feretory and French pierre were made at the charges of John Lord Neville.

At the east end of St. Cuthbert's feretory were wrought, upon the height of the irons towards the Nine Altars, very fine candlesticks of iron, like unto sockets, which had lights set in them before day, that every monk might have light to see to read their books at the said Nine Altars when they said mass, and also to give light to all others that came thither to divine service.

The king of Scots' ancient and his banner, with divers other noblemen's ancients, were all brought to St. Cuthbert's feretory; and there the said Lord Neville offered the jewels and banners; and there the said banners and ancients stood and hung till the suppression of the house. The Lord Neville's banner-staff was all wrythen about with iron, from the midst upwards, and stood on the north end of the feretory: And the king of Scots' banner hung over the midst of the alley of the Nine Altars, under St. Catherine's window, in the east end of the church; and a little after the suppression of the house, they were all taken down, spoiled, and defaced, that the memory thereof should be clean taken away, being both a great honour to the realm, and a decent ornament unto the church.

The master of the feretory's chamber was in the dormitory: his office was, when any man of honour or renown was disposed to offer prayers to God and St. Cuthbert, or to offer anything at his shrine, if they requested to have it drawn, or see it, the clerk of the feretory (called George Bates) gave notice to his master, the vice-prior, keeper of the feretory, who brought the keys of the shrine, and gave them to the clerk to open it. His office then was to stand by and see it drawn up. It was always drawn up in matins' time, when *Te Deum* was singing, or in high mass

time, or at even-song time, when *Magnificat* was sung. George Bates was register of the house.

There was in the keeping of the vice-prior a banner belonging to the shrine, called St. Cuthbert's Banner, the staff five yards in length; all the pipes of it were of silver, to be slidden on along the banner-staff, and on the uppermost pipe; on the top of it was a little silver cross, and a goodly banner-cloth pertaining to it; and in the midst of the banner-cloth was a white velvet half-a-yard square, and a cross of crimson velvet over it; and within the said white velvet was that holy relic, the corporax cloth, wherewith the holy man St. Cuthbert covered the chalice when he said mass; and the rest of the banner-cloth was of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold and green silk most sumptuously. The said banner was at the winning of Brankenfield battle, in King Henry the Eighth's time, and brought home with it the king of Scots' banner, and many noblemen's ancients of Scotland, which were set up in St. Cuthbert's feretory, where they remained till the suppression of the house; at which time St. Cuthbert's Banner, and these ancients of Scotland, were defaced. St. Cuthbert's Banner was thought to be one of the most magnificent relics of any in England, and was not carried out but on principal days, in general processions, as Easter day, Ascension day, Whitsun day, Corpus Christi day, and St. Cuthbert's day, and some other festival days. It was very massy, and set up at the east end of the shrine. Whenever it was carried in procession, it was the clerk's office to attend it, with his surplice on, with a fine red painted staff, having a fork or cleft at the upper end thereof; which cleft was lined with soft silk, having down under the silk, to prevent hurting or bruising the pipes of the banner, which were of silver, or in taking it down and raising it up again, by reason of its great weight. There were always four men to go along with it, besides the clerk and the man who carried it.

There was also a strong girdle of white leather, that he who bore St. Cuthbert's Banner did wear whenever it was carried abroad. The banner was made fast to it with two pieces of white leather, and, at each end of the two pieces, a socket of horn was fastened, to put the end of the banner-staff into.

When the cathedral was consecrated in 1104, some doubts, it appears, were entertained regarding the

\* Accounts, however, have been preserved of the offerings made at the altar of St. Cuthbert, and from 1378 to 1513, they do not appear to have amounted to above £66,000 of our present money; in

incorruptibility of St. Cuthbert. Two examinations were in consequence made, and according to the monkish chroniclers, the body was found perfect, clothed with skin and flesh, and, although four hundred and seventeen years had elapsed since its interment, resembled one asleep rather than dead. The first investigation was made privately, at midnight, by the monks themselves, "lest," says Mr. Raine, "the tale of the incorruptibility of their saint should, during the removal of his remains into the shrine, which was to take place three days afterwards, be proved to be a fable." A very minute account of their proceedings, on this occasion, is upon record; and so well were matters arranged, that, in the second and final examination, in broad day-light, on the 4th September, in the above year, in the presence of Alexander, King of Scotland, and a numerous assemblage of church dignitaries, there was very reluctantly exhibited, after much doubt and delay and altercation, a figure in the coffin of St. Cuthbert, which appeared to confirm the creed of the monks; but when many advanced to witness more closely the reality of the exhibition, the prior, by a grave command, compelled them to retire backwards, and permitted only one man, an ecclesiastic of his own order, to touch the body of the saint, and move some of his joints. Bishop Flambard, though in Durham at the time, took no part in the investigation, but contented himself with preaching to the multitude after the conclusion of the solemnity. The historians of the transaction describe, with great minuteness, the coffins in which the body was enclosed, the robes in which it was clad, and the various ornaments and relics which were buried along with it. In this state the coffin of St. Cuthbert was placed in the shrine, upon a bier of stone, supported by nine stone pillars, the gift of Alexander, King of Scotland, where it reposed till the year 1372, when John Lord Neville, of Raby, the principal contributor to the Altar-Screen, presented to it a more dignified resting-place, a table of marble and alabaster, which was executed in London at a cost of £200. In the meantime, the process of enrichment had been steadily advancing. Funds had been established for the maintenance of lamps to burn before the shrine day and night, and it became embellished with presents of great value.\*

So stood the shrine until the arrival of Henry the Eighth's commissioners, in 1540, when, as appears

the latter part of this period the saint had evidently been losing his influence, as, in the year 1513, the box was found empty, so that the shrine became unprofitable, and even expensive.

from the following account, chalice and jewelled pix, and crucifix, and image of gold and silver, were swept into the royal treasury, its ornaments defaced and dismantled, the coffin of the saint broken open, and his remains eventually buried under the place of their former exaltation:—

The shrine of St. Cuthbert was defaced at the visitation held at Durham for demolishing such monuments, by Dr. Lee, Dr. Henley, and Mr. Blithman, in King Henry the Eighth's reign, at his suppression of religious houses. They found many goodly and valuable jewels, especially one precious stone, which was of value sufficient to redeem a prince. After the spoil of ornaments and jewels, they approached near to his body, expecting nothing but dust and ashes; but perceiving the chest he lay in strongly bound with iron, the goldsmith, with a smith's great fore-hammer, broke it open, when they found him lying whole, uncorrupt, with his face bare, and his beard as of a fortnight's growth, and all the vestments about him as he was accustomed to say mass, and his metwand of gold lying by him. When the goldsmith perceived he had broken one of his legs, in breaking open the chest, he was sorely troubled at it, and cried, Alas! I have broken one of his legs; which Dr. Henley hearing, called to him, and bade him cast down his bones. The other answered he could not get them asunder, for the sinews and the skin held them so that

they would not separate. Then Dr. Lee stepped up to see if it were so, and, turning about, spake in Latin to Dr. Henley, that he was entire; though Dr. Henley, not believing his words, called again to have his bones cast down. Dr. Lee answered, if you will not believe me, come up yourself and see him. Then Dr. Henley stepped up to him, and handled him, and found he lay whole. Then he commanded them to take him down; and so it happened, contrary to their expectation, that not only his body was whole and uncorrupted, but the vestments wherein his body lay, and wherein he was accustomed to say mass, were fresh, safe, and not consumed. Whereupon the visitors commanded him to be carried into the revestry, till the king's pleasure concerning him was further known; and upon the receipt thereof, the prior and monks buried him in the ground under the place where his shrine was exalted.

The bill for making the grave of St. Cuthbert, after it was determined to bury his remains within the shrine, in 1542, is preserved in the library of the dean and chapter. It speaks of the marble stone under which he was interred, and other particulars. This marble stone was disturbed for the first time, after a lapse of nearly three hundred years, on Thursday, May 17, 1827; and such discoveries were then made as proved that the grave which it covered contained the reputed remains of the sainted patron of the church of Durham.\*

\* An account of the various circumstances attending this remarkable and interesting examination has been given by the Rev. Mr. Raine, from whose able work we extract the following particulars:—On the opening of the tomb there were present, the Rev. W. N. Darnell, B.D.; the Rev. W. S. Gilly, M.A.; the Rev. James Raine, M.A.; Mr. John Leybourne, deputy receiver; Mr. Edward Fairclough, clericus operum; Mr. Anthony Tyler, verger; Mr. Joplin, master mason; with Francis Bulmer, George Fenwick, and Joseph Taylor, masons; Ralph Vasey, Thomas Blagdon, Robert Pearson, and George Herrin, labourers; and Peter Dryden and William Elliot, carpenters and makers of the new coffin. On Thursday, May 17, 1827, the vault was opened. The blue stone was found to rest upon soil eighteen or twenty inches in thickness, beneath which was a large slab of freestone of nearly a similar size, containing upon its lower face the name of Richard Heselwell, a monk, who is known to have died before the year 1446, and which must have been removed, in 1542, from the cemetery garth on the south side of the church, the only burial place of the monks, to serve as a cover to the vault below it. Its surface was purposely turned downwards, to show that it was converted to a use for which it was not originally intended. In a walled grave, beneath this stone, of the form of a parallelogram, appeared a chest of a similar shape in great decay, made strong originally by rods of iron, with iron rings on its sides and ends. This was the new coffin made in 1542. The remains of an earlier coffin next appeared, probably that described in the investigation of 1104, as covered with skins, for there were observed upon it traces of some such envelope. In connection with the fragments of the lid of this second coffin were discovered, towards its lower extremity, in a

confused state, numerous human bones, some of them those of children. These were probably the relics preserved in the shrine at the dissolution, which might naturally enough have been enclosed in the new coffin prepared for the saint in 1542. The discovery of the remains of children seems to warrant this supposition, as the monks are known to have been in possession of bones which they passed off as relics of children slain by Herod. After these bones were removed, a third coffin presented itself, which, although in great decay, was of a character materially different from those already described. The character and decorations of this third chest proved it to be the self-same coffin so minutely described in 1104, and, in consequence, the identical coffin in which the remains of Cuthbert were placed at Lindisfarne, in the year 698. Its lid, and sides, and bottom, and ends, exhibited rude delineations, in lines carved apparently with the point of a knife, of evangelists, apostles, saints, &c., and the inscriptions in connection with each figure were in characters used at the time of St. Cuthbert's death, and of a period long anterior to the settlement of the monks at Durham. In the lower end of this third coffin, and apparently originally placed beneath its lid, which was much broken, was discovered a full-grown skull in a somewhat decayed state. This was probably the reputed skull of Oswald, King of Northumberland, the only human relic which was suffered by the investigators of 1104 to remain in the coffin of Cuthbert.

When the fragments of the lid, and sides, and end of this last-mentioned coffin had been removed, its contents, along with the bottom on which they rested, were raised from the grave, and placed by its side—and then it was discovered that the dark dingy mass of matter

The stone effigies of saints and bishops, and other memorials of ancient times, that had a resting-place in St. Cuthbert's shrine, were recently removed; but the grave-stone of St. Cuthbert, and the cavities in the adjoining pavement, which are said to have been hollowed out by the feet of devotion, still remain.

**THE NINE ALTARS.**—The chapel of the Nine Altars, from whence the eastern transept derives its name, is divided into seven compartments; the central division, with three windows, is of the same width as the choir;

before the eyes of the investigators, consisted of a human skeleton swathed originally in robes of great beauty, but most of them in great decay. The outer envelope, portions of which were found adhering to the coffin, had apparently been of linen; and such was the outer envelope in which Cuthbert had been swathed in 1104. The other robes were so tattered, and torn, and confused, that the exact situation of each could not be ascertained; but they seemed to correspond with the general description of those in which the saint was enveloped in 1104.

Amid these decayed robes were found other relics of greater interest. 1. A coarse comb of ivory, which corresponds most minutely with the description of the ivory comb found and left in the coffin in 1104. This comb had been fabricated by Elfred the sacrist, about the year 1022, for the purpose of assisting in cutting the hair of the saint, which was reported to require that operation periodically; and, as often as it was performed, a portion of the hair which was removed was exhibited to the spectators glittering like gold, and miraculously triumphing over the fire to which it was applied. Will it be believed that this pretended hair was in very reality gold wire itself, a quantity of which was found in connection with the skull of the skeleton during the investigation of which we are writing. 2. A small tablet of wood covered with silver, probably the silver altar spoken of as contained in the coffin in 1104. The thin covering of silver was so much broken during its removal, that a few letters only of an inscription upon its surface could be preserved. The tablet of wood, upon which the plating of silver had been laid, had apparently been previously used in its unornamented state for the same purpose of an altar, as it also contained an inscription in the characters of the seventh century, proving that it had been fabricated in honour of St. Peter. 3. A small sacramental burse, of the size of an octavo book, made of fine linen, and reduced by time to a dusky brown colour, as if it had been tanned. 4. A rich stole, woven with flattened threads of pure gold, and ornamented with inlet figures in tapestry work of prophets, and apostles, and evangelists, with the name of each in legible letters of silk, and an inscription in similar characters, proving that it had been made by command of Ælfræd, for the pious Bishop Frithestan. 5. A maniple of the same materials, similarly ornamented, and containing a similar historical inscription. 6. A girdle and two bracelets, woven with threads of pure gold and scarlet silk; the former flattened like those of the stole and maniple above described. 7. A maniple of gold and scarlet silk of the most ingenious and ornamental texture, but from its shape and character belonging to a period a full century posterior to the year 1104; and, therefore, placed within the coffin after that period. 8. A cross of pure gold, as has been ascertained by investigation, found upon the breast-bone of the skeleton, slung from its neck by a cord of silk and gold thread running through a bright loop of the latter material, and set with fifty-three stones, apparently garnets. The cross, with the stones, weighs fifteen dwts. twelve grs.

When the skeleton of the saint was laid bare, the bones, although no longer connected by sinews and ligaments, were found to be perfect, and smooth, and dry, and in their respective places. Those of

and the side compartments are divided by stone shafts, with columns of Frosterly marble, connected with the piers by bands. Nothing is positively known as to whether the aisles of the choir terminated in apses, as in Lindisfarne church, but the general opinion is, that the aisles were carried round the apsidal ending of the choir; that the east wall extended to where the wall of the Nine Altars now stands; and that its centre was then, as now, the site of the shrine of St. Cuthbert.

the right arm were in an elevated position, as if giving the benediction. The length which they occupied upon the bottom of the coffin measured five feet eight inches from the extremity of the skull to the ankle. The ribs and bones of the feet had fallen from their places. A portion of the front of the skull was faintly marked with a tint of gold, of the breadth of a ribbon or fillet. In 1104, there was observed a fillet of gold, set with precious stones, upon the forehead of the saint. Portions of the face-cloth, which at that time was not permitted to be raised, were also discovered; and two round artificial balls, of a whitish colour, were found in the cavities once occupied by the eyes. [An engraving of the skull, from a drawing made on the spot, is introduced, and strictly corresponds with the description of the skull of Cuthbert, as it was seen through the cerecloth in 1104.]

The result of this investigation proved that these were the reputed remains of St. Cuthbert, and that the story of his incorruptibility was the invention of the monks of Lindisfarne. With the exception of the bones already mentioned, the inner coffin appeared to have at no period contained animal matter, as no traces of flesh and blood were found, even in their most decomposed state. The dust and ashes, in connexion with the skeleton, were those of the various robes in which it had been clad from time to time, to give it the bulk and appearance of a body in a state of preservation; and, still further to keep up that appearance, the cavities of the eyes had been purposely stuffed with a composition, that the face-cloth, which, as we have already stated, was not suffered to be raised in 1104, might be fitly supported, and exhibit externally the form of eye-balls below.

The bones of Cuthbert, and the other human relics found in his grave, were re-interred the same evening, in a new coffin, with the various fragments of the two external coffins already mentioned, and the grave was closed as before. Such portions of the inner coffin as were preserved, including one of its rings, with the fragments of the silver altar, and that of wood, together with the cross, the ivory comb, the stole, the two maniples, the bracelets, the girdle, the gold wire from the skull, the remains of the five outer robes, and some of the rings of the outer coffin, made in 1542, were removed into the Manuscript Closet of the Library, where they are now carefully preserved.

The year after the Rev. Mr. Raine's work, on the opening of the tomb of St. Cuthbert, appeared, Dr. Lingard published a tract, entitled "Remarks on the St. Cuthbert of the Rev. James Raine." The doctor adduced many arguments tending to prove that the remains examined in 1827 were not those of the titular saint of Durham. In 1849, the Rev. C. Eyre, catholic priest of St. Mary's, Newcastle, published a History of St. Cuthbert; and in that part of the work in which the disinterment of the remains of the saint is alluded to, Mr. Eyre advances the following, in corroboration of the opinions of Dr. Lingard:—Much has been said and written of a supposed discovery of the saint's remains in the year 1827, but it is very far from being proved that those were the bones of St. Cuthbert. One thing the reader must bear in mind, that the grave in which St. Cuthbert was buried had been disturbed between the years 1542 and 1827.

The eastern transept had its origin in the threatened fall of the semicircular end of the choir. An attempt had been made by Bishop Pudsey to erect a lady-chapel at this end of the church, adjoining the feretory of St. Cuthbert. He had brought several pillars of marble from beyond the sea to adorn it, but his design was frustrated by manifest indications, said to have been given by the saint, of his aversion to the proximity of female worshippers. Probably, however, a suitable foundation could not be found for the new building, the project was abandoned, and the materials applied to the building, at the west end, of the beauti-

In 1827, an opening was found in the masonry, at the end of the vault, filled up with loose stones; a fact which proves that the grave had been opened previously to the investigation in 1827. It is stated that the bones of the skeleton, although disjointed and detached from each other, were all of them perfectly whole; now, it has already been shown, that one of the leg-bones of St. Cuthbert was broken on the occasion of the opening of his tomb, by the visitors appointed by Henry the Eighth; so that, both leg-bones of this skeleton being found whole, is a proof that it was not the skeleton of St. Cuthbert.

There has long been a tradition that the body of St. Cuthbert was removed from the feretory to some other part of the church. The secret of his present resting-place is confided successively to a select number of the English Benedictine monks, who have in their possession a plan of the church, on which the exact spot is marked out. Scott makes a beautiful allusion to this tradition in *Marmion* :—

“ There, deep in Durham's Gothic shade,  
His relics are in secret laid :  
But none may know the place,  
Save of his holiest servants three,  
Deep sworn to solemn secrecy,  
Who share that wond'rous grace.”

The reader must not forget that the existence of this tradition had been made known to the public many years before the opening of the vault in 1827. Bishop Milner, in a paper published in the *Archæologia*, in 1809, describes it in the following words :—“ We are informed,” says he, “ that some of the monks contrived to steal away the body, which they buried in a private place, yet so as to transmit the secret to some of their successors, to be communicated to others after them, so long as Christianity should continue to be professed in Durham. Thus much I can say, from my certain knowledge, that there are always three gentlemen of the Benedictine order, who profess to know the identical spot at Durham where the body of St. Cuthbert rests, and who, as one of them dies, choose another to whom they impart the secret.”

The illustrious historian of the Anglo-Saxon Church (v. ii., p. 80) also speaks to this effect :—“ There is a tradition to which formerly much credit was paid, that the monks, before their ejection, had substituted, by way of precaution, the body of some other person for that of St. Cuthbert, and had buried the latter in a distant part of the church; and the English Benedictine monks still preserve with secrecy an ancient plan of the building, in which the spot supposed to be the present resting-place of the body is distinctly marked.”

By making further enquiries into the history of this tradition, the Rev. Mr. Eyre says, that he has ascertained, from one of the Benedictines in possession of the secret—First, that it was not confined to three of the body, but known by more. Secondly, that the traditions they possess are verbal, as well as a plan of the cathedral, and the two entirely coincide: the original plan, on paper, is in a very decayed state. Thirdly, that they do not hold this secret on oath.

In the first place, looking at the question on its natural merits,

ful and unique chapel, known by the name of the Galilee.

In consequence of the extensive and increasing fractures in the circular end of the cathedral, which seems also to have affected the vaulting of the apse, Prior Melsonby, having the erection of this chapel in contemplation, obtained an indulgence from the Bishop of Ely, remitting thirty days of enjoined penance to all who should aid in its erection, by gifts or otherwise. Notwithstanding the extent of this indulgence, forty years elapsed before the building was completed.

would the catholic canons have wished to preserve from violation the remains of their patron saint? Our opinion is, decidedly, that they would. Their foundation charter, dated May 12, 1541, made them members of the new chapter; and the same men who had only been simple monks under Hugh Whitehead, as prior, became prebendaries under the same man as dean. They still kept up the same reverence as had ever been entertained in their church for St. Cuthbert. They knew well his dying wish, that his bones should never be allowed to fall into hostile hands; they knew that at intervals, during one hundred and twenty-four years, their predecessors had journeyed over hill and dale to keep his body safe from the hand of the spoiler; and they had just seen his shrine violated by the commissioners, its treasures stolen away, and the body treated with indignity. They would naturally dread a second visitation of the kind, and the signs of the times were not promising; they would doubtless wish to conceal his remains from the spoiler and the schismatic. But, in the second place, on the supposition of such having been their wish, had they the means of carrying it into execution? Could they have removed and concealed the body? The question is more easily answered in the affirmative than the former. Though the prior and monks of Durham were deprived of their possessions on the 31st December, 1540, yet many of the same men were restored as members of the newly-founded chapter. The foundation charter made Hugh Whitehead, late prior, dean; Roger Watson, the terrarius of the monastery, canon of the second stall; Thomas Sparke, the chamberlain, canon of the third stall; Stephen Marley, the sub-prior, canon of the sixth; Robert Bennet, the bursar, canon of the eleventh; and William Watson, the feretrar (*i. e.*, the very man who had the care of St. Cuthbert's body and shrine before the dissolution) was made canon of the twelfth stall. Surely these men had it in their power to remove the body of St. Cuthbert to any part of the cathedral they might wish. That this could readily have been done must be allowed by any one at all conversant with the history of the times, which tells us how it fared with Durham Abbey in those days.

In recording his opinion, the writer states his conviction that the coffin found in 1827 was the original coffin of St. Cuthbert; that the skeleton found was not that of the saint; that the body of St. Cuthbert was removed by the men who had been Benedictine monks, though at the time they passed under the name of secular canons; that this removal took place probably during the reign of Queen Mary, at any rate between the year 1542 and 1558; that it is very possible that, at the time they removed the body, they erected the screen round the feretory, in order to disguise the removal; and that the body was removed in the linen cloth that was missing at the investigation of 1827.

Mr. Eyre concludes, by expressing a belief “ that the remains of St. Cuthbert are in safe keeping in another part of the church,” and adds, “ that there is a tradition, that this secret will be disclosed when England again becomes catholic, and the cathedral shall again revert to catholic hands.”



The chapel of the Nine Altars is a most interesting specimen of early English architecture, not more to be admired for the majestic effect of its clustering columns and vaulted roof, than for the exquisite perfection of some of its minor details. It measures one hundred and thirty-four feet from north to south, and thirty-eight feet from east to west, and is entered by gates leading from the side-aisles of the choir, from which several steps descend into this chapel. Under each tier of windows,\* a gallery runs the whole length of the transept. The pilasters, from whence rise the groins of the roof, are of an angular projection, light and elegant, and consist of clusters of small circular columns, alternately of black marble and white free-stone, belted in two places with a triple roll. Additional interest is also attached to this portion of the building, from its containing the remains of the titular saint, o'er whose tomb not even the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket could outblaze in wealth, splendour, or reverence. Here came Canute, Alexander of Scotland, even the fierce Norman conqueror—pilgrims and countless multitudes—all seeking the benefit of the saint's intercession. There were formerly nine altars † in this portion of the building; hence its name. Each of these altars had its screen and tester of wainscot, ornamented with branches, flowers, and other imagery work, in paint and gilding; and to some of them were attached an almery in the masonry of the wall, in which were kept vestments and ornaments. Bread and wine were served daily by the sacrist to the officiating monks, from an almery or closet adjoining to the south door. A frame of iron work of nine branches, supporting nine crescents, or lamps of earthenware, gave light to the Nine Altars and the shrines, from one end of the year to the other, during the hours of darkness.

**THE BISHOP'S THRONE.**—On the south side of the choir is the Bishop's Throne. It was built by Bishop Hatfield for the double purpose of an episcopal seat and a canopy over the tomb which he prepared to receive his remains. It is a beautiful specimen of decorated work. The lower portion, or canopy of the tomb, projects into the choir, and an ascent of steps at its eastern extremity gives access to the bishop's

\* In June, 1848, the design of the stained glass, intended to supersede the plain glass which occupied the three lancets in the central compartment in the Nine Altars was determined upon. The committee decided that the glass of the Five Sisters, at York, should be copied, and the execution entrusted to Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle. Considerable difference of opinion existed as to the propriety of selecting glass of a richer character, and containing a series of subjects selected from sacred or ecclesiastical history. The majority of the committee, however, decided in favour of the design in York cathedral.

seat at the top, over which is a large and richly ornamented canopy, forming the centre of the screen-work, which fills up the space between the great Norman piers and their semicircular arch overhead. The arch of the canopy of the tomb is segmental, the tracery cusps of which were formerly terminated with angels, as may be seen on the south side. In the hollow mouldings of the arch is inserted at intervals the flat four-leaved flower, which is a common ornament of the decorated style, and which predominates as an enrichment of the other parts of the work now described. The interior of the canopy is richly groined with numerous intersecting ribs and elaborately sculptured bosses. The front is adorned with trefoil-headed ogee arched panels with crockets and finials, between which are small buttresses, sculptured with alternate shields and flowers, with triangular cocketed heads, terminating in pinnacles. Within the arches of this panelling, which is richly diapered, were brackets for the support of statues. Some of the brackets are remaining. The lower division of the screen-work above, on each side of the canopy of the bishop's seat, is square-headed, with decorated tracery. Above this are open canopied niches, with crocketed pinnacles and finials carried up to the height of the Norman arch. The central niche, over the bishop's seat, as well as the others, were originally occupied by curiously sculptured figures. Bishop Hatfield's coat of arms, azure a chevron or between three lions rampant argent, is scattered, with great profusion, among the decorations of the throne. The rich painting and gilding with which not only these shields, but all the tomb, with its canopy and screen-work, once glowed, has been partially brought to light, by the careful abrasion of the many coats of whitewash under which they were hidden. The arms on the doorway are those of Lord Crewe. The throne is ascended by fourteen steps. There is perhaps no church in Christendom where a bishop has ever obtained so great an external elevation above his presbyters.

An English priest, of the Romish communion, remarks, "the seat of the bishop in the ancient and patriarchal churches of Rome is raised very little

† The Nine Altars were all, except one, of a double dedication. That in the centre, beneath the circular window, was dedicated to St. Cuthbert and St. Bede; the next on the south, to St. Thomas à Becket and St. Catherine; the third, to St. John the Baptist and St. Margaret; and the fourth, to St. Andrew and St. Mary Magdalen. That adjoining the centre one on the north belonged to St. Martin and St. Edmund; the second, to St. Peter and St. Paul; the third, to St. Aidan and St. Helen; and the last, to St. Michael the Archangel.

above the clergy. The episcopal chair continued, however, to rise till it acquired the name, the elevation, and more than the usual splendour of a throne. It appears to have reached its acme, not in Rome, as the reader may naturally imagine, but in the cathedral of Durham, where the Lord Bishop sits enthroned in far more than papal eminence, and looks down upon the choir, the congregation, and the pulpit." There was a small altar attached to the tomb, prepared by the bishop, for a monk to say mass for his soul;\* this was on the left of the tomb, where one of the Norman shafts was cut away to make room for it. The tomb is thus described by Mr. Carter:—"This beautiful statue has fortunately been preserved in a nearly perfect state to this time, a few of the most prominent parts having only suffered. The bishop is habited in his episcopal dress, richly adorned with sculpture, painting, and gilding, in imitation of embroidery. The outer garment is the chasuble, in its ancient ample form, and much ornamented. On his hands are the episcopal gloves, embroidered on the back; on his left arm is the maniple. Beneath the chasuble is the linen alb or surplice; and under that appears another garment or tunic, on which are richly embroidered three shields of arms. On the central shield are the arms of England; on the two lateral ones the bishop's own coat. The honour of bearing the arms

\* The bishop, on his death-bed, honoured with his goods the church, the prior, and convent of Durham, and also gave to the church "one thorn of the crown which Christ had on his head on the day of his Passion, which he had received as a gift from King Edward II."

† During the month of Oct. 1847, a number of workmen were engaged to restore such portions of the intersecting arches and columns, extending round the interior of the cathedral, as had suffered injury either from decay or violence. In the progress of this restoration, they found it necessary to replace the shaft of a column which had been entirely removed. It was situated on the south-western corner of the south transept, close upon the entrance of the great staircase, leading to the top of the middle tower. They speedily became aware of the existence of a large hollow space within the thickness of the wall; and on opening out the hollow, they discovered a fire-place and its chimney, both of considerable magnitude. The fire-place opened into the transept at the spot above designated. The chimney had found its way into the cloister; its external aperture being carefully walled up, leaving nothing visible to mark its existence.

Two questions arise—of what age is this structure?—and what purpose was it intended to serve? It is doubtless of great antiquity; not so old, it may be concluded, as the original structure of the transept itself; for, as has been mentioned, one of the Norman pillars had been cut away so as to admit of the formation of the fire-place in the thickness of the wall; yet, it is assuredly of very early date, as its masonry indicates. When the present cloisters were formed in the beginning of the fifteenth century, provision was made for the wants of this structure; for a portion of the inner wood-work of the roof yet remaining shews the spot through which the chimney had formerly passed, so as to be carried up to the external roof of the cloister. It

of England in this manner seems a proof of the high estimation in which this magnanimous prelate was held by his sovereign, and perhaps might have been granted to him in consequence of the distinguished part he bore in the signal battle of Neville's Cross. The feet of the bishop are covered with rich embroidered shoes, and on his head is the mitre, of its ancient low form."

MODERN STOVES.—After the removal of the screen which separated the chancel from the nave—the choir, or that portion of the sacred edifice which is occupied by the congregation, was exposed to a considerable degree of cold; and to obviate this inconvenience, a number of metal stoves of modern construction were introduced.† They are placed along the north and south aisles, the aisles of the choir, and in the eastern transept.

THE WEST WINDOWS.—Through the liberality of the bishop of the diocese, the west end of the cathedral is now enriched with two very beautiful windows. That at the end of the north aisle, by Willement, represents St. Cuthbert. The artist has introduced in the centre a figure of St. Cuthbert, full size, with his usual symbol in his hand, viz., the head of St. Oswald. The saint is clad in eucharistic dress, with the pastoral staff in his hand, and the mitre on his head, standing within a Romanesque trefoil and canopy, supported on pillars,

seems evident, therefore, that the fire-place continued in operation from a period nearly contemporary with the building of the transept in the Norman period, until the completion of the cloister in the 15th century.

There is nothing either external or internal to warrant a conjecture as to the time when it was walled up. There was more difficulty in ascertaining the purpose to which this apparatus was applied. The well-known feeling of reverence for sacred places, which prevailed during the middle ages, prevent us from supposing for a moment that it was intended for the ordinary purpose of warmth, or comfort, or convenience, or had reference to domestic arrangements. We know, indeed, from the accurate and minute church notes respecting the early state of the Cathedral of Durham (which, from internal evidence, were composed before the reformation), that only one fire was allowed within the precincts for the use of the inmates. It seems probable, therefore, that this present fire-place was intended to serve some purpose sacred rather than secular, but what this may have been is a question for those skilled in the architecture and the ecclesiastical usages of the middle ages. It is suggested that it may possibly have been used for the preparation of the wafers, or oblates, as they were called, which were employed in the celebration of the Holy Eucharist. We have no distinct proof to show that these oblates were prepared within the church, but we have abundant evidence that they were made under the immediate superintendence, perhaps by the hands, of the priesthood. One of the Saxon ecclesiastical laws has the following passage, addressed to the priests of the time:—"We command that the oblates, which in the holy mysteries ye offer unto God, ye bake yourselves, or your servants in your sight;" and that this operation should be conducted in the church, seems only the natural carrying out of the same feeling.

running right and left of the figure of the same character. The whole is let into a blue ground, cut up by bright golden lines into diamond quarries, with an enamelled Cuthbert cross in each. Underneath the main figure is inserted a medallion, representing the mission of King Egfrid to Farne, to induce the saint to quit his retirement, and undertake the duties of the episcopal office at Lindisfarne. An appropriate border is introduced, and the arms of the donor, quartered with those of the see, are on one side of the medallion, and the St. Cuthbert's cross on the other. Within the border, on each side of the window, are introduced, in large Saxon letters, the words "Sanctus Cuthbert."

The corresponding aperture, at the end of the south aisle, contains a large central figure, by Wailes, of the venerable Bede as a doctor, and without an aureole. He is clad in a flowing alb, without a cingulum, of the palatinate purple, with a beautiful pattern upon it. He holds in his hands a book, a pen, and a portable inkstand. In a large medallion below is a representation of his ordination, by John of Hexham, and above is his death. In two large three-quarter medallions on either side, that on the right represents the saint receiving instructions from Benedict Biscop, and that on the left the perfected scholar composing his history. Four smaller three-quarter medallions, with other emblems, are introduced. The whole of these, as also the central figure of the saint, rest upon a crimson ground, whilst the great mass of the window is of the very richest blue, in small segments of a circle, enamelled and relieved by small crimson trefoils filling the concavities.

**THE GALILEE.**—The Galilee, or St. Mary's chapel, is, as has been observed, at the west end of the cathedral, resting upon a solid rock, and erected by Bishop Pudsey 1154-97. Its style is an exceedingly interesting specimen of very late Norman, bordering upon early English, and yet it is unlike either style; for, in the repetition of the arches, and their masterly decoration, there is, says Billings, something which almost leads us to believe we are in a Moorish building.

The form of the chapel is parallelogram, seventy-six feet from north to south, forty-seven from east to west, and may be described as consisting of a nave with double aisles on each side. The piers and arches by which they are formed are uniform. In their original state the piers were not clustered, but presented two detached marble columns, with early English bases and capitals, the latter united under one

abacus, supporting Norman arches, enriched both on their faces and soffits with the zig-zag ornament. The shafts of stone, which transformed them into clustered piers, were added by Cardinal Langley, who, having heightened all the wall, was probably afraid lest the superincumbent weight should prove too much to be supported by those slender columns.

Previous to Cardinal Langley's alterations, several changes had been made in the fabric, as left by Pudsey. The north and south wall, if not entirely rebuilt at a later period, received, at all events, windows of early decorated character, as did also the western extremities of the two outermost aisles, on the north and south. As left by its founder, it must have been principally lighted from the west by Norman windows. The present roof, and the three great perpendicular western windows, are all the work of Cardinal Langley. The early decorated southern windows have been carefully restored within the last few years. A stone bench extends itself under the windows, on the north, west, and south sides. Below the great west window of the nave stood "a fair iron pulpit, with bars of iron for one to hold them by going up the steps into the pulpit, where one of the monks preached every holiday and Sunday, at one in the afternoon."

The original entrance to the chapel was from the north, so that women needed not to come within the gates of the church; but the door was closed in Bishop Langley's time. The great western doorway of the cathedral, which formed a communication with the Galilee, was also closed by the same prelate, and two new entrances opposite the aisles were opened. Under the arch of the great western doorway was the chantry and altar of the Blessed Virgin. The altar-stone of blue marble, with its five crosses, yet remains; but the doorway, closed by the bishop, has recently been opened, and the screen-work of the altar, which had stood within the recess of the arch since the days of Langley, has consequently been removed. Cardinal Langley prepared a tomb for himself in front of the altar, near to the shrine of the venerable Bede. It is of blue marble, projecting into the nave of the chapel, and seven marble steps form the ascent to the altar.

After a long period of desecration, the Galilee was fitted up with moveable benches; and on Easter Sunday, 1828, an evening service during the summer months was commenced, which, from Easter to Michaelmas, has been continued in each succeeding year.

**STAIRCASES AND PASSAGES OF COMMUNICATION.**—The Norman architects, says Billings, provided com-

plete and convenient access to all the upper parts of their buildings, and their successors who built the Nine Altars were equally careful; in fact, the communication with the different portions, until the erection of the great north window of the Nine Altars, was perfect; but its insertion and subsequent alterations—that is to say, the introduction of the large windows of the north and south transept interfered much with the clearest passages, and alterations made during the great repairs, besides cutting off many of the passages, have rendered the means of access generally less perfect.

There are six great staircases, *i.e.*, two at the western towers, two in the transept, and two in the chapel of the Nine Altars. Those of the transept rise without diminution to the roofs, and those of the Nine Altars to the clerestory of the south end. At this point they terminate, and smaller staircases lead to the clerestory on the west side. Those of the western towers become gradually smaller upwards, from the open arcade, above the nave clerestory, to their termination at the roofs. All the Norman staircases are laid upon a continuous vaulting of rubble-work, which, in those of the transept, is carefully plastered, but in the western towers is left rough, with the marks of its rudely constructed centering. Those of the Nine Altars are built with the steps of single stones, one end forming the newell, and the other resting in the wall. In addition to this there is a continuous string-course against the wall, taking the form of the steps, by way of support, which has an excellent effect, independent of its use.

Ancient builders often finished with as much care the unseen as well as the visible portions; and the various staircases are remarkable instances of the different modes adopted by the Norman and later architects; for the former kept the exterior regular, by erecting them within the block of the plan, and the latter rendered the interior uniform by erecting them without, thus answering the double purpose of staircase and buttress.

\* The bones of the venerable Bede were stolen from Jarrow about the year 1022, by Elfrid the sacrist; and, after being preserved in the coffin of St. Cuthbert, they were removed, in 1370, at the solicitation of a monk named Richard of Barnard Castle, and deposited in a handsome shrine in the Galilee. At the Reformation, this shrine was defaced, and the bones were buried in the ground on which it had stood, and covered by a large stone. In the course of the year 1830, the tomb was examined about the surface, and a few abbey pieces and other coins were discovered, when the stone was carefully replaced. On May 27 (the day of Bede's anniversary), 1831, the sepulchre was

PUBLIC ADMISSION.—Before closing our account of the interior of the cathedral, it may not be irrelevant to add, that the sacred edifice is open for the admission of the public, free of charge, for several hours each day. At the time when the attention of the House of Commons was directed to the subject of the fees charged to the public for admission to cathedral churches, the Dean of Durham, in August 1845, addressed the following note to Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P.:—"The Dean of Durham presents his compliments to Mr. Hume, and begs to inform him that the cathedral of Durham has been opened to the public for several hours a-day, for the last four years, without payment being required from any one; and the dean is happy to add, that not one instance of misconduct on the part of any one of the numerous visitors has come to his knowledge."

MONUMENTS.—In describing the monuments erected to commemorate departed worth, that to the memory of the venerable *Bede* naturally first claims attention. The last resting-place of the pious historian is in the Galilee chapel, and the spot is indicated by a slab of blue marble, forming part of the pavement. A recent traveller, in describing the tomb of Bede, thus expresses himself:—"But what tomb is that that looks so simple, yet so conspicuous an object in this ancient place? Read that inscription on its surface—

"HAC SUNT IN FOSSA BEDE VENERABILIS OSSA."

O! 'tis the tomb of Bede! It is a treasure worthy of the place, and a place worthy of the treasure. If any spot should be honoured with his death, besides his beloved Jarrow, whence kings, nor popes, nor promises of highest allurements could draw him during life, surely no place were fitter than this. The precious shrine of gold and silver and jewels, with which Hugh Pudsey marked his profound reverence for the morning-star of British literature, has long vanished; but the fame of Bede is a spiritual shrine, hidden from sordid spirits, and inviolable to greedy hands, yet covering the little heap of his remains—a tabernacle of light.\* Here too lies, as near to him as possible, his ardent admirer, *Richard of Barnard Castle*. Here

again opened, in the presence of W. S. Gilly, A.M., subdean; Thomas Gisborne, A.M., residentiary; James Raine, A.M., librarian; William Jopling, mason; Francis Bulmer, George Heron, Ralph Stockley, Robert Carr, and Henry Carr; and, after finding a few more abbey pieces on their course downwards, the workmen, at the depth of about three feet from the level of the floor, came in contact with a number of human bones, which, though incomplete, had been arranged in their respective places in a coffin of about six feet in length, which was in a very decomposed state. In the upper part of the grave, and apparently in the place which the right hand would have occu-

rests, too, *Bishop Langley*,\* who, in the finest taste of his time, the fifteenth century, added light and finish to the architectural richness of this chapel. We need not say more. He who would have a full idea of what the Galilee is, and what it contains, must see it."

In the nave, near the southern door of the Galilee, is a monument of modern date, erected to the memory of *Sir George Wheeler*,† who was buried in the Galilee, and, at his own desire, as near as possible to the remains of the venerable Bede. Proceeding up the nave, we come to the tombs of the *Nevilles*. Several members of this powerful and princely family rest within the sacred precincts of the cathedral. Unfortunately, however, the monuments erected to commemorate the greatness of these representatives of the feudal barons were sadly disfigured by the puritans; yet enough still remains to show how beautiful they must have been before suffering from the zeal of the barbarous disciples of Knox. The tomb of *John Lord Neville, and his wife Maud*, daughter of Henry Lord Percy, is an altar-tomb, the sides of which are filled with a series of canopied niches, each having been tenanted by its separate figure of priest, or soldier, or holy nun, many of which are still remaining. The alabaster effigies of the lordly Neville and his high-born dame, who lay recumbent on the top, are so shattered and broken as scarcely to retain the semblance of the human form. John Lord Neville, to whose memory the tomb was erected, filled many offices of the highest trust and honour. To this warlike baron is to be mainly attributed the building of the splendid pile of Raby. He died at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1388. Near to this tomb, in the southern aisle, is the monumental slab of *Robert Neville*, Bishop of Durham; it is of blue marble, and the outline of the brass which once adorned it is distinctly visible. This prelate was the fourth son of Ralph Earl of Westmoreland, by Joan of Lancaster, sister of Henry IV., and consequently nephew to the then reigning sovereign. Advancing a pace or two eastward, on the same side

pied if raised for the benediction, was discovered a massy ring of iron, plated with a thick coat of gold, and containing upon a boss the device of a cinquefoil, a common ornament at the time of the dissolution. It was lined internally with one or two folds of thick woollen cloth, as if to fit it to its situation; but no remains of the hand were there. This ring, with all the coins found in the grave, were placed in the library; and the bones, with a memorial upon parchment of the particulars of the exhumation, were re-interred in a box of oak covered with lead. The upper slab of the tomb was carefully replaced, and upon it was engraved the inscription in the text.

\* Cardinal Langley's tomb is part and parcel of the raised floor of the chantry which he founded. The only portion which has re-

ceived any adornment is the head of the tomb on which three shields of his arms are carved in bold and strong relief. He repaired the beautiful western chapel of the Galilee, and joined with the prior and convent in completing the structure of the cathedral cloisters. He built the whole of the old gaol, with its massy gateway, and he founded the schools on the Palace-green, the one for grammar, the other for plain song. He was a benefactor to the public libraries of Cambridge and Oxford, and to those of Durham House, in Oxford, St Mary's of Leicester, and the College of Manchester. He was buried in the Galilee, by his own desire, expressed in his will.

On the opposite side of the nave is a modern altar-tomb, erected to the memory of the *Rev. James Britton*, D.D., formerly head master of the grammar school of Durham. The figure is in a half recumbent meditative posture, clad in clerical robes, the drapery of which is well executed. In the southern transept there is a monument of *Bishop Barrington*, from the classical chisel of Chantry; in the attitude of kneeling, conveying the expression of much reverence and humility. Between two of the pillars in the north transept stands a monument by Rickman, in the style of the decorated period of our church architecture, to the memory of the *Rev. John Carr*, M.A., who, for twenty-two years, presided over Durham grammar school, and was, a few months previous to his death, appointed professor of mathematics in the then newly founded university. At the south end of the north transept is a large marble cenotaph to the memory of *Mr. Woodfield*, receiver to the dean and chapter. Passing Bishop Hatfield's tomb in the southern aisle of the choir, already described, we again enter the chapel of the Nine Altars; and the spot in which were interred the remains of the powerful prelate, *Anthony Beck*, is indicated by a humble slab of blue marble, forming part of the pavement. Hard by the tomb of this princely prelate stands the monument of the last of his successors, in whom were

ceived any adornment is the head of the tomb on which three shields of his arms are carved in bold and strong relief. He repaired the beautiful western chapel of the Galilee, and joined with the prior and convent in completing the structure of the cathedral cloisters. He built the whole of the old gaol, with its massy gateway, and he founded the schools on the Palace-green, the one for grammar, the other for plain song. He was a benefactor to the public libraries of Cambridge and Oxford, and to those of Durham House, in Oxford, St Mary's of Leicester, and the College of Manchester. He was buried in the Galilee, by his own desire, expressed in his will.

† A notice of this enterprising traveller and interesting author will be found in page 254.

centred those palatine powers which, in the person of Beck, were extended to their utmost limits—it is that of *Bishop Van Mildert*. This monument was erected by public subscription. It is a sitting figure of colossal size, from the studio of Gibson. Enough has already been said of the spot where rests the remains of St. Cuthbert; and we now proceed to notice some of the sepulchral memorials in the graveyard outside.

The cemetery, or centry garth, which was the burial place of the monks, was at the east end of the church, extending towards the chapter-house, on the south side of the choir: no monuments, however, remain. On the north side of the cathedral is the present cemetery, and irregularly arranged are numerous ancient grave-stones, some of which are of an interesting character. Here were interred the learned *Dr. Basire*, *Christopher Mickleton*, compiler of the MSS. which bears his name, and who died August 26, 1669; also several of the *Nevilles* and *Lumleys*; but, in 1594, Bishop Matthew granted a licence to Lord John Lumley to remove the bones of his male ancestors from their place of sepulture, near the north door of the cathedral, to the church of Chester-le-street. Amongst the most interesting of the monuments remaining is an altar-tomb, erected to the memory of *Robert Dodsley*, author of the *Economy of Human Life*, and bearing the following inscription:—

“If you have any respect for uncommon industry and merit, regard this place, in which are interred the remains of Mr. Robert Dodsley, who, as an author,

\* This ingenious poet and dramatist was born of parents in humble life, at Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, in 1703. He was apprenticed to a stocking-weaver, but left that laborious employment for menial servitude. Becoming footman to the Hon. Mrs. Lowther, he published, by subscription, a volume of poems, entitled “*The Muse in Livery*,” which attracted public favour, less from its intrinsic merit, than from the situation of the author. His next effort was “*The Toy-shop*,” a dramatic satire on the fashionable follies of the time. Pope was induced to patronize this piece, and, through his influence, it was brought upon the stage in 1735. It had so much success, that Dodsley was enabled, by means of his profits as an author, to set up a bookseller’s shop in Pall-Mall, which ultimately proved a very prosperous concern. Proceeding in his literary career, he wrote the farce of “*The King and the Miller of Mansfield*,” founded on an old ballad, which succeeded so well that he produced a sequel to it, called “*Sir John Cockle at Court*.” In 1741, he brought out a musical piece, entitled “*The Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green*;” and, in 1745, he made an attempt to introduce on the stage a new species of pantomime, in “*Rex et Pontifex*.” A *Loyal Masque*, in honour of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, appeared in 1749. His next work was “*Economy of Human Life*,” a well-known collection of moral maxims. He wrote a tragedy, entitled “*Cleone*,” which had some success on the stage, but possesses no extraordinary merit. A selection of fables in prose, with an ingenious “*Essay on Fable*” prefixed, was one of his latest productions. Having acquired a competent fortune,

raised himself much above what could have been expected from one in his rank of life, and without learned education; and who, as a man, was scarce exceeded by any, in integrity of heart, and purity of manners, and conversation. He left this life for a better, Sept. 23, 1764, in the 61st year of his age.”

This epitaph was written by his friend, Joseph Spence, M.A., author of the *Polymetis*, at whose prebendal house Dodsley died.\*

#### THE ABBEY BUILDINGS.

THE CLOISTER.—The building of the cloister, on the south side of the cathedral, is a quadrangle of one hundred and forty-five feet, having eleven windows on each front. The windows were anciently glazed, but are now open; they were restored during the latter part of the last century, but their original character was almost wholly altered. Until the present cloister was erected, it was supposed that there was merely a temporary covering of wood. The building now under notice cost £838; it was commenced at the time of Lord Neville, and finished by Cardinal Langley in 1498: the north side was then glazed, and opposite every compartment of the windows was a pew or carrel richly carved, and each contained a desk for the use of the monks in their studies. Opposite these, against the cathedral wall, stood certain great alme-ries of wainscot, containing their books, as well the old-written doctors of the church as other profane authors. The windows on the east side were of painted glass, portraying the story and miracles of

by his double occupation of author and bookseller, he retired from business to enjoy the fruit of his exertions. He died at Durham, at the house of his friend, the Rev. Joseph Spence, prebendary of the seventh stall. Besides his original works, he has the credit of having planned “*The Preceptor*;” the “*Collection of Old Plays*,” 12 vols. 12mo.; and the “*Collection of Poems by different Hands*,” 6 vols. 12mo.—*Biog. Brit.*—Who, in his youth, has not read and re-read “*The Economy of Human life*,” and faithfully held it to be the work of some holy Brahmin, as it professed to be? How many miniature copies of that little volume are there still scattered about in country houses, and in the drawers of pious ladies, old and young, and of pious and poetical boys to boot! Dodsley was born of poor parents at Mansfield. Many and many times have I passed that house (now a public-house, bearing the sign of the “*Brown Cow*”), and looked on it with reverence, as the birth-place of Robert Dodsley; and here I found him lying! I honour now the terminus of his career, as I honoured, years ago, the spot of its commencement for Robert Dodsley was a genuine poet and an honest man. Dodsley was not only the writer but the publisher of great works. He was the protegé and friend of Pope, and his shop was the resort of the wits and *litterati* of the time. Spence, the author of “*Polymetis*,” was much attached to him. He persuaded him, in the decline of life, to quit London and come hither (Durham), where he himself had a prebend. Here he died, and Spence placed the inscription of his tomb.—*Hortitt*.

St. Cuthbert, the whole of which was destroyed by dean Horne. On the south side, against the door of the abbey, was a stone bench, extending to the frater door. Here, every Maunday Thursday, each monk washed the feet of a boy, and then gave him thirty pence in money, seven red herrings, three loaves of bread, and a wafer cake, besides drink. On the same day the prior washed the feet of eighteen poor men, and, after kissing them, gave to each the same presents as he had given to the boy. By the treasury door, on the west side, was a fine stall, where the novices were taught; and their master had a pretty seat of wainscot on the south side of the door, opposite the stall where the novices studied. In the centre of the cloister-square was an octagonal building, surmounted by a dove cot, and within it a laver or conduit, where the monks washed themselves, and on each side of the frater door was an almery for their towels. The octagonal basin still remains; the stone, or marble, was brought from the river Tees, near Eggleston, and the abbot of that place received for it twenty shillings as purchase-money. Adjoining the east side of the conduit door hung a bell, to call the monks, at eleven o'clock, to come and wash before dinner. The roof of the cloister is of Irish oak, ornamented, particularly in the east walk, with shields of the arms of various illustrious personages, patrons of the church, blazoned in colours, but from exposure to the air greatly defaced. In the north aisle, a meridian line was carved upon the floor, in 1829, by the Rev. John Carr, M.A., and W. L. Wharton, Esq. The Norman portal, which opens into the cathedral at the east end of this

\* At the anniversary meeting of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, held on the 5th February, 1834, the Rev. James Raine, M.A., gave the following eloquent description of this important depository of the records of the bishopric:—"The treasury—a treasury, indeed," says he, "of stores so varied, that I find it no easy matter to give even a brief outline of its contents. I think of an unbroken series of royal charters, with perfect seals, extending from the time of William the Conqueror to Henry VIII., consisting of not merely one such document under each reign, but of many; of a similar series of deeds and seals (splendid in execution), of archbishops of York and bishops of Durham, for the same period; of deeds and seals of almost every see and monastery, not only in England, but in Scotland and Ireland; and of an immense mass of documents proceeding from laymen of every rank, from the prince to the peasant, during the five first centuries after the Conquest. Of this latter class, many appear to have been deposited here, as in a place of safe custody, during the wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster: Their owners, doubtless, died on the field of battle, during that long and memorable period of internal strife, and for some reason or other they were never reclaimed. There is also a box of very valuable original letters, chiefly during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, many of them from kings or members of the royal family; some of them upon matters of general interest; and to most of them copies of the answers

alley, is particularly rich in its decoration. In the western aisle of the cloister is still the treasury of the church, entered by a small pointed doorway. This alley also contains the song school, and vestries for the minor canons and choristers. The school and vestries are all part of a large vaulted hall, which formerly occupied all the space from the treasury to the south-western corner of the cloister, where its original doorway continues in use. This was the common house of the monks, where they had freedom of conversation with each other, and was the only apartment in the monastery (except those of the prior and great officers of the house) where the indulgence of a fire was permitted. Over the common house and the treasury is the dormitory. The south alley was originally occupied by the frater house, or feretory of the monastery. It is now the chapter library, and adjoining the eastern side of the cloister is the chapter house.

THE TREASURY.—In the western aisle of the cloister is the treasury of the church, which is entered by a small pointed doorway, and remains in precisely the same state as before the dissolution. In it are deposited the charters, yearly account rolls, and other records of the church, from the period of its foundation in 1093. They are preserved with the utmost care, and many of the charters relate to several of the most important families of the bishopric. We know of no other repository in which there is so numerous a collection of papal bulls, and royal, archiepiscopal, and episcopal charters; and there is perhaps no other place in the kingdom which contains so many splendid seals of all ranks of men and monasteries.\*

are preserved. I need not enlarge upon the light which such documents as those I have been enumerating must of necessity cast, not only upon the private history of individuals of name and fame, but upon the public history of the kingdom. To the northern topographer they present an inexhaustible mine of precious stores; and to the public historian—to the inquirer into our ancient manners, and customs, and laws—they can supply abundant matter, not less new than valuable. It is from this repository, most liberally thrown open to him, that Mr. Surtees has enriched his History of Durham, with matter to which he was the first topographer who ever enjoyed an unlimited access. From this repository are engraved all the splendid seals with which that book is embellished; and the guardians of these treasures have the satisfaction of knowing that their names will go down to posterity in close connection with the most magnificent specimens of county topography of which England can boast, and of which they have been the chief promoters. But with the treasury I have not yet done. Here is also preserved an immense collection of yearly rolls of receipts and expenses, not only of the more important functionaries of the convent, from a period anterior to the year 1300, but of all its inferior officers, including annual returns of a similar nature, from all the cells scattered over the north of England, which were accountable to Durham as the mother church. Nothing can exceed the accuracy with which these documents are

DEAN AND CHAPTER LIBRARY.—This important and necessary appendage to the cathedral is not unworthy of the learned and wealthy body to which it belongs, neither will it suffer by comparison with any similar library in the kingdom. It is situated on the south side of the cloister, and owes its origin, in its present form, to dean Sudbury, by whom it was established shortly after the restoration, in the large hall which was, in catholic times, the refectory or frater-house of the monastery. It is entered from the south alley of the cloister by a door of debased or semi-classic detail, and the apartment is spacious and lofty, measuring more than one hundred feet in length, and of proportionate width. The room is well lighted by a range of tall mullioned windows on each side, and is wainscotted with oak to the level of the window sills; cases for the books of the same material are arranged along the walls, projecting into the room, forming a series of recesses, with seats and desks between each. Its walls are adorned by portraits of dean Sudbury, Sir George Wheeler, bishops Chandler and Butler, Dr. Cowper, Queen Mary, &c. Several Roman altars and tablets are arranged round the room, which have been discovered in different parts of the bishopric. The library consists of upwards of eight thousand volumes, about six hundred of which are MSS., and the munificence of the bishop,\* and the dean and chapter, are yearly adding to its stores. There are three catalogues of the printed books; the first was compiled in the time of Charles the second, in one folio volume; the second is a folio on vellum, prepared during the episcopacy of Bishop Cosin, and the third is the catalogue now in use, accurately arranged in alphabetical order by the present librarian, the Rev. James Raine, M.A. Of the manuscripts, five hundred and twenty are all that remain of the ancient library, whose foundation was coeval with that of the cathedral itself, and whose

drawn up; and certainly nothing can exceed the minute and valuable information which they afford, whether in a statistical or philological point of view. Setting aside the interest which they are capable of exciting in the mind, by letting us at once into all the private history and amusements of the most opulent and dignified body of ecclesiastics in the kingdom, for the long period of two centuries and a-half before the Reformation, they furnish us not only with the price of corn and cattle, and the leading conveniences and necessaries of life, but they descend to the cost of even the most trifling articles. So minute are they in their statements, that I could undertake to ascertain from them not only the price of an ox or a bushel of corn, but the cost of any one article of domestic consumption, however apparently trifling, in any given year of the period over which they extend. I have spoken of the philological information which these rolls afford, and upon this point I must for a moment dwell. They profess to be kept in Latin, and so they are; but in almost every line,

treasures were augmented with the power and influence of the church of Durham. Upon the suppression of the monasteries many of the books which belonged to the library were removed by royal command, and are now to be found in the British Museum; the most valuable of these appears to have been St. Cuthbert's copy of the gospels. Thomas Rud, sometime librarian, compiled an accurate catalogue of the manuscripts, which has been ably edited by the present librarian; the appendix of manuscripts, purchased by the dean and chapter since Mr. Rud compiled his catalogue, is entirely from the careful pen of Mr. Raine, and renders this folio a most useful companion to the library. The books are well arranged upon shelves of easy access, and all in excellent preservation; and with praise-worthy liberality their use is permitted, under proper regulations, to any resident in the city. The manuscripts are deposited in two closets on each side of the lower end of the library; in that on the left hand are preserved the precious stores, which, for the most part, have descended from the prior and convent to their present successors. Amongst these are many splendid specimens of caligraphy, and the pages of many of them are resplendent with the bright colours and gilding which the monastic scribes of old knew so well how to apply to the embellishment of their service-books and copies of holy scriptures. Pudsey's bible, in four large volumes, is a magnificent example. The fragments of the robes of St. Cuthbert, and other relics which have already been described, are kept in this closet within a glass case. The closet on the opposite side is also appropriated to the reception of manuscripts, which chiefly consist of the voluminous collections of Dr. Hunter, Rendall, and Allan, towards the illustration of the history of the county. It also contains a large collection of music, the legacy of Mr. Falle, a prebendary, and the coins collected by Sir

especially under the head of disbursements, there is such an admixture of the genuine English words and phrases of their day, used apparently in consequence of the difficulty of expressing in Latin those words and phrases (in many instances peculiar to the north), that their value becomes enhanced in a twofold degree, by the light which they throw upon our mother tongue, at a time when there is a great lack of such sterling information. I have already brought to light from this repository, by the kind permission of the chapter, the account rolls of the priory of Holy Island. Those of the Proctor of Norham, and the officers of the monastery of Coldingham, are now engaging my attention; and to all of these I confidently refer for the truth of my statements."

\* The Bishop of Durham, in the early part of 1851, purchased the manuscripts and other biographical collections of the late Sir Cuthbert Sharp, consisting of upwards of one hundred and sixty volumes, and presented them to this library.



George Wheler, in his travels in the east. In a closet with glass doors, which faces the entrance, are preserved the copes\* belonging to the church; they were used in the cathedral of Durham at the administration of the holy communion within the last eighty years; and Bishop Warburton, who held a prebendal stall until his death in 1779, was the first who laid them aside.

**THE CHAPTER HOUSE.**—This noble building, adjoining the east side of the cloister, when in its original state, before being desecrated by modern improvements in 1799, was, in the Norman style of architecture, considered without a rival in the kingdom. It was built by Bishop Rufus, when the Norman style had reached its perfection; it measured internally about 80 feet in length, 37 in breadth, and about 45 in height, the east end being circular. The interior was decorated with Norman columns and intersecting arches. Against the eastern wall stood an ancient stone chair, in which the bishops of the see from Carlepho to Barrington had been successively installed. The roof was elegantly groined, and the floor rich with inscriptions. There was a large perpendicular window of stained glass at the east end, above the doorway and tracery, with stained glass in the east windows. In 1799, the building was voted to be too large, and doomed to destruction, for no other purpose than to make a comfortable room. Accordingly, a man was suspended by tackle above the groining, and knocked out the key-stones, when the whole fell and crushed the paved floor, rich with grave-stones and brasses of the bishops and priors, not one of the inscriptions of which had been copied or preserved in any form. The eastern portion, forty feet in length, was then pulled down, and a wall, with common sash windows, built across the remainder. The western door and windows were then blocked up, and a plaster ceiling added. Two doorways, cut through the north wall, completed the improvement. Nothing whatever remains of the east end but three of the caryatides or brackets, which carried the ribs of the groining; and even that interesting relic, the stone chair, in which all the bishops

had been installed, was not thought worthy of being preserved. Between the chapter house and south transept is the ancient parlour, where the monks received the visits of their relations, and where merchants used to vend their wares. The doorway out of the transept into this room, and that at the north-east angle of the chapter room, are modern. From the period of the demolition, in 1799 to 1830, nothing had been done towards the restoration of the chapter house; in the latter year, however, the internal portion of the western door was uncovered, as well as parts of the arcade, which had been previously plastered up, and the beautiful stone-work was again rendered visible. In the month of June, 1846, a number of men were set to work to remove the stoothing and plaster with which the tracery had been covered, and they succeeded in exposing the original walls, and the ornamental interlaced arches of that portion of the chapter house which yet remains.

**THE DEANERY.**—The residence of the dean is situated at the south end of the eastern aisle of the cloister. The deanery was originally the lodging of the lord prior, and still retains some of the architectural features belonging to the time of its earlier occupants, especially an early English crypt, under what was the prior's domestic chapel; but much alteration has been made in later times in the arrangement and disposition of the rooms, adapting them to the habits of the present day. A beautiful old panelled roof of carved oak remains in one of the bed rooms. The receiving rooms are large and lofty, and were fitted up in their present form by dean Hall. The garden of the deanery extends behind over what was originally a portion of the cemetery, and was the work of dean Whittingham. The Deanery Kitchen, formerly the great kitchen of the monastery, was erected by prior Forcer, 1368-1370; it is of an octagonal form, 36 feet 8½ inches in diameter, and, in the great features of its unique and curious groining, is as perfect as the day on which it was finished. The roll, or account of the expenses of its erection,† is preserved, and its cost was £180 17s. 7d. The groining

\* These copes are very curious specimens of the loom and needle of former days—some of them, in all probability, having been in existence two centuries before the dissolution; one of crimson silk, on which is worked David holding the head of Goliath, was presented to the church by Charles the first.

† The roll of expenses for building the kitchen is supposed to be the earliest now in existence connected with the cathedral. It measures 5¼ yards in length, by a suitable breadth, and contains an endorsement, in continuation, 2½ yards long. The whole is closely written. The work commenced at Martinmas, 1368, and

it was not finished till a year and a-half afterwards. John de Berrington, and after him John de Billesfield (both monks), superintended the work. John Lewyne, the master mason, received 66s. 8d. for each quarter, and a garment worth 13s. 4d. The whole work cost £180 17s. 7d. The names of the masons, quarrymen, labourers, &c., are all mentioned weekly. Masons' wages, 3s. 8d. to 1s. per week. Quarrymen and labourers 3d. per day. Pavours (of the streets through which the materials were led), 4d. per day. There is occasionally an extra charge for drink (*ad potum*). For working thirty stones of iron into twenty-three mason's axes, twenty-five

consists of eight semicircular ribs, each extending over three sides of the octagon, the space left within their intersection being converted into a lantern. It is lighted by two long windows in the south side, and, if the yawning arch of its huge fire-place were opened out, and the apparatus for modern cookery removed, we should see the monastic kitchen in its pristine state.

**THE DORMITORY.**—At the western side of the cloister, over the common-house and the treasury, is the dormitory. Having been in use for nearly three hundred years, a contract was entered into by John de Middleton to rebuild it from the ground, in 1398. The whole is of the perpendicular style, and perhaps it is the only specimen in the kingdom so immediately in connexion with the transition period, of which the date is now so well known. The dormitory contained, as its name implies, the sleeping apartments of the monks and novices; the small room appropriated to each individual was enclosed by wainscot, and communicated with a wide passage, extending along the middle of the room, lighted by twenty-four lamps, twelve at each end. A portion of the dormitory had for some time been appropriated to the prebendal house of the fifth stall; but, on the death of Dr. Wellesley, an opportunity was afforded of restoring this ancient edifice to its original noble dimensions. The Bishop of Durham, without solicitation, presented £500; and the dean and chapter, at their general chapter, held on the 20th November, 1850, granted £1000, in addition to a similar sum already expended towards the restoration of the dormitory of the ancient monastery. The work of restoration is going on with much activity, under the direction of the clerk of the works; in a short while the whole will be completed, and, excepting Westminster Hall, will be the largest room in England, measuring two hundred feet in length and thirty-nine feet in width. The crypt is of similar length, and about fifteen feet high to the crown of the vaulting. When the restoration is completed, the dormitory will probably be used as a library and museum.

**THE COLLEGE SQUARE.**—The college, or the cathedral close, is a spacious oblong square, approached by a passage leading from the east aisle of the cloister, or through the college gateway, from the street called

“ponsones,” with “chissils,” four “hakkis,” two “pikkis,” and nineteen “weggis,” at 4d. per stone, 10s. For working four and a half stones into steel (*in calibem*), for making and repairing the said axes, “ponsones, chissels, pikkis, and kevellis,” and also for working four stones into a “gavelock,” 2s. For sharpening 1800 mason’s axes (*secur’ cementar’*), at 11d. per hundred, 16s. 6d. A lock for the

the Bailey. Around this square are disposed the prebendal houses belonging to the several stalls of the cathedral. Nearly a fourth of the ground is occupied by the garden of the deanery, projecting in front of the building, on the left hand, as you leave the cloister passage. The prebendal houses are of modern date, and present no external features of interest. They occupy the place of buildings, devoted to various purposes of use and hospitality in the days of monastic splendour. The whole of the west side of the square, upon which stands the houses of the second, third, fourth, and tenth stalls, was of old occupied by the *Guest Hall* of the convent, and its requisite buildings. The hall was spacious and stately, built during the best Norman period, and divided into aisles by pillars and arches of rich workmanship. A portion of one of the columns, elaborately carved, was discovered in 1829, when the house belonging the fifth stall was undergoing repairs. The guest hall was the place of entertainment and hospitality; and all ranks and estates of men here met with a hearty welcome. “The chambers and lodgings were richly furnished, and very pleasant to lie in, especially one called the king’s chamber, for the king might very well lie in it, such was the stateliness thereof.” Food was supplied to the guest hall through a passage from the great kitchen; beneath was a cellar well stocked with wine. To the terror of the convent was deputed the superintendence of the whole, and his yearly account-rolls are preserved. In the north-west angle of the square, between the prebendal house and the Galilee, was the *Infirmary*, and contained the *Sick Chamber*, the *Dead Man’s Chamber*, the *Master’s Room*, and *St. Andrew’s Chapel*, where the bodies of the deceased monks lay all night previous to interment. In the morning they were removed to the chapter house, and thence to the cemetery. Under the master’s room was the subterranean *Prison*, in which monks guilty of any serious crime were confined.\* The angular space between the deanery kitchen and the dormitory is occupied by the house of the fifth stall, and is the site on which stood the *Cellarer’s Exchequer*. On the south side of the square, the house of the eleventh stall stands upon the site of the *Malt Kiln*, which was built by Prior Forcer; and those of the seventh and eight upon that of the *Granary*,

mason’s house, 2d. The workmen bear, in general, old Durham names, though a few seem to have come from other places.

\* In this gloomy dungeon the culprit remained for a year, bound in chains, and saw no friendly face, nor heard one condoling voice to comfort him in his cell. His food, such as it was, was let down to him through a trap-door, by an unseen hand, and he ate it in silence.

the yearly account of the granary being still preserved. The house of the ninth stall was partly built upon the west end of the granary, and partly upon an open space leading to the kiln; and that of the twelfth upon the *Cellarer's Orchard*. On the north side of the abbey gateway is the house occupied by the prebendary of the sixth stall. Here stood the *Chamberlain's Exchequer*, and underneath was the tailor's shop of the convent. Indeed, in the vaults and cellars of several of the houses now occupied by the prebends, various curious remains have been discovered; and under the floor of the dean and chapter library, whilst making some repairs in the month of Jan. 1849, there was found, at about a foot and a-half below the joists, a uniform surface of rubbish, and on clearing away a portion of it to the depth of about three feet, the workmen discovered the floor of the ancient refectory. It was found to be composed of plain red encaustic tiles, about ten inches square, and of a much rougher composition than is now deemed requisite.—At the upper end of the square is a stone *Reservoir* of modern construction, which supplies the neighbouring families with water, and at a short distance a passage-way leads to the banks of the river.

**THE ABBEY OR COLLEGE GATEWAY.**—The great gateway which gives access from the Bailey to the abbey precincts, was built between 1494 and 1519, the Norman gateway having fallen into decay. The groining of the archway is good, and its bosses sculptured with foliage, of which Prior Castell's shield of arms forms an adornment. A large room above the gateway, now divided into offices for the receiver and treasurer of the dean and chapter, was, before the Reformation, a chapel, dedicated to St. Helene, and attached to it was a lodging room for the priest, who twice a-day performed mass for the benefit of the laity.

#### THE ECCLESIASTICAL, OR CONSISTORY COURT AND REGISTER OFFICE.

The official proceedings of the Consistory Court are held in the Galilee, but the documents connected therewith are deposited in the Register Office, on the west side of the Palace-green, adjoining Bishop Cosin's library. Here are preserved the wills, inventories, administrations, and marriage bonds of this diocese, from an early period, together with a very valuable series of depositions taken in matters ecclesiastical from Mary downwards. Here are documents of immense value, abounding with information relative not only to the genealogy but to the habits, and feelings, and manners, to the very

virtues and vices of our ancestors. There is a long series of depositions on the subject of the rebellion of the Earls of Westmoreland and Northumberland, in 1569. To this valuable collection of records connected with the see of Durham, access is liberally afforded to parties where any matter or proceeding of a public nature requires it. The Register Office, a neat Gothic building, was erected in 1820, on the site of the old courts of justice; one half of the expense of the building was defrayed by Bishop Barrington, and the remainder by public subscription.

#### BISHOP COSIN'S LIBRARY.

This library was founded by Bishop Cosin, in 1669. "for the common benefit of the clergy, and others that should resort thereto." The ancient stone building adjoining the Exchequer, on Palace-green, which the library occupies, was erected by the bishop at a cost of £800, and by his will, dated Sept. 20, 1669, he granted a stipend for the librarian, and bequeathed to the library, books which he had been upwards of fifty years in collecting, at a cost of near £3,000. The library contains a large and valuable collection of printed books, chiefly in theology, and a few MSS., among which is a coeval, if not the original, manuscript of Symeon; a very early transcript of the Sermons of Æthelred, abbot of Rievaulx: also, an early transcript of the *Philobiblon* of Richard Bury, bishop of Durham, on the subject of books, their value and their importance to the world; a curious service-book, which, before the Reformation, belonged to the church of Hutton Rudby, in Cleveland; an early copy, upon parchment, of Chaucer, which has never been collated; and other treasures, the greater part of which was bequeathed to the library, in 1667, by George Davenport, rector of Houghton-le-Spring. The *Mickleton Manuscripts*, illustrative of the topography of the county, were purchased and presented to the library by Bishop Barrington, along with a catalogue of their contents, compiled at his expense, by Sir Henry Ellis, of the British Museum: the library building was also substantially repaired by this munificent prelate. In this building are held the public lectures of the university and the meetings of convocation.

#### THE EXCHEQUER.

At the north side of Bishop Cosin's library, on Palace-green, is the Exchequer, built, as its character and the shield over the door-way testify, by Bishop Neville, about the year 1438. Here are preserved the records of the see of Durham in its temporal capacity, from the reign of

Edward the second to the present time, in books, close rolls, inquisitions *post mortem*, proceedings in chancery and halmoit courts, and every other department of the palatinate franchise: but, most especially, a long series of yearly account rolls, of the great and inferior officers of the see, extending downwards, with a few exceptions, from the time of Bishop Beek, who died in 1311. Also, numerous fabric rolls, referring to the castles of Durham, Bishop Middleham, Stockton, Auckland, and Norham; especially the latter, which, as it was situated upon the very march of Scotland, stood frequently very much in need of repairs. Many valuable rolls of the fifteenth century are also preserved, expressly confined to mining or smelting operations within the manors of the see; some treat of lead, others of iron, others of coal, and each develops the plan then in use for getting at those minerals, and turning them to profit. The building is kept in good repair; in it the proceedings of the Court of Chancery of the county palatine are held, and offices for the auditor, cursitor, prothonotary, county clerk, clerk of the peace, registrar, &c., are attached.

#### THE CASTLE.

The situation of Durham Castle is beautiful and commanding, and the many important events which are recorded as having passed within its ancient walls, naturally hallow its history with the most interesting associations.

From its near proximity to Scotland, Durham was frequently exposed to incursions from the Scots; and its bishop, the occupant of the castle, was therefore often called upon to exercise the warlike qualities of the prince palatine and politician, in addition to those of spiritual guide and adviser.

Within the old hall of the castle, affairs have been at various periods adjusted, having for their object the maintenance of the peace of the two kingdoms—treaties agreed upon, hostages exchanged, laws formed for the government of the Borders, and kings and potentates entertained with princely hospitality and magnificence. Amongst the guests received by different princes palatine, were the Empress Matilda and her son, afterwards Henry II.; King John, Henry III., Edward I.,\* Edward II., the thrice renowned Edward III. and his illustrious consort Philippa of Hainault; James I. of

Scotland, and his queen, the beautiful Jane daughter of the Earl of Somerset; Henry VI., the Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., from whose auspicious marriage with James IV. of Scotland, resulted the union of Scotland with England; the gallant Earl of Surrey, James I., Charles the Martyr; and in 1827, a noble gathering took place in honour of the Duke of Wellington, who was entertained at the castle by Bishop Van Mildert; amongst the illustrious guests was Sir Walter Scott, who, in his diary, thus records his sentiments on the memorable occasion:—  
“*October 3.*—Rose about eight o'clock or later. My morals begin to be corrupted by travel and fine company. Went to Durham with Lord Ravensworth betwixt one and two. Found the gentlemen of Durham county and town assembled to receive the Duke of Wellington. I saw several old friends, and with difficulty suited names to faces, and faces to names. There were Dr. Philpotts, Dr. Gilly, and his wife, and a world of acquaintance—among others, Sir Thomas Lawrence; whom I asked to come on to Abbotsford, but he could not. He is, from habit of coaxing his subjects I suppose, a little too fair-spoken, otherwise very pleasant. The duke arrived very late. There were bells, and cannon, and drums, trumpets, and banners, besides a fine troop of yeomanry. The address was well expressed and as well answered by the duke. The enthusiasm of the ladies and gentry was great—the common people more lukewarm. \* \* \* We dined about one hundred and forty or fifty men, a distinguished company for rank and property. Marshal Beresford and Sir John, amongst others—Marquis of Lothian, Lord Feversham, Marquis Londonderry—and I know not who besides—

\* Lords and Dukes and noble Princes,  
All the pride and flower of Spain.'

We dined in the old baronial hall, impressive from its rude antiquity, and fortunately free from the plaster of former improvement, as I trust it will long be from the gingerbread taste of modern Gothicizers. The bright moon streaming in through the old Gothic windows contrasted strangely with the artificial lights within; spears, banners, and armour were intermixed with the pictures of old bishops, and the whole had a singular mixture of baronial pomp with the grave and more chastened dignity of prelacy. The conduct of our re-

\* A tradition exists to the effect, that shortly after the battle on the banks of the Carron, Sir William Wallace and Robert Bruce were also at Durham Castle at the same period with Scotland's formidable enemy, Edward Longshanks. The tradition adds, that the

hero Wallace had gained access to the castle in the garb of a minstrel, and a seat in the musicians' gallery was indicated as that on which he sat whilst he played and sang for the entertainment of Queen Marguerite, the flower of France.

erend entertainer suited the character remarkably well. Amid the welcome of a Count Palatine he did not for an instant forget the gravity of the church dignitary. All his toasts were gracefully given, and his little speeches well made, and the more affecting that the failing voice sometimes reminded us that our host laboured under the infirmities of advanced life. To me personally the bishop was very civil."

In writing to Mr. Lockhart next day, Sir Walter says—"The dinner was one of the finest things I ever saw; it was in the old castle hall, untouched, for aught I know, since Anthony Beck feasted Edward Longshanks on his way to invade Scotland. The moon streamed through the high latticed windows as if she had been curious to see what was going on." Mr. Lockhart was also favoured with a letter on the subject from Dr. Philpotts (now Bishop of Exeter), who said—"I wish you had witnessed this very striking scene. I never saw curiosity and enthusiasm so highly excited, and I may add, as to a great part of the company, so nearly balanced. Sometimes I doubted whether the hero or the poet was fixing most attention—the latter, I need hardly tell you, appeared unconscious that he was regarded differently from the others about him, until the good bishop rose and proposed his health." Another friend, the Honourable Henry Thomas Liddell, enables me, says Mr. Lockhart, to give the words ("*ipsissima verba*") of Sir Walter in acknowledging this toast. He says—"The manner in which Bishop Van Mildert proceeded on this occasion will never be forgotten by those who know how to appreciate scholarship without pedantry, and dignity without ostentation. Sir Walter had been observed throughout the day with extraordinary interest—I should rather say enthusiasm. The bishop gave his health with peculiar felicity, remarking that he could reflect upon the labours of a long literary life, with the consciousness that everything he had written tended to the practice of virtue, and to the improvement of the human race. Sir Walter replied, that upon no occasion of his life had he ever returned thanks for the honour done him in drinking his health, with a stronger sense of obligation to the proposer of it than on the present—that hereafter he should always reflect with great pride upon that moment of his existence, when his health had been given *in such terms*, by the Bishop of Durham *in his own baronial hall*, surrounded and supported by the assembled aristocracy of

the two northern counties, and *in the presence of the Duke of Wellington.*"

The diary continues—"Mrs Van Mildert held a sort of drawing-room after we rose from table, at which a great many ladies attended. After this we went to the assembly rooms, which were crowded with company. Here I saw some very pretty girls dancing merrily that old-fashioned thing called a country dance, which old England has now thrown aside, as she would do her creed, if there were some foreign frippery offered instead. We got away after midnight, a large party, and reached Ravensworth Castle—Duke of Wellington, Lord Londonderry, and about twenty besides—about half-past one. Soda water, and to bed by two."

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.—The Castle was built by William the Conqueror, in the year 1072, on the ruins of the Saxon edifice which was destroyed by fire in 1069, whilst occupied by Earl Cumin. On the erection of Framwellgate-bridge, the fortifications were continued from the keep along the brow of the hill, so as to command the passage. This part of the castle was destroyed by fire in the time of Bishop Pudsey, who rebuilt it about the year 1174. A stair-case tower and a new chapel were built by Bishop Tunstall. Bishop Neile expended nearly £3,000 on the repairs of the castle; and Charles I., when entertained here by Bishop Morton, expressed his approbation of the alterations. The castle was sold by the parliament to Thomas Andrews, Lord Mayor of London, May 2, 1649, for the sum of £1267 0s. 10d., when it was miserably defaced. After the Restoration, Bishop Cosin placed it in a complete state of repair. Bishop Barrington, in 1791, rebuilt Tunstall's gateway, and cleared the arch of Pudsey's great doorway from the numerous coats of white-wash which had, from Tunstall's time downwards, concealed its splendid decorations. Other improvements were effected during the latter part of the episcopacy of Bishop Barrington, and continued by his successors Van Mildert, and the present bishop, Dr. Maltby. The ancient fortifications connected with the castle extended round the whole brow of the hill, and enclosed the *Ballium*, from whence the street called the Bailey derives its name. There were five gates; that on the north which divided Sadler-street from the North Bailey, was rebuilt by Bishop Langley in 1417, and used from that time as a gaol. This gate\* was a fine specimen of the architecture of the age, and very strong, the outward or lower part being

and shut out all communication between the Bailey and Sadler-street; a timely application, however, of saws and axes soon restored an uninterrupted passage-way.

\* Whilst some workmen were engaged in altering the top, Feb. 11, 1773, for the purpose of enlarging the building, the portecullis, which was supposed to have been up for above a century, suddenly fell down.

defended by a gate and portcullis, within which was a recess constructed with sally-ports and galleries for the annoyance of assailants who might force the first gate. The upper part was secured by double gates. From its confined situation, being now in a public part of the city, it was adjudged to be a nuisance, and was accordingly taken down in 1820, and its site and materials sold for the sum of £823. The present gateway of the castle, occupied as a porter's lodge, is approached from the north-western angle of the Palace-green; its arch is Norman, the tower of which was restored by Bishop Barrington, whose arms are carved above.

EXTERIOR.—Passing the porter's lodge, we enter the court-yard of the castle, an irregular square, on the north and west sides of which is the principal portion of the castle, and on the south the terrace mound of the keep. The architecture of different and most opposite periods, says the Rev. Mr. Ornsby, mingles itself in almost every portion of the fabric which meets the eye; but the irregularity produced by the additions and insertions of these various epochs, produces a highly picturesque effect, to which, in the eye of an artist, the rich warm tint of the stone conduces not a little. The whole of the western side, in the centre of which is the chief entrance, was originally taken up by Bishop Hatfield's great hall. In consequence of the alterations made at the lower end by Bishop Fox, the character of that part of its exterior underwent considerable changes. The great entrance, with its Ionic pillars and classical entablature, and other Palladian features, was an addition of Bishop Cosin, whose shield of arms with mitre and crest forms its crowning ornaments. The north side of the building presents a very irregular front to the court-yard, the angle which it forms with Hatfield's hall on the west being filled by a projecting tower containing a stair-case which gives access from the hall to the gallery and other apartments. Between this and the clock turret, parallel with the main building, but at a lower elevation, is the long gallery built by Bishop Tunstall, lighted by three square headed windows with mullions and transoms, and a large bay window at its south-eastern end, apparently at a later period, probably by Bishop Cosin. The clock turret affords communication from the court-yard by a stone stair-case to the east end of this gallery, and to the chapel, which was also built by Tunstall, and as seen from the court-yard, appears to stand at some elevation, being partly seated on the mound which forms the basis

of the keep, towards which it branches off from the other parts of the building, with a low roof and windows of debased style, evidently bearing date about the time of Cosin. The new building which appears behind the chapel, forms the connecting link between the old part of the castle and the restored keep. The door-way under the great bay window of Tunstall's gallery gives access through the old Norman chapel of the castle, and up some long flights of stairs to the apartments contained in this new addition, and also to those in the keep. The wall of the main building, with its long line of battlement, which rises behind Tunstall's gallery and its flanking stair-case towers, is the front of the most ancient portion of the castle.\*

INTERIOR—THE HALL.—Bishop Hatfield's great hall was originally 132 feet long, 36 wide, and of magnificent height, but its noble proportions were curtailed in the time of Bishop Fox, a portion of the southern end being partitioned off for the formation of various chambers and offices. This encroachment, however, has been in a great measure removed; the chamber usually called the Black Parlour, has again been added to the hall, which is now 101 feet in length. It has a low, pitched, open roof of oak, of plain character, to the beams of which Bishop Barrington added some ornamental spandrels. The wainscoting is the work of Cosin, in the Italianized style of his day. Several portraits decorate the wainscot; that of Charles the first, traditionally said to be a memorial of that monarch being entertained here by Bishop Morton, in 1633; the other portraits are those of various prebendaries, and of munificent founders of the university. A few pieces of old armour, intermingled with spears and swords, and the banners once borne by the troops who were embodied in Durham during the alarm of the French invasion hang peacefully from opposite ends of the hall. A minstrel gallery projects from the wall on each side, at its lower end.

THE GALLERY AND APARTMENTS.—From the long room a door opens to the Black Stair-case, with its carved balustrades, leading to Tunstall's long gallery. The character of this gallery has been very much improved by the good taste which has re-instated the old hangings of tapestry, which were removed by Bishop Barrington. The folding doors at each end, with the open screen work of their upper part, are to be referred to the time of Tunstall, 1530-59. The chief glory of the gallery is

\* The workmen engaged in restoring an old wall, May, 1851, on the site of the moat of Durham Castle, discovered two human skeletons, deeply embedded in the masonry, and in a rather perfect state of

preservation. The teeth in one of the skulls were perfectly sound. A Scotch farthing, of ancient date, but the superscription of which was unfortunately obliterated, was also picked up near the spot.

the magnificent Norman arch, on the north side, which for centuries was hidden under lath and plaster, until restored to light by Bishop Barrington. The door-way consists of three receding concentric arches, with mouldings of singular richness. The common room of the university, formerly the dining room of the castle, is lofty and well-proportioned, with an old panelled roof of oak. Among the pictures which hang from the walls, are paintings of some of the Apostles, portraits of Geo. II., and his Queen, Caroline; Judge Jeffries, Jeremy Taylor, Bishop Van Mildert, &c. The senate room of the university has a richly carved chimney piece; the carving and panelling are carried up to the ceiling, richly adorned with shields of arms, and supposed to be of the date of about 1610. A portion of the walls is hung with tapestry, representing the principal events in the history of Moses. The tapestry has lost the former brilliancy of its colours; the Rev. John Wesley, who visited the castle in May, 1780, describes the tapestry as being then quite faded. The warden's room and ante-room adjoin this apartment, and contains some paintings of considerable merit. From the Black Staircase access is given to the sleeping apartments reserved for the use of the Judges on their circuit.

**THE CHAPEL.**—The door at the end of the gallery communicates with the chapel, the work of Bishop Tunstall, whose arms are carved on the jams of the windows. There is no architectural beauty about this little building, yet it has a quiet, sombre air, well befitting its holy purpose. Successive prelates have, more or less, added to or changed its fittings. The wainscotting appears to be the work either of Cosin or Lord Crewe, the latter of whom erected the organ gallery over the ante-chapel. The original roof remains. The screen work and some portion of the stalls belong to an earlier period than Tunstall. The arms carved below the poppy heads on the supports of the desks on each side of the entrance are those of Bishop Ruthall, 1509-22. There is a curious carving on one of the *misereres*, representing a man driving a woman in a wheelbarrow. The inlaid panels which have recently been inserted in the wainscotting of the east end, are portions of the wooden pulpit used in the cathedral previous to the erection of the decorated stone pulpit, by White.

**THE KEEP.**—The Keep is a lofty octagon, of irregular sides, supposed to have been originally the work of William the Conqueror, but afterwards rebuilt by Bishop Hatfield. It became an incumbrance soon after the Reformation, and the bishops were discharged from future dilapidations in Morton's time. Bishop

Crewe, however, repaired the shell of this edifice. The upper part becoming ruinous and dangerous to the surrounding buildings, was ordered to be taken down by Bishop Morton in 1789. It stands upon the top of an artificial circular mount, 44 feet high, and is supposed to be supported by crypt-work beneath. The diameter of the tower is 63 feet, and in Leland's time it contained "4 highes of logginges." Since the castle was appropriated to the university, the keep has been admirably restored under the judicious superintendance of Mr. Salvin. The old keep, with its shattered and broken outline, shaggy with ivy, was perhaps a more picturesque object, but none can regret the purpose to which it is now applied, or do otherwise than admire the skill displayed in the re-edification of its massy walls. The terraced walks which encircle the mound at the foot of the tower, look down upon the ancient city and her branching suburbs, with the green fields and wooded hills which surround her on every side. Another terrace walk, communicating with those of the mound, extends itself along the north front of the castle. This commands the old castle moat, and is level with the top of an old round flanking tower, from which may be seen the remains of some of the exterior defences of the castle, which connected it with the old gateway formerly in existence at the entrance of the North Bailey.

**THE NORMAN CHAPEL.**—This very curious specimen of Norman architecture may certainly be considered to belong to the castle built by William I. It consists of a nave and aisles and has originally being lighted by small round-headed windows, the spaces of each may be seen on the north and east. Those in the north wall have recently been opened. The piers are plain and round, of good proportions, and not distinguished by that extreme massiveness which is the almost universal characteristic of Norman work. They appear more like an imitation of Roman architecture, and the curved ornaments at the angles of most of their capitals bear a manifest resemblance to Ionic volutes. They are also curiously decorated with rude carvings of figures and animals. The groining is also remarkable. It consists of flat ribs of regular masonry, filled in with a cross vaulting of rubble work plastered. The space which the altar has occupied is clearly indicated, the slab having rested on two brackets in the wall below what has been the east window. There is an ascent at this end of two steps. The pavement of the chapel is undoubtedly coeval. It is laid in a regular pattern of herring bone work. After many years of darkness, the recent alterations which have been made by the university authorities

have restored light to this ancient and venerable chapel, so that its proportions and character may now be studied with perfect convenience.

#### FRAMWELLGATE BRIDGE.

This ancient structure, which connects the old borough of Framwellgate with the city, is probably the earliest fabric of stone which was ever thrown across the Wear. It was built by Bishop Flambard before 1120, springing from the foot of the castle rock, and connecting the western suburb and the great north road with the defences of the castle. The city end was guarded by a gateway surmounted by a tower, which was removed to widen the passage in 1760. This bridge has one pier, and two wide elliptic arches of ninety feet span, so flat as to be constructed on the quarter section of a circle, to suit the low shores on each side. The excellent masonry of the arches has now endured seven centuries with little injury or repair. A general widening of the bridge, similar to the plan adopted with Elvet-bridge, is in contemplation; in 1828, the battlements were renewed, and a slight addition to the width of the passage thereby gained, yet it is still an inconvenient approach to the city from the great north road.

#### ELVET BRIDGE.

This bridge, two-thirds of which are in the parish of St. Nicholas, consists of ten arches, eight of which are open. It was built by Bishop Pudsey, about the year 1160, and underwent extensive repairs during the time of Bishop Fox, who granted an indulgence to all who should contribute towards defraying the expense. In 1760, a part of the crowded buildings which stood on its north pillars were removed; and in August 1805, the width of the bridge was doubled by order of the magis-

\* In this prison, on November 13, 1810, died the celebrated piper, James Allan, a character well known in most parts of the united kingdom, but particularly in Northumberland. He was born at Rothbury, of *faw* or *gipsy* parents; and, on account of his musical proficiency, was admitted into Alnwick Castle, in the capacity of piper to the Duchess of Northumberland. His irregular conduct, however, soon caused his dismissal; and he now commenced a most extraordinary career of adventure and vagrancy. His thefts and escapes from prison, his enlistments and desertions, and his amours, have formed materials for volumes. By his own account, he had travelled the whole extent of the continents of Asia and Europe, and had also been in Africa. He was at last capitally convicted of horse-stealing at the Durham assizes in 1803, and received sentence of death, which was afterwards commuted into transportation for life; but, on account of his age and infirmities, this was never put in execution, and he was still kept in confinement. The first signature of the prince regent (afterwards George IV.), officially addressed to the city of Durham, was a free pardon for Allan; but, before its arrival, the aged minstrel,

assembled in quarter sessions. There were anciently two chapels upon this bridge, dedicated respectively to St. James and St. Andrew, one of which stood on the site of the present old house, a veterinary forge, close to the bridge; the other occupied the site of the new houses on the south side. Tradition mentions another chapel, dedicated to St. Magdalen, from whence, it is said, the Maudlin, or Magdalen-steps leading from the bridge into Sadler-street, derive their name. On the north side of the bridge is a building, erected in 1632, on the site of St. James' Chantry, which, previous to the erection of the new gaol, was used as a house of correction.\*

#### THE PREBENDS' BRIDGE.

At the southern extremity of the Bailey, a wooden bridge for horse and foot passengers was erected in 1574; having withstood the current of the river for two centuries, it was swept away by the great flood of 1771. The foundation stone of the present elegant edifice, erected at the sole expense of the dean and chapter was laid in due form with masonic honours, Aug. 17, 1772, in presence of the dean of Durham, several of the prebends, and numerous other gentlemen, a plate with an inscription being deposited at the time under the foundation stone. The new bridge was opened to the public April 11, 1778; it consists of three semi-circular arches, with a balustraded battlement, designed by Nicholson, architect to the dean and chapter. It is situated a little lower down the river than the site of the old bridge, and adds much to the beauty of the scenery in the adjacent walks. Before entering upon the bridge from the Bailey, a cottage stands a few yards to the left, in which resided for many years, the celebrated Polish dwarf, Count Boruwlaski.†

worn out with a complication of disorders, had breathed his last, in the 77th year of his age. Various portraits have been affixed to different editions of his memoirs. Tibby Allan, his widow, died at Rothbury, on March 27, 1830, aged 109 years.

† COUNT BORUWLASKI.—Here for many years resided the celebrated Polish dwarf, the Count Boruwlaski. This amiable and accomplished person was the son of a Polish nobleman, who had been attached to the disastrous fortunes of Stanislaus, the last king of Poland, and whose property was consequently forfeited. This proscribed nobleman had six children, and singular enough three were of the ordinary size and three were dwarfs. Joseph, the subject of the present sketch, only attained the height of three feet two inches; he never, however, experienced any sickness, and at the age of forty-one married a lady of ordinary stature, a native of his own country. Three children were the result of this union, none of whom were of diminutive size. The count visited various parts of Europe, resided for some years in Paris, from whence he came to London in 1782; here he remained for some time; he afterwards visited Bath, Dublin, Edinburgh, &c., and was



## THE TOWN HALL.

A Town Hall, on the west side of the Market-place, was erected and given to the city by Bishop Tunstall, about the year 1555, with apartments behind it for public festivals; there was also a Tollbooth in the middle of the Market-place, where weights and measures were adjusted. In 1752 and 1754, the edifice was partly re-built and enlarged, and a neat cupola added to the centre of the roof. Of late years the town felt the want of a larger and more commodious place for holding public meetings, and, in which, to conduct the municipal affairs of the town. In 1849, at the suggestion of the mayor, William Henderson, Esq., the erection of a New Town Hall was discussed and approved of; the gentry, clergy, and several merchants and tradesmen liberally subscribed to the proposed undertaking. A committee was formed for carrying the object into effect, and P. C. Hardwick, Esq., appointed architect. The new edifice was completed in Jan. 1851, and on the 29th, formally opened by the mayor, J. H. Forster, Esq., on the occasion of the annual civic banquet.

The New Hall is 70 feet long, 35 in breadth, and the height 56 feet. It is crowned by a wooden roof, the arched beams of which are moulded. It is lighted from the north side, and from an oriel on the south. The walls are panelled to a certain height. A rich effect is given by the shields on the breasts of angels, twelve in number, which form the termination of the hammer-beams of the roof. In addition to these within the spandrils of the pointed roof, are quatrefoils encircling shields, twelve in number, on each side of eight of which are painted the arms of sixteen of the incorporated companies. The four spandrils at the ends of the hall are, of course, only emblazoned on one side, and together with the shields on the breasts of the angels, complete the number of coats to which the incorporated companies are entitled. Brackets, four on each side, of iron-work by Potter, of South Morton-street, London, very gracefully executed, stand out from the walls about eight feet, just under the cornice. From these perpendicular pipes depend, conveying gas to four burners, disposed round coronæ, quatrefoil in form. Brackets, pipes, and coronæ, are painted in blue, gold, and red. To assist the colour at the sides too, a series of

subsequently induced to select Durham as the place of his permanent residence. The prebendaries of the cathedral generously allowed the little count a handsome income, which he continued to enjoy till his death, Sept. 5, 1837, in his ninety-ninth year. The remains of the count were placed near to those of the late Stephen Kemble, in the Nine Altars of the cathedral. The polite and easy manner of Count Joseph Borowlaski, and his general intelligence, gained him a large

circle of friends. He was an accomplished musician, spoke French fluently, and English with tolerable freedom; he was well read in the literature of his adopted country, and an ardent admirer of the writings of Sir Walter Scott. His figure was graceful and symmetrical, and when in his prime his countenance was noble and manly. In 1820 he published a memoir of himself in which the interesting details of his life are minutely described.

coats of arms has been commenced in oaken frames, to be hung round the room above the panelling. The only ones yet there are those of the Rev. W. N. Darnell, the rector of Stanhope, and the late John Pemberton, Esq., of Sherburn. In this series the building committee intend to make a lasting commemoration on the walls of the hall, of the names of those who have most materially assisted the undertaking.

The window at the west end is, as yet, only partially completed. In the tracery are inserted shields bearing the seven coats of the house of Allan, of Blackwell—its present representative, the High Sheriff of the county, (1851-2), R. H. Allan, Esq., having been a most munificent contributor; in the rest of the tracery, though the pattern is inserted, the shields are left blank for future donors. A considerable portion of the glass is in progress. The window will contain two subjects, one in each of the three centre lights above and below the transom; and four figures of bishops, the principal benefactors of the town, in the remaining lights. The subject in the upper lights will be the old citizens' procession to the cathedral on Corpus Christi Day, with their tapers and trades' banners, which will be found fully described at page 217. This portion is the work of Messrs. Ward & Nixon, glass painters, of Frith-street, London. The other subject will be also selected from some historical fact or custom connected with the city of Durham. The four bishops to be represented will be Pudsey, who gave the first charter to the burgesses of Durham; Pilkington, who constituted an alderman, to be elected yearly by the trades; Mathew, who gave a charter for a corporation, to be presided over by a mayor; and Lord Crewe, who, besides recovering the charter after it had been taken away by parliament, was the most munificent benefactor to the town, and the giver of the plate which is now displayed at the civic banquets. Besides the window there are on the left, against the west wall, the arms of the houses of Raby, Eldon, and Lambton, emblazoned very richly, and of large size; on the right are those of Wynyard and Ravensworth. In the embattled panelling below (at this end higher than that which goes round the rest of the room) are the coats of Shipperdson, of Durham; Whar-ton, of Dryburn; Wilkinson, of Durham; Shafto,

circle of friends. He was an accomplished musician, spoke French fluently, and English with tolerable freedom; he was well read in the literature of his adopted country, and an ardent admirer of the writings of Sir Walter Scott. His figure was graceful and symmetrical, and when in his prime his countenance was noble and manly. In 1820 he published a memoir of himself in which the interesting details of his life are minutely described.

of Whitworth; Russell, of Brancepeth; Backhouse, of Darlington; Clavinging, of Greencroft; Musgrave, of West Auckland; Eden, of Beamish; Eden, of Windlestone; Standish, of Cocken; Dean Waddington; Archdeacon Thorp; Baker, of Elemore; the University of Durham; Salvin, of Croxdale; Fawcett, of Durham; Fenwick, of Durham; Surtees, of Mainsforth; Allan, of Blackwell. Besides these decorations, in the centre of the room hangs a corona, painted as the rest, containing eighteen lights, to be used on occasions when extra light is required, as at evening public meetings, balls, or civic banquets.

The fire-place also adds very greatly to the appearance of the room, and is in every way a most striking and, in fact, a very noble specimen of the Tudor style. The raised hearth is inlaid with encaustic tiles of very good pattern, whilst the back and splays are similarly ornamented. The grate is, as a specimen of iron-work, almost without rival in this part of the country. The andirons are full of artistic merit, and will well bear the most careful examination. The stone-work is most chaste and elegant, the lines must entirely satisfy the most critical artist, whilst the beautiful tint of the Prudham stone makes it a very pleasing object for the eye to rest upon. A Latin inscription round the cornice intimates, that the Hall was built for public purposes during the mayoralty of Wm. Henderson, and that the expense of its erection was defrayed by public subscription. In panels on the side are the initials of two of the gentlemen who formed the building committee, M. Story, Esq., and J. H. Forster, Esq. A battlement surmounts the principal inscription. In the wall immediately above the fire-place, and forming its fitting termination, are the arms of Bishop Maltby, quartered with those of the see, those of the city of Durham, and the initials of Mr. W. Henderson. Upon the corbels supporting the roof of the hall, twelve in number, occur the initials of the twenty-four concillors and aldermen who sanctioned the erection of the building. These are cut on the stone in relief. The dais at the west end is 28 feet by 12, raised one foot; but admitting of being elevated at different stages from one to seven feet.

Public meetings on all matters connected with the borough are held in this magnificent room; its use is also gratuitously afforded for all charitable, social, and festive assemblies.

Adjoining the hall, and connected with the building, are the Justices' Room and the city Police Station. The acting magistrates for the borough are, the Mayor (J. H. Forster), the Ven. Archdeacon Thorp, D.D.,

Henry Stapylton, Robert Hogget, John Henderson, Wm. Henderson, and John Shields, who are daily in attendance in their official capacity.

#### THE GAOL, COUNTY COURTS, &c.

The north gateway of the castle, as has already been stated, was formerly used as the common county gaol, and the building on the north end of Elvet-bridge as the house of correction. In July 1808, however, Sir Geo. Wood, Knight, one of his majesty's justices of assize, in his charge to the grand jury, recommended them to take into consideration the site of the gaol, house of correction, and courts of justice. The grand jury in consequence made a thorough survey, and presented the gaol, house of correction, and courts as being respectively insecure, unwholesome, and inconvenient, and wholly inadequate to their several purposes. At the same time a communication was made by the Bishop of Durham, through the grand jury, to the effect, that his lordship would contribute £2,000 towards the new courts, provided the buildings were commenced before April, 1810. In 1809 application was made to parliament for empowering the magistrates to erect suitable buildings, and the act received the royal assent on the third of June. A field at the head of Old Elvet was chosen as a convenient site, and was purchased of the Rev. John Fawcett, for £1,200. The situation is dry, healthy, and the whole ground thoroughly underdrained. The magistrates decided on adopting the plans furnished by Mr. Francis Sandys, the architect of Gloucester new gaol; Mr. Sandys not giving general satisfaction, Mr. Money penny was afterwards engaged as architect, but ultimately the works were entrusted to Mr. Bonomi, from whose plans and under whose constant inspection the structure was completed, combining security with every adequate convenience. The foundation stone was laid July 31, 1809, by Sir Henry Vane Tempest, Bart., P. G. M., *pro tem.*, assisted by Ralph John Lambton, Esq., P. G. M., and the officers and brethren of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Free Masons, in presence of the bishop, the magistrates, clergy, and gentry of the county, and the corporation and volunteers of the city. The county courts were opened Aug. 14, 1811; but the prisoners were not removed from the old gaol and house of correction till August 4, 1819.

DESCRIPTION.—The buildings form a large quadrangle, the front being towards the north, and containing the Court-house, which, besides the Crown and *Nisi Prius* Courts at each end, includes commodious apart-

ments for the judge, jury, counsel, &c. The exterior is decorated in the centre with Tuscan pilasters, supporting a pediment; and on the top is a cupola, containing a clock. The governor's house is an excellent building, and well contrived for inspecting the prison yards. The prison buildings are principally separated into three divisions; the central and most considerable division contains the men's prison and house of correction, with the chapel attached. The interior regulations of the gaol and house of correction are conducted on the plan recommended by the society for the improvement of prison discipline, and in conformity with the acts of parliament which prescribe the classification of prisoners, and the returns to be made periodically to the secretary of state. The whole of the arrangements are also subject to the inspection of the visiting magistrates, and the grand jury make a thorough survey of the gaol at each spring and summer assize.

**RESISTING PAYMENT OF COUNTY RATES.**—In consequence of the various rebuildings and alterations adopted by the successive architects, the expense of erecting the gaol, &c., considerably exceeded the amount of the original estimate. Loud complaints were raised at the heavy special county rates, and attempts were even made to resist payment of the rate; amongst other public appeals for that purpose, the following letter was extensively circulated:—"Gentlemen—I am directed by a meeting of landowners and occupiers of land, held this day, at the King's Head Inn, in Darlington, to request that you will refuse to pay the rate, about to be collected, to defray expenses relating to the new gaol at Durham, until an opinion of counsel can be obtained, on the legality of this rate, by which an enormous sum of money will be raised for purposes, in the judgment of the meeting, not within the intent or letter of the act for building the gaol.—By order, R. W. Johnston. Darlington, 7th June, 1813.—To Messrs.———" The total amount levied upon the county, from the passing of the act to the completion of the building, was £134,684 15s. 4d., which included the great additional expenditure occasioned by the necessity of taking down part of Mr. Sandys' original structure.

**LIBEL.**—During the prevalence of party feeling upon the subject of the expenses incurred in building the gaol, the first two architects engaged were also at vari-

ance. In the public newspapers, and through the medium of a circular letter, under the name of Thomas Wilson, Mr. Money Penny attacked the professional character of Mr. Sandys. The latter gentleman, in consequence, commenced an action for libel against his assailant. The case was tried at the Court of King's Bench, on the 4th March, 1814, before Lord Ellenborough and a special jury, and a verdict returned in favour of Mr. Sandys, with £100 damages.

**OFFICERS.**—The office of gaoler or governor is in the appointment of the Bishop of Durham. Mr. William Green is the present governor; the amount of salary attached to the appointment is £300 per annum. The chaplain is appointed by the magistrates; his salary is £200; he is not allowed to engage in any parochial duty, and is required to read divine service in the chapel twice, and to preach every Sunday, and on Christmas-day and Good Friday; to read prayers daily, and to attend on prisoners under sentence of death, unless in such cases where prisoners, dissenting from the church of England, desire to be attended by a minister of their own persuasion. The Rev. G. Hans Hamilton is the present chaplain. A surgeon is appointed by the magistrates, with a yearly salary of £40, and an allowance for medicines at prime cost. Besides the school-master, task-master, and matron, there are a turnkey,\* a porter, and other subordinate assistants.

**REPORTS OF THE JUSTICES, GOVERNOR, CHAPLAIN, AND THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS.**—At the Durham Easter Sessions, held April 9, 1851, Mr. Scruton read the reports of the visiting justices, and that of the governor; in the former it was stated, that the new wing of the prison was completed, and would probably have been ere now certified as fit for occupation, had not a defect in the boiler rendered the warming apparatus for the present useless. The total cost of the building, including a warming apparatus, is £2,276 1s. 2d.—the cost for each cell being under £30, which is very considerably below the cost of any similar building in Great Britain. The report further stated that the visiting magistrates considered great credit was due to Mr. Howison, for his supervision of this important addition to the gaol during the whole progress of its erection. Mr. Howison had been directed to prepare a design for a wash-house for the female ward—its cost,

was able to run out, and on reaching the gate at the end of the passage, locked it, gave the alarm, and with assistance secured the prisoner. On his examination next morning, the prisoner stated that he, and some others who were under sentence of transportation, had agreed to disable the turnkey, who should attend the call of the bell, get possession of the keys, let themselves out, and so make their escape.

\* On the night of the 21st March, 1847, an ingenious attempt was made by one of the prisoners in the gaol to effect the escape of himself and some of his comrades. On the turnkey answering to the bell of one of the prisoners, named Isaae Dawson, he was told on entering the cell that his bedstead was broken; on the turnkey stooping to look at it, he received a severe blow from the prisoner, but notwithstanding

with prison labour, will probably not exceed £140. The report concluded by stating that the number of prisoners, particularly females, was considerably below the average.—From the governor's report it appeared that the health of the prisoners was, generally speaking, good. The average number of prisoners was reduced, and there were now in confinement 178 males and 32 females, making a total of 210. The prisoners had conducted themselves well, worked industriously at the new building, notwithstanding which no interruption had taken place in their attendance at either the chapel or the schools during the progress of the work. The claim on government for the maintenance of convicted prisoners during the last half-year was £281 14s. 8d.

Captain Kincaid, the government inspector of prisons for the northern district, states in reference to Durham gaol, in the sixteenth government report, published in May, 1851, that he had visited Durham Nov. 1, 1850, and that there were then in confinement:—175 male criminals, 30 female, and 14 male civil prisoners, making a total of 219. The total number of committals during the year was 1825, being 61 less than in 1849.

In my last report, he says, I noticed the important additions and alterations made to the prison buildings in the course of the year, and the hope I entertained that the accommodation still wanting on the male side would soon be supplied. That hope, I am happy to report, has now been realised, for an extensive new wing has since been erected for the separate confinement of upwards of 70 prisoners, and will be fit for occupation in the early part of next spring, and at a rate of expense unprecedentedly low, for it is understood that it will not exceed £35 a cell.

The new works going on interfered materially with the employments and order on the male side, but everything seemed as regularly and properly conducted as the nature of circumstances permitted.

The experimental dietary, which I stated in my last report had been introduced here, has continued to work well; but the governor reports that it has not had the effect he expected, of deterring vagrants, who continue to be committed nearly in as great numbers as before.

I strongly recommend the crank-machine to be tried experimentally on that class of offenders, for it is proved to have a very deterring effect in other prisons.

The health in the prison seems to have been very good. There had been no prevailing disease, and the surgeon's duties are zealously and efficiently carried out.

I have been favoured by the chaplain, the Rev. G. Hans Hamilton, with a copy of his annual report, which

conveys much valuable information, and from which I make a few selections, which were borne out generally by my personal observation.

With reference to the new female prison, he remarks, "The result is that contamination is now checked, if not wholly prevented. Criminals are really punished. Nearly all are attentive to instruction, and many are found to make satisfactory progress in the acquirement of the first principles of religion, \* \* \* and now you have the satisfaction of knowing that a young woman may be committed to Durham gaol with the prospect that she will not leave it worse than she entered."

With reference to the 36 new sleeping-cells on the male side, as noticed in my last report, he says—"The different departments of this prison in former times presented a marked contrast. That on the separate system presented a scene of quietness, industry, and order, while in the other, prisoners were allowed to associate without distinction of character, and it was frequently a scene of noise, confusion, and worse: now, all is more quiet and orderly. The trial-room system is no more; and since the 36 new sleeping-cells have been occupied, each has a bed to himself. Many male prisoners have, nevertheless, during the past year, slept in large rooms containing from 3 to 15 each, and here much of the old contaminating system still goes on, for it is to be feared that during these nocturnal associations the run-away apprentice is taught the art of picking pockets, and the pick-pocket is induced to become a burglar."

On the subject of juvenile crime, he remarks that—"Another year's experience confirms the opinion that many boys ought not to be associated. In this gaol boys are treated exactly as if they were men, and it is pleasing to their precocious vanity; they become familiarised with crime, and gradually think little of its punishment, from seeing their seniors along with them in prison. The boys in Durham gaol sit all day in a room calculated to hold 100 prisoners, and which is too frequently filled. They are as mischievous as possible, and give more trouble to the officers than double the number of men. A wicked little urchin will single out some half-witted man, and fling some oakum at his head: the poor fellow roars out as if he had received a mortal injury, and the prisoners are amused."

It is satisfactory to know that such associations here will not long be a necessary evil.

The following summary is given of the progressive decrease in crime during the last three years, but it is not to such an extent as to be a subject for congratulation:—



## DURHAM UNIVERSITY.

It was long a matter of wonder and sometimes of complaint amongst scholars, that England should contain only two universities. To men accustomed to contemplate the many and various seats of learning which flourish in Germany, Italy, and France, this limitation seemed especially singular. In the north of England the same feeling long existed. The northern counties, doubtless, contain many situations especially adapted for an institution in which the sciences are to be studied; and by an almost universal consent, the city of Durham was considered peculiarly adapted to such a design. The salubrity and beauty of its site, the immense mining enterprise in coal, lead, and iron, carried on in its vicinity; and its nearness to two counties in which manufacturing art has been pushed to its utmost known limits, render it particularly fit for the foundation of an establishment in which, besides the learned languages, theology, and the higher and more abstract sciences, those which are more immediately connected with the useful arts, such as chemistry, geology, metallurgy, mechanics, and engineering, are to be taught and elucidated.

These natural recommendations of the city of Durham, as the spot most adapted for a northern university, have had force in times, comparatively speaking, very distant. As far back as the period of Henry VIII., and of the Long Parliament, the design of founding a third university at the city of Durham was, beyond a doubt, seriously entertained by those who then held the powers of the state.\* The abolition of episcopacy for the time had put into the hands of the then rulers the ample revenues of the bishop and capitular body of the see of Durham, and with a portion of these estates it was contemplated to found and endow a university which might,

\* The subject of a college engaged the attention of Cromwell, who, in a letter, dated March 11, 1650, calls it "a matter of great concernment and importance as that which (by the blessing of God) may much conduce to the promoting of learning & piety in these poore rude & ignorant parts, there being also many concurring advantages to this place, as pleasantness & aptness of situation healthfull aire & plenty of provisions which seeme to favour & plead for their desires therein." The subject was again pressed upon the parliament in the following year, by petition from the grand jury at the assizes, January 14, 1651-2, on behalf of the county; and thereon a committee of the house reported, "that the said houses (of the dean and chapter) were a fit place to erect a college or school for all the sciences and literature." Finally, in 1656, Cromwell issued an ordinance for founding a college at Durham, on the site of the college, houses, cathedral, or castle of Durham, or some of them; and on May 15, 1657, he granted letters patent for that purpose, with a very sufficient endowment out of the church lands, and appointed some very able professors; placing the whole under the government of the most respectable of the northern gentry in the parliamentary interest as visitors. This college

in the ripeness of time, come to rival those of Oxford and Cambridge.

In the month of January, 1651, a petition to the parliament of England, signed by most of the justices of the peace for the county of Durham, was presented to that body, the prayer of which memorial was, that the parliament would be pleased to appropriate a portion of the lands of the (late) bishopric to the foundation of a college, to be erected within or near to the city of Durham. The projected college was, of course, to be endowed out of the revenues of portions of the same property. This and other similar petitions seem to have been favourably entertained by the parliament; inasmuch as under date May 9, 1651, a minute was made by the committee "for removing obstructions in the sale of dean and chapter lands," recommending and ordering the assignment of certain lands of the (late) dean and chapter for this purpose.

The dissolution, by Oliver Cromwell, of the Long Parliament, which happened soon after this period, probably suspended the execution of this certainly laudable design; and the restoration of the monarchy, which ensued soon after the death of the Protector, together with the re-erection of episcopacy and the resumption of the church lands and tithes, put an end to all further thoughts of a measure emanating from such a source.

The desire of a northern university, however, probably continued; and in our own times efforts to further the erection of such an establishment in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to be supported by voluntary contributions and the fees received from students, have been made by T. M. Greenhow, Esq., and others, which only failed from the impossibility of inducing individuals to sub-

thrive at least so far that both Oxford and Cambridge petitioned the Protector Richard against a third university, and particularly against conferring degrees there *pari passu*. By a petition to Richard, however, from the provost and fellows of the college at Durham, September 4, 1658, it appears that the scheme of his father (whom they compared to Augustus for restoring peace, to Henry V. for his valour, to Henry VII. for his prudence, and to Edward VI. for his piety) had not been carried into full effect at his death, "whereon this new erection was left an orphan scarce bound up in its swaddling clothes;" and they conclude by "beseeching the Father of Mercies to make your highness as heir to all your father's matchless abilities for war and government, so of his love, zeal, and resolution to promote this work which he began in this place; that by the vital beams of your piteous aspect, it may be cherished and grow, 'till it bear much fruit, for the good and happiness of these parts of the land, in which it was planted by a hand which never miscarried in any of its high and magnanimous achievements." At the Restoration, this new seminary shared the fate of that system of government to which it owed its establishment.

scribe the sums requisite for even the commencement of such an undertaking.\*

At length, in 1837, the alterations in the distribution of the property of the church, brought about under the administration of Lord Melbourne, occasioned the revival of the plan of a northern university, with the city of Durham for its site. It was adopted by the bishop and by the capitular body under the presiding dean, who passed an act of chapter for the institution

of a university, provided a charter of incorporation for the same should be granted by the crown. This was readily accorded; and a charter, bearing date 1st June, 1837, was forthwith granted by his majesty William the fourth, empowering certain persons therein named to be the warden and professors of the new university, to be styled thenceforward "the University of Durham;" and assigning to the warden, masters and scholars of such university, appointed according to its rules, a

\* PROPOSED ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION OR COLLEGE AT NEWCASTLE.—

At a public meeting, held Jan. 24, 1833, at the Guildhall, pursuant to requisition, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing, in Newcastle, an Academical Institution, or College, with a view to facilitate the pursuit of the higher branches of education by the youth of this populous and opulent district, (John Brandling, Esq., mayor, in the chair,) the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

1. That it appears to this meeting that the establishment of an Academical Institution, or College, for the instruction of the youth of this town, and its surrounding, extensive, and opulent district, is highly expedient, and even necessary.

2. That great and substantial benefit to society at large would result from a more general cultivation of the higher branches of classical and general literature, of mathematics, and of moral and natural science.

3. That the important mining operations of the district would undoubtedly receive material advantage from the introduction of lectures on geology, mineralogy, chemistry, and the mechanical sciences.

4. That the excellent infirmary, and the other charitable establishments for the relief of the sick poor, offer great advantages for the establishment of a medical school in this district.

5. That the great distance of Newcastle from other academical institutions, renders it impossible for the young persons connected with this district, who are intended for commercial or mining engagements, to avail themselves of the advantages which they afford.

6. That it is of the highest importance to young men intended for commercial and active life, that the best advantages should be provided for their instruction, in the modern languages, in the commercial relations of the different parts of the world, in political economy, and also in the principles of general and British law.

7. That a committee be appointed for the purpose of forming a joint stock company for carrying into effect the plan proposed in the prospectus issued by the literary and philosophical society of Newcastle, June 5, 1832.

8. That the following gentlemen shall constitute the committee, with power to add to their number, viz:—Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart.; the worshipful the Mayor; John Hodgson, Esq., M. P.; James Losh, Esq.; Mr. Alderman Sorsbie; the Rev. W. Turner; Messrs. Easterby, Clapham, M'Gregor, Michael, Leighton, Brumell, J. Fife, Charnley, Jarr, and Greenhow.

It is proposed, with a view to carrying into effect the object of the above resolutions, to form a joint stock company, capital of £15,000, to be raised in shares of £20 each, which it is expected will bear an interest of 3½ per cent., according to a plan, the particulars of which will shortly be submitted to the public by the committee.

The committee deem it proper to communicate to the public their conviction that, although for the completion of the scheme in all its details, including the erection of a building for the accommodation of the institution, according to the plan formerly submitted to public in-

spection, the full capital of £15,000 would be required, the proposed plan of academic instruction, in its more generally useful and important departments, might nevertheless be successfully commenced with a very much smaller command of pecuniary means, provided a rented building were engaged for the immediate purposes of the institution

The committee have the satisfaction of stating, that extensive premises, which would afford all the accommodation more immediately required, have been offered to them on very advantageous terms; and they feel assured, that with a capital of £5,000 only at their disposal, they would be enabled to accomplish all the necessary arrangements for opening the institution, either in the autumn of the present year, or in the spring of 1834, in a manner which they trust would be found efficient and satisfactory.

According to these views, the junior classes, to which youths from 8 to 14 or 15 years of age would be admissible, would be completely organised. The instruction in these classes is proposed to be conducted according to the plan so successfully pursued in the new academy at Edinburgh. They will be initiated in classical and mathematical studies, in a knowledge of modern languages, general history, and English literature and composition.

The senior classes of general students would also enter into the immediate arrangements. They would pursue the same branches of study in their higher departments, with the addition of logic and mental philosophy.

The committee would also propose to open, with the least possible delay, classes in chemistry, geology, and mineralogy, and in theoretical and practical mechanics, for the benefit more especially of those whose intention it is to engage in scientific manufactures, in the management of mines, or in the profession of a civil engineer.

The other departments of study, as laid down in the general scheme already before the public, the committee would recommend to be introduced into the institution as occasion should admit of.

For conducting the studies of the institution according to the foregoing notices, the committee would recommend the appointment of—1. An able professor of classical literature, who should, under certain regulations, have control over the necessary academical discipline. 2. A subordinate classical tutor. 3. A professor of mathematics and mechanical science. 4. A subordinate mathematical tutor, whose duty it will be to teach arithmetic, writing, geography, the use of the globes, &c. 5. A professor of chemistry, geology, and mineralogy. Masters would also be required to give instructions in modern languages, but these might be engaged to afford attendance as occasion should require.

Should the premises already referred to be engaged for the institution, they will admit of a commodious house being appropriated as a residence for one of the professors, with accommodation for lodging a certain number of pupils.

The committee, in conclusion, must express their sanguine expectation that the fees of admission to pupils, on a moderate computation, would amply suffice to meet the current expenditure of the institution, as well as the payment of the interest of the invested capital.

patent of incorporation and a common seal, with perpetual succession.\*

The sciences, arts and languages taught at the university of Durham, are judiciously selected. In addition to the Greek and Latin classics and the Hebrew, arrangements are made by which students in the mining and civil engineering departments may, at the same time, acquire the French and German languages. The sciences studied are divinity, mathematics, law, mineralogy, metallurgy, chemistry, geology and natural philosophy; to which are added mining and engineering, and history and polite literature.

It may be perhaps doubted whether, at the university of Durham, the system of teaching law is any improvement upon the practice of the older universities, which is believed by many competent judges to be defective. Whether, at an institution for general science, more than laying down the foundations of general civil law, or the *jus naturale*, ought to be attempted, seems very questionable. At the same time, the importance to all

members of a civilized community, of a competent knowledge of the foundations of civil society cannot be overrated; and if to this be added, an outline of general international law, as laid down by civilians, such knowledge, well and sufficiently taught, would probably be infinitely more useful, even as a foundation for further legal studies, than any outline of English jurisprudence which can be given by the lecturer on general law. With this exception, the course of study laid down by the rules, seems in every way judicious, and in a practical sense remarkably so.

The university being founded by the Dean and Chapter of the See of Durham, and endowed by them or by the spontaneous liberality of other members of the church of England, it cannot be a matter of just complaint that the theology there taught is confined to that sanctioned by the Anglican church. It may however be a question, perhaps, how far that rule which requires from all students subject to the university discipline, to attend public worship at the established church, might

\* THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THORP, D.D., Warden of the University of Durham, laid the foundation stone of the Newcastle School of Medicine and Surgery, the 6th Feb., 1851; and during the proceedings attendant upon the occasion, several interesting particulars were given relative to the northern university. An entertainment took place in the evening, presided over by Sir John Fife, and in proposing the health of the venerable archdeacon, Mr. Dawson, M.D., observed, that it afforded him great pleasure indeed, to propose the health of Archdeacon Thorp, who was so well known for his great learning, piety, urbanity, and kindness of disposition, who had been connected with the Durham university from its foundation to the present time, and who had contributed so greatly to raise it to that degree of celebrity it now possessed. The university of Durham was one of the youngest institutions of the kind in the kingdom, yet it possessed within it all the learning of older institutions, besides having infused into it new blood. These were times of rapid progress, and the Durham university, by the liberality, kind spirit, and brotherly feeling within it, had drawn to its aid sufficient means to enable it to keep pace with the times. By its erection science had been materially advanced, for it did not confine itself simply to classical and mathematical learning, but it combined also schools of mining and engineering. And it was at the suggestion of Archdeacon Thorp that the medical school of this town was about to be incorporated with it. There could be no doubt whatever that very great advantages would accrue to the medical students by this amalgamation. The education of students would be placed on a broader basis than it had hitherto been; they would pass three years at the university and undergo an examination; and with such preliminary training they would be the better able to understand the great truths of medical science.—The Ven. Archdeacon, in reply, said—I have to thank you for the honour you have done me, yea, for the gratifying terms in which you have proposed my health, and to this good company for the manner in which you have received it; still more for the compliment you have been pleased to pay to the distinguished institution in which I am called to preside. For myself personally, I may say, that having been born among you, having received my early instruction at your school, living near you, connected with your institutions, and bound to you by many ties of

friendship and affection, I must ever have a lively interest in the honour and prosperity of this great town. And gladly do I take occasion to express the feelings which I cherish. The notice you have taken of Durham and its university is, you may be assured, most highly gratifying to me, and I trust the university will fulfil and justify your best expectations. Its establishment will ever be a bright feature in the annals of these northern counties. But, Sir, it was no new idea. It subsisted from the time of the Reformation, when Durham college, in Oxford—an institution connected with the monastery of Durham—was rudely broken up. And there are statutes in existence for the government of the new intended college in the hand-writing of Henry the eighth himself. But nothing was done, and the matter hung on, not abandoned, but not advanced, even in the days of Cromwell, whose autograph letter upon the subject remains with the dean and chapter. We cannot suppose that a matter so intimately connected with literature and religion had escaped the attention of that eminent person, Bishop Cosin, to whom, after his long exile, the work of restoration fell—but the times were adverse, and he had more to do than it was given him to accomplish—it is wonderful that he was enabled to do so much. After him again troubles and dissensions, the Revolution, and bloody wars distracted the attention of men, and drew them off from social improvement, and it was reserved for a great prelate scholar, and divine, Bishop Van Mildert, aided by the late Earl Grey whose willing service I am proud to acknowledge, to call the university into existence, and to lay a foundation upon which the dean and chapter placed the magnificent offering £110,000. The estate then given was valued at £113,000, and produced to the body £3,000 a-year, and it was willingly and usefully bestowed. I forbear to speak of the boundless munificence of Bishop Van Mildert—a name ever to be had in reverence—neither can I mention, for he lives, the liberalities and care of the present Bishop of Durham, any more than those of the dean and chapter. I only add that it was not the wish of the founder neither is it ours, to confine or limit the benefits to Durham—we desire its beneficial influence to spread far and wide—and this day bids us look forward with hope and satisfaction to more extended usefulness. I carry your feelings with me when I wish it all prosperity. I trust this is but the commencement of our social and scientific intercourse



not be advantageously relaxed; as well as that rule which requires from persons taking degrees, an adhesion to the articles and theology of that establishment. That dissenters should be excluded from being part of the governing body of an institution founded by the church, seems only to be a natural and fair consequence. By a modification, however, of the collegiate rules, surely dissenters might be admitted to study all the secular branches of education, and to graduate so far as to take the Degrees of Bachelor and of Master of Arts, without interfering with the government of the university, or weakening in the least its connexion with the church of England. That a relaxation to this extent would add very considerably to the public utility of this institution cannot be a matter of uncertainty; and this being the case, it seems to be subject worthy of the consideration of all connected with it, whether such a relaxation of its rules is not both desirable and practicable.\*

In its present state this university bids fair, nevertheless, to confer great benefit on the county, not to say upon the whole north of England. The number of students is gradually and regularly increasing, year by year; and as the advantages it confers become better known and appreciated, that increase will doubtless continue and augment. It has already been found necessary to appropriate additional accommodation to the students; and if the modification in the rules, to which we have adverted, were eventually adopted, we have no doubt the progress of this excellent institution would be materially accelerated, and its value as a seminary of learning and science vastly increased.

We conclude this introductory notice, with the following particulars extracted from the Durham University Calendar for 1851:—By an act of parliament of 1 Vict., c. 66, sec. 1, passed July 15, 1837, entitled “An act for amending the several acts for the regulation of attornies and solicitors,” the provisions of former acts,

relating to the admission and enrolment as attornies of bachelors of arts or law of the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, are extended to bachelors of arts or law of the university of Durham.

A further provision was made for the university by an order of her Majesty in council, June 4th, 1841, in pursuance of a recommendation of the ecclesiastical commissioners for England.

By that order in council, it was provided that the office of warden shall in future be permanently annexed to the deanery of Durham: a canonry in the cathedral church was annexed to each of the professorships of divinity and Greek: the professor of mathematics was appointed professor of mathematics and astronomy, with an increased salary. It was also provided that, when the office of warden shall be annexed to the deanery, a professorship of Hebrew and the other oriental languages shall be founded: and in addition to the six fellowships which had previously been established by the dean and chapter, eighteen other fellowships were founded.

Towards providing the funds for those purposes, certain estates were assigned to the university immediately; and power was reserved for making a further endowment at a future period. This power has since been exercised by orders in council, conferring on the university an additional grant in money, and vesting in it landed estates in the immediate neighbourhood of Durham.

The founders of the university, in framing their plans for an efficient academical education, considered it necessary to provide, not only for the delivery of able lectures, but also for the maintenance of that system of domestic discipline and instruction which has been found to be so efficacious in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. With this view they formed, within the university, a college, to which, or to some other college,

this declaration from the venerable bishop; but room is still left for regret, that further consideration was not given to this portion of the bill. Owing to the permission given to all persons, indiscriminately, to be present at the lectures on literature or science, many of the peers, and Earl Grey amongst others, seem to have entertained the notion that no exclusion of dissenters was really intended, these peers not being aware of the stringency of the rule which compels all *members of the university* to attend the service of the established church, and to continue to use its liturgy; and this error seems to have much shortened the discussion on the merits of the bill. A careful perusal of the speech of the venerable bishop (Dr. Van Mildert) will, however, show that *his* objection, for the most part, was to any admission of dissenters *as part of the governing body of the university*. Now it is practicable surely that dissenters might be allowed to take Degrees as Bachelors and Masters of Arts, without necessarily becoming part of the ruling body.

\* In the course of the debate on the second reading, by the House of Peers, of the bill for founding a university at Durham (May 22, 1832), the late Earl of Durham made some judicious and proper remarks on the impolicy of excluding dissenters from the church of England, from being members of the proposed university. From this narrowing of the basis of the proposed institution, the earl seemed to anticipate the most serious effects on its general and public utility; and he strongly recommended to the church to re-consider this point, and to inquire whether some means of allowing dissenters to share in the benefits of the institution and take degrees, without injury to the real interests of the established church, might not be discovered. In his reply, the Bishop of Durham intimated that the resolution of the dean and chapter as to admission of dissenters was final. In that opinion he also concurred; and rather than permit dissenters to have any share in *conferring degrees*, he would sever his connexion with the proposed establishment. The matter was not pressed further after

hall, or house, established on similar principles, every matriculated student is required to belong. They fitted up buildings for the reception of students, and appointed censors and tutors to watch over their conduct and direct their studies, under the superintendance of the warden.

Upon the same principle of uniting domestic discipline with efficient lectures, and with the especial view of placing these advantages within the reach of persons of limited means, a new hall, called "Bishop Hatfield's Hall," was opened in michaelmas term, 1846, and enlarged by a considerable building in 1849. The applications for admission at Bishop Hatfield's Hall during the year 1851, being greatly in excess of the accommodation it affords, the warden and senate contemplate the opening of a new hall for the reception of students in October.

The rooms in this hall are let furnished, by which plan the expenses of a student's outfit are greatly diminished; and in other respects, also, its arrangements are made on a more economical scale. Students of every faculty are received in the hall as well as in the college. The members, too, of each society are subject to the same discipline, are under the same tutors, and are eligible for the most part to the same endowments. The exceptions are, that the Pemberton fellow and scholars must be members of the University College, and that in the appointment to Bishop Maltby's exhibition, a preference is given to Bishop Hatfield's Hall.

Provision has thus been made for a regular course of general academical education similar to that which is given at Oxford and Cambridge.

The regular course of academical and theological instruction is confined to the members of the university, and is conducted by the professors and tutors, who give lectures daily. Public lectures on various branches of literature and science are also delivered from time to time, by the professors, readers, and lecturers. These are open under certain regulations to persons who are not members of the university.

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OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

*Visitor.*

The Lord Bishop of Durham, D.D.

*Governors.*

The Dean and Chapter of Durham.

*Warden.*

The Venerable Charles Thorp, D.D., F.R.S.

*Sub-Warden.*

The Rev. Henry Jenkins, D.D.

*Senate.*

The Warden.

The Professors of Divinity, Greek, and Mathematics.

The Proctors.

The Rev. David Melville, M.A.

*Professor of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History.*

The Rev. Henry Jenkins, D.D.

*Professor of Greek and Classical Literature.*

The Rev. John Edwards, M.A.

*Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.*

The Rev. Temple Chevallier, B.D., F.R.Ast.S.

*Proctors.*

The Rev. Charles Thomas Whitley, M.A.

George Butler, M.A.

*Pro-Proctors.*

The Rev. John Pedder, M.A.

The Rev. Philip Rudd, M.A.

*Tutors.*

The Rev. Charles Thomas Whitley, M.A.

The Rev. David Melville, M.A.

The Rev. William George Henderson, M.A.

George Butler, M.A.

*Reader in Law.*

William Gray, M.A.

*Reader in Hebrew.*

The Rev. Temple Chevallier, B.D.

*Reader in History and Polite Literature.*

Thomas Greenwood, M.A.

*Reader in Natural Philosophy.*

The Rev. Charles Thomas Whitley, M.A., F.R.Ast.S.

*Lecturer in Chemistry.*

J. F. W. Johnston, Hon. M.A.; F.R.SS. L. & E., F.G.S.

*Registrar.*

The Rev. Temple Chevallier, B.D.

*Librarian.*

The Rev. Charles Thomas Whitley, M.A.

*Sub-Librarian.*

The Rev. Godfrey Richard Ferris, B.A.

*Observer.*

Richard Carrington, B.A.

*Treasurer.*

W. C. Chaytor, Esq.

*Auditor of the University Accounts.*

William Lloyd Wharton, M.A.

## MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

D.D.

Sumner, John Bird, Archbishop of Canterbury.  
 Maltby, Edward, F.R.S., Bishop of Durham.  
 Blomfield, Charles James, Bishop of London.  
 Phillpotts, Henry, Bishop of Exeter.  
 Kaye, John, Bishop of Lincoln.  
 Wilson, Daniel, Bishop of Calcutta.  
 Gray, Robert, Bishop of Cape Town.  
 Thorp, Charles, Archdeacon of Durham, and late fellow and tutor of University-college, Oxford.  
 Gilly, William Stephen.\*  
 Tatham, Ralph, master of St. John's-college, and late public orator in the University of Cambridge.  
 Bandinel, Bulkeley, Bodley's librarian, Oxford, and late fellow of New-college.  
 Plumptre, Frederic Charles, master of University-college, Oxford.

\* WILLIAM STEPHEN GILLY, D.D., is known in the literary world as the author of several works of considerable merit. In reference to the "Waldensian Researches, during a Second Visit to the Vaudois of Piedmont, 1831," it has been observed that the Christian world is much indebted to the reverend prebendary of Durham for his endeavour to throw light upon the origin of this interesting people. The work is executed with great ability, and in that amiable spirit which is not only anxious to ascertain truth but to communicate it. The following interesting fact supplies an admirable commentary on the result of the zealous labours of Dr. Gilly, on behalf of the Vaudois, and must prove truly gratifying to the benevolent feelings of their amiable historian:—It is stated, that General Beckwith, a gentleman belonging to the county of Durham, has long devoted his time and fortune to the benefit of that ancient and long oppressed Protestant people, the Vaudois, to whom his attention was first directed by Dr. Gilly's history of their race. It was in 1827, that the General first visited the valleys of Piedmont. He has built no fewer than one hundred and twenty-nine school-houses instead of the unfit or ruinous ones which formerly existed; he has raised the salaries of the teachers; he sent young men to college at Lausanne, but by his exertions and Dr. Gilly's, two colleges have since been erected in Piedmont; he has been at the expense of the buildings, and for the most part of sustaining these colleges; and he has founded a kind of college for young females, to fit them for being instructresses. The late King of Piedmont bestowed upon him high honour, and by the population of the valleys he is much beloved. He speaks very highly of the new constitution, which has greatly facilitated his religious efforts.—Dr. Gilly is also author of "Excursions to the Mountains of Piedmont in 1823, and Researches among the Vaudois or Waldenses;" "Our Protestant Forefathers," and contributed an admirable Preface to a very interesting work, "A Narrative of Shipwrecks of the Royal Navy, by W. O. S. Gilly," son of the reverend gentleman.

† GEORGE WADDINGTON, D.D. by diploma, and dean of Durham. The rev. gentleman is author of the "History of the Church from the earliest Ages," and of "A History of the Reformation on the Continent." The latter work was published in 1841, and at the time of its appearance received the following well-merited notice from the metropolitan press:—It is the work of a true Protestant and well read

Kennedy, Benjamin Hall, head master of Shrewsbury school, and late fellow of St. John's-college, Cambridge.  
 Iliff, Frederick.  
 Waddington, George, dean of Durham.†  
 Young, John, head master of Kepier Grammar-school.  
 Hussey, Thomas John.  
 Jenkyns, Richard, master of Balliol-college, Oxford, and dean of Wells.  
 Jenkyns, Henry, late fellow of Oriel-college, Oxford.  
 Peile, Thos. Williamson, head master of Repton-school; sometime fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge; and late tutor of University-college, Durham.  
 Norris, James, president of Corpus Christi-college, Oxford.  
 Durell, David.  
 Ogle, John Saville, late fellow of Merton-college, Oxford.  
 Townsend, George.‡  
 Radford, John, rector of Lincoln-college, Oxford.  
 Burney, Charles P., Archdeacon of Colchester

divine. As a distinct history of a momentous event, which has had a prodigious influence on the succeeding affairs of the world, it was a desideratum in our language; and the learned and pious author has acquitted himself of the task in a manner which must be grateful to the Reformed Church, and generally acceptable to the cause of truth, whether implicitly received, or impugned by those who hold different opinions.

‡ DR. TOWNSEND has given to the public the following works:— "The Chronological Arrangement of the Bible," "Scriptural Communion with God," "Ecclesiastical and Civil History, philosophically considered," "Accusations of History against the Church of Rome," and "Journal of a Tour in Italy in 1850, with an Account of an Interview with the Pope at the Vatican."

We feel it only proper to lay before our readers Dr. Townsend's very interesting account of the interview between Pius the ninth and himself. It is highly creditable to both. In the conduct of the reverend gentleman we see only a sincere enthusiasm for a cause which he deemed of the most vital importance to the welfare of mankind. In that of the Pope, courtesy and considerateness are certainly displayed; although his holiness seems, at first, to have mistaken the real intent and *animus* of Dr. Townsend in requesting the interview and presenting the memorial. After-events have shown that Dr. Townsend had not known the true character of the Roman catholic church, which is inflexible as to all that regards doctrinal decisions; but of the honest sincerity of his motives, and of his rare moral courage in acting upon them, there can be no doubt.

The 26th of April was the day appointed for Dr. Townsend's audience with the pontiff at the Vatican. The learned doctor went in his evening dress, accompanied by Mrs. Townsend. "We were summoned," says he, "to our long expected interview at half-past five o'clock. After traversing many rooms, passages, and stair-cases, we arrived at the chamber of audience. No quaker could have received us with more simplicity than Pio Nono—no sovereign with more dignified courtesy—no presbyterian with more plainness. There were no lords in waiting, no tedious ceremony, no trains of state. The pontiff was alone. The room in which he received us was about the size of a well-proportioned London drawing-room. The floor was of brick, as is the custom in Italy. It was uncarpeted, except a small

## D.C.L.

Enniskillen, Earl of.  
 Chelsea, Viscount.  
 Northampton, Marquis of, president of the Royal Society.  
 Brewster, Sir David, K.H., F.R.SS., L. & E.  
 Besley, Rev. John.  
 King, Joshua, president of Queen's-college, Cambridge.  
 Wood, very Rev. Peter Scrimshire, dean of her Majesty's collegiate-church, Middleham.  
 Twiss, Travers, professor of political economy in the University of Oxford.

## B.D.

Chevallier, Temple, late fellow of Pembroke-college, and fellow and tutor of Catherine-hall, Cambridge.  
 Darnell, W. N., late prebendary of Durham, and formerly fellow and tutor of Corpus Christi-college, Oxford.

carpet on the dais on which the Pope was standing. It was unfinished, except that two small ottomans were placed near an elevated seat, at which, close to a table resembling those in a merchant's counting-house the Pope sat or stood. The dais was raised not more than a few inches above the rest of the floor. A canopy, not a very splendid one, was over the Pope's head. He was dressed in the long white fine cloth Dominican robe, reaching from the throat to the feet; and he wore the Dominican cap upon his head. We approached him, as to a temporal prince, with the courtesies we should have paid to our own queen, bowing three times. He seemed to be about sixty years of age, of a fresh complexion, and most benevolent expression of countenance. He gazed at us, as we might have expected, with intent curiosity as we approached him.

"It was the first time, perhaps, that a Protestant clergyman, accompanied by his wife, had ever ventured to enter the Vatican upon such an errand as that which had brought me from England. On approaching close to him, he gave us his hand to kiss, in the manner which is customary with sovereign princes; and he then motioned, with an inclination of his head, to Mrs. Townsend and myself to be seated on the ottomans near the dais. The conversation began on the part of the Pope, in Italian, addressed to Mrs. Townsend, as to whether she had ever been in Italy or Rome before? whether she admired the country? what objects in Rome had interested her most? and so on. To all such questions she replied in the same language. She had been my interpreter in French throughout France, and my interpreter in Italian through Italy; and she interpreted my expressions to the Pope on the present occasion, when the difference of the Italian and English mode of pronouncing Latin made it necessary to require her assistance.

"When the conversation upon these indifferent subjects was over, the Pope inquired in what language he should converse with me? Mrs. Townsend answered that I wished to address him in Latin. He bowed. I then presented to him the letter of the Archbishop of Paris, and explained to him the object for which I had presumed to solicit that letter; that I was grieved to see the prevalence of modern infidelity resulting from the disunion of believers in the same revelation; that I had presumed, in conformity with the customs of the primitive church, to request a letter from the Archbishop of Paris, that I might, through his intervention, obtain permission to speak with the Pope on the subject of reconsidering all the past controversies among Christians in a general council. I related the correspondence, to

Faber, George S., master of Sherburn-hospital, and formerly fellow and tutor of Lincoln-college, Oxford.  
 Strong, Thomas, Linwood.  
 Pearson, Geo., late Christian advocate in the University of Cambridge, and late fellow of St. John's-college.  
 Michel, Richard, tutor and late fellow of Lincoln-college, Oxford; vice-principal of Magdalen-hall.  
 Rose, Henry John, late fellow of St. John's-college, Cambridge.  
 Heurtley, Charles Abel, late fellow of Corpus Christi-college, Oxford.  
 Pears, Stuart Adolphus, late fellow of Corpus Christi-college, Oxford.  
 Watkins, Frederick.  
 Abraham, Charles John, chaplain to the Bishop of New Zealand, and fellow of King's-college, Cambridge.  
 Cundill, John.  
 Hick, James Watson.

which I have already more than once alluded, between the Archbishop of Paris and Dupin, in the reign of Queen Anne, and told his holiness the conclusion of the English archbishop—that in a general council of the west we would give the Pope the first place of order, though not of jurisdiction. It was in his power, I added, to commence the movement towards the reunion of Christians, by summoning such council with a view to the reconsideration of the past; and the princes of the Christian world would rejoice at the anticipation of peace among the nations on the basis of such reconsideration.

"To all this, which was not, of course, said in a speech, but in reply to questions as a conversation, the Pope made the same reply which had been previously made to me by the Archbishop of Paris, the Cardinals Mai and Franzoni, and other ecclesiastics of the church of Rome with whom I had conversed on the subject. He urged the difficulty of calling such a council, from the expense, the difference between the opponents and the adherents of the church, and the variety of opinions even on the subject of the sacraments. The church, he remarked, as I expected he would do, had already decided on the chief points; but that the several provincial councils which are now being summoned in various parts of the world would possibly prepare the way for the more general council which I desired.

"This is the substance of the conversation which passed between us. It has been said, I know not why, that I alluded to the celibacy of the clergy, and the giving of the cup to the laity. I said nothing of the kind. When our noble-hearted ancestors desired the removal of grievances under Charles I., they did not commence their exertions by entering into the detail of those grievances; they demanded, or they solicited, only a free parliament. They well knew, that if they once possessed a parliament which should frequently meet, all real grievances would be gradually and constitutionally redressed. I acted upon this plan. I believe that if a general council, under the sanction of the temporal princes of the universal church, among whom the Pope must now be reckoned, were once assembled as a permanent congress or synod, it would very soon, if not immediately, give back the imprisoned Bible to the longing world, and to the holy catholic church; and that truth, peace, and liberty would follow in its train.

"But to proceed. The earnestness and energy with which I spoke—the nervous agitation of the moment—the importance and solemnity of the occasion which had brought me to the Vatican—and, may I add, the inward prayer which I was offering that the God of truth

B.C.L.<sup>a</sup>

Thompson, rev. F.	Faber, Charles Waring.
Hawks, rev. William.	Thomas, rev. John.
Kingsley, rev. Charles.	Pears, rev. James.

## M.A.

Dungannon, Viscount.	Plumer, rev. Charles J. <i>h</i>
Hereford, hon. and rev. R. Viscount.	Collins, rev. T. <i>i</i>
Douglas, rev. Henry.	Stanley, Edward. <i>j</i>
Whitley, rev. Charles T. <i>a</i>	Shipperdson, rev. T. R.
Palmer, rev. William. <i>b</i>	Yarker, rev. Luke.
Gray, William.	Gamlen, rev. Samuel.
Greenwood, Thomas.	Andrews, rev. Wm. N.
Grey, Right Hon. Sir C. Edward <i>c</i>	Wilkinson, rev. P. S.
Parke, Right Hon. Sir James, knight. <i>d</i>	Park, Rev. James Allan.
Alderson, Hon. Sir Edward Hall, knight. <i>d</i>	Liddell, rev. Henry G.
Wharton, William Lloyd.	Wellesley, hon. and rev. G. Wardell, rev. Henry.
Ingham, Robert. <i>e</i>	Keble, rev. John. <i>k</i>
Ellice, rev. James.	Eade, rev. John Davie.
Wilkinson, George H. <i>f</i>	Buckle, rev. M. H. G. <i>l</i>
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	Collinson, rev. John.
	Ellison, Nathaniel. <i>m</i>
	Tate, rev. James. <i>n</i>
	Brewster, rev. John.

would change the policy of Rome, and give peace to the church universal, on the basis of the reconsideration of the past, which I was now soliciting, made my voice tremulous with emotion. I spoke from the heart; and I believe that my words went, therefore, to the heart of the pontiff. I appealed to him as to the one chief person now on earth who had the power to commence the appeal to the nations. I so proceeded in that appeal that the tears came into his eyes, and he declared with much animation—and I believed him—that he had prayed earnestly to the Omnipotent that he might be honoured as the healer of the wounds of the church. I then placed in his hands the document which I had prepared; with the observation, that I had therein written the request which I had presumed to submit to him. ‘I am a Protestant,’ I said, ‘and I have always been an enemy to your church; but there will not be found in this document any expression which will be personally offensive.’

“The Pope looked surprised at my declaration; and Mrs. Townsend, observing his silence, confirmed the truth of my assurance by an exclamation. The Pope took the memorial, and said he would read it with attention. I then informed him of the subject of the paper, telling him that it contained the expression of my persuasion that, as

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- b* Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.
- c* Captain-general and Gov. of Jamaica and its Dependences.
- d* Baron of the Exchequer.
- e* Late Fellow of Oriol College, Oxford; Recorder of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Attorney-Gen. of the Palatinate of Durham.
- f* Recorder of Newcastle.
- g* Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
- h* Late Fellow of Oriol College, Oxford.
- i* Late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.
- j* M.P. for West Cumberland.
- k* Late Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, and late Fellow of Oriol College, Oxford.
- l* Late Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College, Oxford.
- m* Late Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; Commissioner of Newcastle District Court of Bankruptcy.
- n* Head Master of Richmond School.

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Pulleine, James	Burdon, rev. John <i>p</i>
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Blenkinsopp, rev. R. G. L.	Gilbert, John Davies
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Biscoe, rev. Robert <i>l</i>	
Robinson, rev. Christopher	

the church of Rome could not conquer the church of England, nor the church of England conquer the church of Rome, the time had arrived when the common enemy, infidelity, must be met by an effort on the part of all Christians to reconsider the past; and that very many Christians in England would rejoice in the hope of the reunion of the churches after this reconsideration of the past. ‘Yes,’ the Pope answered, ‘there are in England many persons of good-will.’ ‘There are many good men there,’ I answered, ‘who would rejoice in peace on the basis of that reconsideration.’

“Here, after some more observations which I do not remember, the conversation may be said to have ended. He asked me whether I knew Dr. Wiseman? I told him, that I lived in retirement, and knew the literary labours of Dr. Wiseman; but that I was not personally known to him.—I rose to take my leave, and, after briefly repeating my assurance, that the Pope had the power to commence the repentant movement I solicited, we left his presence. The audience lasted for nearly forty minutes, though it is so briefly related here. We left his presence with the same observances which are paid to our own queen, bowing towards the Pope till we reached the door of the room.”

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- c* Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Oxford.
- d* Late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.
- e* Archdeacon of Northumberland.
- f* Late Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.
- g* Solicitor General of the Palatinate of Durham.
- h* Late Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.
- i* Late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.
- j* Late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.
- k* Archdeacon of Cleveland.
- l* Late Student of Christ Church, Oxford.
- m* Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford.
- n* Fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge.
- o* Late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
- p* Late Michel Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.
- q* Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench.

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\* PROFESSOR JOHNSTON is the author of various works of merit on agricultural chemistry; and his recent work, "Notes on North America—Agricultural, Economical and Social," published in 1851, has added much to his already well-earned reputation. In concluding a highly eulogistic review on the professor's work on America, the *Athenæum* observes—"Mr. Johnston has conferred a favour on his countrymen by the publication of these volumes. They tell us many things which we did not know before. They correct not a few errors of a most mischievous kind; and they will enable future travellers in America to avoid exaggerations which have met with sadly too much encouragement, and have been received with sadly too much credulity. We should have liked Mr. Johnston's 'Notes' better, we repeat, in a smaller compass; but when they are so well written, and distinguished everywhere by so much good sense, perhaps that is an opinion in which we may be singular."

† THE REV. RICHARD CHARLES COXE, M. A., Vicar of Newcastle, previously incumbent of Bishop Tenison's chapel, Regent-street, London, and in December, 1850, appointed one of the select preachers to the university of Oxford. The rev. gentleman is the author of several works of merit, which have been favourably received by the public, including "The Symmetry of Revelation," "Six Lectures on Death," "Thoughts on important Church Subjects," &c., &c.

- a* Head Master of Durham Grammar School.  
*b* Fellow and Lecturer of Christ's College, Cambridge.  
*c* Conduct of Eton College.  
*d* M.P. for Sunderland.  
*e* Professor of Nat. Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.  
*f* Second Master of Durham Grammar School.  
*g* Judge-Advocate General; M.P. for Sutherlandshire.  
*h* Late Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.  
*i* Archdeacon of Lindisfarne.  
*j* Late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.  
*k* Late Tutor of University College, Durham.  
*l* Late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.  
*m* Professor of Greek in the University of Durham.  
*n* Principal of Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham.

- a* Late Fellow and Tutor of University College, Oxford.  
*b* Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.  
*c* Late Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford.  
*d* Late Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. M.P. for Buteshire. Recorder of London.  
*e* Chaplain of Sherburn Hospital.  
*f* Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.  
*g* Late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.  
*h* Late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford.  
*i* Fellow of All Soul's College, Oxford.  
*j* Fellow and Tutor of University College, Oxford. Late Tutor of University College, Durham.  
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*e* Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.  
*f* Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford.  
*g* Fellow and Tutor of Pembroke College, Oxford.  
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#### UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS.

In the academical year 1839-40, the dean and chapter established six University Fellowships. By the Order of the Queen in Council, for the further endowment of the University, dated June 4, 1841, the number of Fellowships was increased to twenty-four, two of which are to be filled up every year, until the number is complete. By the Order in Council it is provided—

That no person shall be eligible unless he has been admitted to the degree of B.A. in the University :

That no person shall be eligible oftener than three times, nor at any other than consecutive elections of Fellows :

That, when the number of twenty-four Fellows is complete, not more than eight of those Fellows who have attained the age of twenty-five years shall be laymen :

That the annual value of each Fellowship shall be £120 ; and that a further annual sum of £30 shall be paid to each of the Senior Clerical Fellows to the number of ten :

That a Fellowship shall be tenable for eight years, from the time of election, and for the further time of two years, by a Fellow who has taken holy orders within a specified time :

That a Fellowship shall be vacated by marriage, or by admission to any cathedral preferment, or to any benefice :

That the warden shall have power to require any Fellow to take part in the public examinations, and to call him into residence, when he shall deem it expedient to do so :

And that the University shall have authority to make regulations, from time to time, for securing the election of the most meritorious candidate, regard being had to moral character as well as to learning.

The following regulations were in consequence proposed by the warden and senate, and approved by convocation, Dec. 22, 1841 :

#### *Regulations for the University Fellowships.*

1. The University Fellows shall be elected by the warden and senate, in the Michaelmas term in each year.
2. No one shall be eligible, unless he has been placed by the examiners in the third class at least, at the public examination for the degree of B.A.; or in the second class at least, at the public examination for the degree of M.A., or has been recommended by the said examiners as eligible.
3. No one shall be eligible, unless he has produced satisfactory testimonials of character from his college, hall, or house.
4. No one shall be eligible at more than three elections, after he is admissible to the degree of B.A.
5. The warden and senate, in making their election, shall have due regard to the candidate's place on the class-list. But they shall have authority, if they think fit, to subject the candidates to further examination, either by themselves, or by persons whom they may appoint.
6. The warden and senate shall have authority to settle the form of admission to a Fellowship.
7. The Fellows shall be under the government of the warden; but in graver cases the warden shall consult the senate; and with their concurrence, he shall have full power to forbid residence, to suspend the payment of the stipend, or to remove from the Fellowship altogether.
8. Every Fellow shall proceed regularly to the degree of M.A., unless he shall obtain the consent of the warden to proceed to a degree in another faculty. If he neglects to proceed to the required degree within a reasonable time, the warden shall have authority to declare the Fellowship vacant.
9. A Fellowship shall not be tenable with a Foundation Scholarship.
10. If any lay-Fellow, when he attains the age of twenty-five years, is not included in the number of the eight lay-Fellows allowed by the Order in Council of the 4th of June, 1841, the warden and senate shall declare his Fellowship vacant.



## PEMBERTON FELLOWSHIP AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

In the year 1844, Mrs. Pemberton, of Sherburn-hall, in compliance with the recommendation of her late husband, John Pemberton, M.A., one of the first members, and a constant friend of the University, founded a Fellowship of the annual value of £100, and two Scholarships of the annual value of £30, to be called the Pemberton Fellowship and Scholarships.

The right of nomination is reserved to Mrs. Pemberton during her life, subject to the following restrictions:

1. The appointment to a Fellowship is restricted to those who have taken the degree of B.A. at least, in the University of Durham, being members of University-college, and having college testimonials; with a preference, *cæteris paribus*, to natives of the county of Durham.

2. The appointment to Scholarships is restricted to students of University-college, in their first Michaelmas term of residence, with due regard to moral character, attainment in classics and mathematics, and pecuniary circumstances, upon condition of residence and attention to academic discipline and studies.

The Fellowship is to be tenable for ten years, with a year of grace, and to be voided on marriage, and by fortune or preferment of £200 a year net income.

The Scholarships are tenable for three years. By a grace passed in convocation on March 4, 1844, it was determined that, when the nomination of the Fellowship and Scholarships shall lapse to the University, the Foundation shall be regulated by Statute of the University, namely, of the Warden, Senate, and Convocation, subject, from time to time, to necessary alterations to be made by the same authority, upon the principles and conditions already indicated, vesting the election of Fellows for ever in the warden, senate, and as many of the senior Fellows as shall equal in number the members of the senate, exclusive of the warden; the warden having an original and casting vote: and the appointment of Scholars in the warden, who shall be guided in his choice by moral character, pecuniary circumstances, and attainments, with a preference, *cæteris paribus*, to natives of the county of Durham.

## UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

There are twenty University Scholarships of the annual value of £30 each. The dean nominates to two of these Scholarships, and each prebendary to one. One is filled up from the Durham Grammar-school; and the remainder are given to the students who distinguish

themselves at admission or at the first and second year examination in arts. The following order of senate was made, Nov. 17, 1840, for the distribution of these open Scholarships:

*On the Election of Foundation Scholars according to the Resolution of the Dean and Chapter of 21st March, 1840.*

If there is only one vacancy to be filled up, the examiners for the first and second years' examination in arts shall recommend to the warden and senate the student (not being already a Foundation Scholar), who has acquitted himself best in the above mentioned examination.

If there is more than one vacancy, they shall recommend, as far as may be, an equal number from the students in each year; provided that they do not, for the sake of preserving such equality, recommend any one who is either undeserving or decidedly inferior to the student of the other year.

In any case where the merits of the students are nearly equally balanced, the examiners shall have the power of recommending two or more candidates for one vacancy, of whom the warden and senate shall elect one.

If a student thus recommended by the examiners produces a testimonial from his college, hall, or house, he shall be forthwith elected, and admitted to a Scholarship by the warden.

If a student fail to obtain such testimonial, the recommendation shall be considered void; and the Scholarship shall either continue vacant, or shall be filled up by the student who may be recommended by the examiners, on the requisition of the warden, as having acquitted himself the next best in the examination.

One Scholarship, at least, if there is any vacancy available for the purpose, shall be open for competition in the Michaelmas term of each year to all candidates for admission, and to all students in arts who are in their first Michaelmas term of residence.

## BARRINGTON SCHOLARSHIPS.

Bishop Barrington's trustees are accustomed to grant annual stipends for the support of students, being the sons or orphans of clergymen in the diocese of Durham.

## CREWE SCHOLARSHIPS.

There are at present five Exhibitions from Lord Crewe's trustees, and the Scholarships are held by students, subject to certain regulations.

## VAN MILDERT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Soon after the death of Bishop Van Mildert, in Feb., 1836, a subscription was made for the purpose of endowing one or more Scholarships in the University, to be called the Van Mildert Scholarships.

One Scholarship was founded in 1837; and in 1841, a further sum having been given by the subscribers to a monument in memory of the late bishop, instead of this Scholarship, two Scholarships were founded of the annual value of £50 each. The first election on this foundation took place in June, 1842.

*Regulations for the Van Mildert Scholarships.*

1. Unless examiners shall be specially appointed for the purpose by the warden and senate, the electors for the Van Mildert Scholarships shall be the examiners for the degree of B.A.

2. The candidates for the Van Mildert Scholarships shall be such undergraduates admitted to the examination for the degree of B.A. as are desirous of becoming students in theology, and are recommended as fit by the warden and their tutor.

3. Unless there be a special examination for the purpose, the examination for the degree of B.A. shall be also the examination for the Van Mildert Scholarships.

4. The examiners shall elect that candidate who, from the talents and acquirements shown in the examination, shall appear to them to be the best qualified to pursue the study of divinity with success.

5. The election shall be certified to the warden, in writing, attested by the signature of the examiners.

6. Each Van Mildert Scholarship shall be tenable for two years, provided the Scholar shall during that time keep his terms and pursue his studies in the University of Durham as a student in theology.

7. The warden shall have authority to dispense with the keeping of one term during the two years.

8. If a Van Mildert Scholar shall, without such dispensation, fail to keep any *one* term, as a student in theology, or if under any circumstances he shall fail to keep any *two* terms as a student in theology, during the two years, the warden shall declare the Scholarship vacant, and direct the examiners to proceed to a new election.

9. In such cases the scholar shall receive only such portion of the proceeds of the Scholarship as may be due for the terms which he has kept. The residue which may be occasioned, either by this or any other circumstances, shall be either laid out in prizes for those who distinguish themselves at the final examination in theology, or applied in any such other manner as the warden and senate may think most conducive to the interests of the University.

10. No Van Mildert Scholar shall receive the proceeds of the Scholarship, unless he produces a certificate from his tutor of good conduct and attention to his studies.

11. The University shall have the power to alter or amend these regulations from time to time, provided that the Van Mildert Scholarships shall always be applied to the encouragement of theological learning in the University.

## GISBORNE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Rev. Thomas Gisborne, M.A. canon of Durham, having placed at the disposal of the dean and chapter, in the year 1841, £500 for the benefit of the University, and the dean and chapter having determined that the sum should be applied to the foundation of a Scholarship; a grace was passed in convocation, Dec. 22, 1841, for adding to this sum £100 previously given by Mr. Gisborne to the University, and for founding a Scholarship of the annual value of £30, to be called the Gisborne Scholarship. At the same time power was given to the warden and senate to make regulations for the Gisborne Scholarship.

## THORP SCHOLARSHIP.

The executors of the late Robert Thorp, Esq., having offered to the University a sum of £420 for the founda-

tion of a Scholarship, it was accepted by a vote of convocation in Easter term, 1843; and a charge of £21 per annum was created on the University estate for the maintenance of a scholar, on condition of residence and conformity to academical discipline and studies, with reference particularly to moral character. This Scholarship is in the nomination of the warden.

## LINDSAY SCHOLARSHIP.

Ralph Lindsay, Esq. has founded a Scholarship of the annual value of £40, tenable for four years, by a student who shall have been educated for three years at the Durham Grammar-school.

## SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP.

A subscription has been set on foot and several sums have been already contributed by former and present members of Durham Grammar-school, towards the foundation of a Scholarship; and for some time a scholar has enjoyed the appointment.

## ELLERTON SCHOLARSHIP.

The Rev. Edward Ellerton, D.D., Fellow of Magdalen-college, Oxford, by a deed of foundation dated Feb. 22, 1848, founded a Scholarship of £21 a year, for natives of the North Riding in the county of York, tenable in ordinary cases for three years, with a preference to a candidate educated at Richmond Grammar-school.

*Regulations for the Ellerton Scholarship.*

1. The Ellerton Scholar shall, in ordinary cases, be elected by the warden and senate in the Michaelmas term of each year.

2. Each candidate, before he is admitted to examination, must submit to the warden testimonials of character, and certificates to shew that he possesses the qualifications specified in the deed of foundation.

3. The examination for admission to the Scholarship shall be conducted by two or more examiners, to be nominated by the warden.

The examiners, being furnished with a list of the candidates, shall make to the warden and senate a report of the proficiency of each.

4. The Ellerton Scholar will be required to keep his terms, and pursue his studies in the University as a student in arts.

5. The warden shall have authority to dispense with the keeping of not more than one term of residence in the course of two years; and not more than two terms of residence in the course of three years.

6. In such cases the scholar shall receive only such portion of the proceeds of the Scholarship as may be due for the terms which he has kept.

The residue which may arise either from this cause, or from any other circumstance, shall be added from time to time to increase the value of the Scholarship.

7. The University shall have power to alter and amend these regulations from time to time, consistently with the deed of foundation.

## BARRY SCHOLARSHIP.

James Barry, Esq. late of the city of Durham, who died Nov. 4, 1847, by his last will, devised to William Lloyd Wharton, Esq., Francis Dixon Johnson, Esq., Anthony Wilkinson, Esq., the Rev. James Raine, and John Fogg Elliot, Esq., such part of his effects, as should enable them to invest in their names in some of the parliamentary or public stocks or funds of this kingdom, such a sum as would produce an annual dividend of £30, for the establishment of a Divinity Scholarship in the University of Durham.

The electors to the Scholarship are the dean of Durham, (or in case of his absence such one of the canons of the cathedral as he shall name in his stead), the canon of the cathedral in residence, the warden of the University, the professor of divinity, and the professor or reader in Hebrew.

The Scholarship is tenable for one year only, and the candidates must be undergraduate students who have been pursuing their studies in the University as divinity students during three successive terms then next preceding the time of election.

The candidates must produce to the electors satisfactory testimonials of good conduct and studious habits, signed by the divinity professor, the senior tutor of the house or college to which the student shall belong, and the proctors of the University.

The candidates are required to deliver to the electors three weeks at least before the day of election, one or more essay or essays, either on the Liturgy of the Church of England, or on such part thereof, or on such one or more of the Articles of the Church of England as the divinity professor shall appoint.

The electors, or any three of them, having appointed some day in the month of May in each year for the election, are to meet in the chapel of the University, and cause the authors of the two essays, which the said electors, or any three or more of them shall declare to be the best, to be read by the respective authors openly and audibly: and for the encouragement of elocution as well as composition, they are to adjudge the Scholarship to the candidate who has read his essay in the best manner.

## NEWBY SCHOLARSHIP.

The pupils and friends of the late Rev. Geo. Newby, M.A., having subscribed to found an open Scholarship in memory of him, the proposal was accepted by convocation, Oct. 31, 1848.

VOL. I.

## Regulations for the Newby Scholarship.

1. The Newby Scholarship shall be open to all undergraduates who are not yet qualified to present themselves for the final examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and to all persons not yet admitted to be students in the University.

2. Every candidate must produce to the warden satisfactory testimonials of character before he can be admitted to examination.

3. Unless examiners are specially appointed by the warden and senate, the examiners for the first and second examination in arts shall be examiners for the Newby Scholarship. The examination shall be exclusively classical.

4. The Newby Scholarship shall be tenable until the scholar is of standing to present himself for the final examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, provided the scholar during that time keep his terms and pursue his studies in the University.

## PRIZES.

Prizes of various kinds have been given from time to time by the University and its friends. The Bishop of Durham has munificently engaged to give thirty guineas annually during his incumbency to be distributed in prizes. Of this sum ten guineas are devoted to encourage proficiency in Hebrew and Hellenistic Greek; ten guineas to reward Latin composition in prose and verse, and ten guineas to promote mathematical studies. The foundation of a permanent Prize Fund has also been laid by the following liberal donations:—The Bishop of Durham, £200; the Rev. Dr. Ogle, £100; the late G. T. Fox, Esq., £50.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

This College was formed at the opening of the University. Every student *in statu pupillari* must reside within the College, unless a dispensation to reside elsewhere be granted by the warden: and thus the control under which the students are placed is similar to that which is exercised in the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. College examinations, independent of those appointed by the University, are held at the end of every term.

*Master*—The Ven. Archdeacon Thorp, D.D., Warden of the University.

*Vice-Master*—Rev. Charles Thomas Whitley, M.A.

*Censors*—Rev. W. G. Henderson, M.A.; George Butler, M.A.

## BISHOP HATFIELD'S HALL.

Members of the Hall are classed under the various professors and tutors according to their qualifications and attainments, and in this respect, as also in their being eligible to all Fellowships and Scholarships (with the exception of the Pemberton Foundation), are ex-

actly on the same footing as members of University College. In the management of the Hall the greatest regard is paid to economy.

*Principal*—The Rev. David Melville, M.A.

*Censors*—Stephen Poyntz Denning, B.A.; the Hon. and Rev. A. G. Douglas, M.A.

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REGULATIONS, &c.

*Of Terms.*—1.—The academical year shall consist of three terms of not less than eight weeks each, which shall be called respectively Michaelmas, Epiphany, and Easter terms.

2. The precise time at which each term shall begin and end shall be determined annually by the warden and senate, provided only that Michaelmas term shall not commence earlier than the tenth day of October, and that Easter term shall not end later than the thirtieth day of June.

3. Every term shall be opened by the attendance of the University at the public service of the cathedral.

*Of Admission.*—1. No one shall be held to be a member of the University, who has not been matriculated, that is, whose name has not been placed on the register of the University by the authority of the warden.

2. No student shall be matriculated, unless he is a member of the existing college, or of some other recognized college, hall, or house, nor unless he has produced to the warden satisfactory testimonials of character.

3. Every student, at the time of his admission to residence, shall subscribe a declaration of obedience to the authorities of the University.

4. No one shall be admitted to residence as a student in arts, unless he has passed an examination in the rudiments of the Christian religion, in the Greek and Latin languages, and in arithmetic and the elements of mathematics.

This examination shall be conducted by two examiners appointed by the warden.

5. Any student of the University of Durham who has passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and has produced to the warden satisfactory testimonials of character, shall be admissible as a student in theology.

6. Any member of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, who has passed an examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Civil Law, and has produced to the warden satisfactory testimonials of character, shall be admissible as a student in theology.

7. Any other person, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-six, who has produced to the warden satisfactory testimonials of character, and has passed the requisite examination, shall be admissible as a student in theology.

This examination shall be conducted by two or more examiners appointed by the warden, and approved by convocation; and shall be directed to the Greek and Latin languages, and the elements of theology.

The warden, with the concurrence of the senate, shall have authority, in special cases, to dispense with this regulation, as far as it relates to age.

8. A candidate for admission, who may have failed to pass the requisite examination, shall nevertheless be admissible by the warden, on the recommendation of the examiners, as a probationary student in theology.

Probationary students in theology shall be admitted as regular students in theology after passing such examination, and under such conditions as may be determined by the warden and senate.

Any term, kept by a probationary student in theology, may, with the consent of the warden and senate, be counted as a term kept by a regular student in theology.

*Of Licensing Halls.*—Additional Halls or Houses may be opened for the reception of students, by license from the warden, to be approved by the senate; the Hall or House to be under the immediate care of a master of the degree of Master of Arts at least, and the warden to be either visitor or shall preside in it.

*Discipline.*—1. The public divine service of the University shall be those of the cathedral. The resident members of the University shall attend the same on Sundays, and at such other times as the warden and senate, with the approbation of the dean and chapter, shall require. They shall also attend daily the chapel prayers.

2. The resident members of the University shall wear such academical dress as shall be appointed by the warden and senate.

3. Every member of the University who is *in statu pupillari*, that is, who has not been admitted to the degree either of Master of Arts, Bachelor of Civil Law, or Bachelor of Medicine, shall reside within the precincts of his college, hall, or house, unless a dispensation to reside elsewhere has been granted by the warden.

4. The gates of every college, hall, or house, shall be shut at night-fall; and an account shall be kept of all students who go in or out after that time.

5. Every member of the University *in statu pupillari* shall be liable, in case of misconduct, to such punishment as the warden or any officer acting under his authority shall inflict; provided that no one shall be rusticated or expelled from the University, excepting by sentence of the warden declared in senate, or by vote of the senate with the concurrence of the warden.

6. Every member of the University not *in statu pupillari* shall be subject to the authority of the warden, and shall be liable in case of misconduct, to be fined by him in any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, to be paid into the University chest. No such member of the University shall be liable to any other punishment, excepting by a formal sentence passed by the senate and convocation.

7. The warden in every case may require the advice of the senate in the administration of the ordinary discipline of the University.

*Keeping Terms.*—1. No person shall be held to have kept any term unless he produce a certificate of having done so from the registrar. The registrar shall deliver such a certificate to every applicant whose name is on the warden's list, hereinafter described, upon payment of a fee of one shilling, if application be made within twenty-one days from the opening of the term following, or upon payment of a fee of five shillings, if it be made at any subsequent time. The chief officer of every college, hall, or house, may claim a copy of the warden's list, on payment of a fee of five shillings to the registrar.

2. The warden shall deliver to the registrar, within seven days from the opening of every term, a list signed by himself of those who shall appear from the lists and certificates furnished to him to have kept the previous term.

3. The warden, with the concurrence of the senate, may at any time during the same term insert the name of any person which shall have been omitted in this list by mistake or otherwise, if such person shall produce satisfactory evidence to prove that he has kept the previous term.

4. If a member of the University has been prevented by illness or other urgent cause from keeping any term, that term may be granted by a grace of the University; provided that not more than one term be so granted to any individual in any one academical year.

5. On the last day of every term the proctor shall deliver to the warden a list, signed by both of them, of such persons *in statu pupillari* as have regularly attended the religious services of the University during

that term, specifying the number of days on which each has absented himself, and the several reasons tendered to them for such absence.

6. On the last day of every term a list shall be delivered to the warden from every college, hall, or house, of such of its members *in statu pupillari*, as have kept forty-two days at least of that term conformably to the regulations of such college, hall, or house, specifying the exact number of days kept by each, and the several causes for which any days have been lost.

7. Any term shall be held to have been kept by a graduate not *in statu pupillari* who has attended the religious services of the University during three weeks of that term, and complied with such other regulations as the warden and senate may prescribe.

The warden shall enter the name of any such graduate on the list of those who have kept the term, on receiving a certificate from the proctors of his having resided in the manner required.

*Standing in the University.*—In question of standing, every term shall be counted during which a person has been a member of the University, paying the accustomed dues.

*Public Instruction.*—1. Any Doctor of Divinity, Civil Law, or Medicine, and any Master of Arts, may give public lectures by license of the warden, under the control of the warden and senate as to matter, time, place, and all other details.

2. Students who have kept the requisite terms, and passed the examination for the first degree in any faculty, may be licensed by the warden to give public lectures, under the same control as above; a grace for this purpose having first been granted by the University.

3. Persons not members of the University may be appointed lecturers by the warden, under the same control as above; a grace for the purpose having first been granted by the University.

*Attendance at Public Lectures.*—1. Every Doctor and Bachelor in Theology, Civil Law, or Medicine, and every Master of Arts, shall be admissible to any public lecture, on paying the appointed fee.

2. Every member of the University *in statu pupillari* shall be admissible to any public lecture, on paying the appointed fee and producing a permission in writing from his tutor.

3. Any person who, though not a member of the University, shall, with the approbation of the warden,

pay the sum of one pound annually to the University chest, and to the lecturer such fee as the senate shall direct, shall be admissible to any public lecture. Any such person paying to the University chest the sum of ten shillings, and to the lecturer such fee as the senate shall direct, may be admitted by license of the warden, to attend any particular course of public lectures.

4. The professor, reader, or lecturer, shall in every case have the power of refusing admission to his class, and of removing any person from it, on stating his reasons to the warden.

*Degree of Bachelor of Arts.*—1. No grace for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be granted, unless the petitioner is a student in arts, of the standing of twelve terms, at least, from his admission in that faculty, and has kept nine terms, at least, by residence.

Nevertheless any peer, or any son of a peer or of the heir apparent of a peer, or any baronet of the united kingdom, shall be admissible to this degree, as soon as he has passed the requisite examinations.

2. No grace for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be granted, unless the petitioner has passed three public examinations. The first of these shall be for students who have kept three terms at least; the second for such as have passed the first, and have kept six terms at least; the third for such as have passed both the former, and are in their ninth term of residence at least.

3. The first two of these examinations shall be conducted by three examiners, nominated annually by the warden, and approved by convocation. The subjects to which each shall be directed shall be fixed by the senate eleven months at least before its commencement.

All those who satisfy the examiners at either of these examinations shall receive certificates, and shall be classed according to their attainments. The number of the classes shall be determined by the examiners, but the order in each class shall be alphabetical.

4. The third and final examination shall be conducted by four examiners, nominated annually by the warden, and approved by convocation. It shall be directed to the subjects of the year, as fixed by the senate eleven months before, and also to the subjects of the two preceding years, as fixed in like manner; but a certificate of competency shall not be refused to any one, who is sufficiently acquainted with the rudiments of religion, with classical literature, and with the elements of mathematics.

With respect to the rudiments of religion, the candidate must at the least prove his knowledge of the evi-

dences of religion natural and revealed, of the history contained in the Bible, of the four gospels and the Acts of the Apostles in the Greek, and of the Thirty-nine Articles of the church of England. With respect to classical literature, he must at the least prove his knowledge of one Greek and one Latin work *melioris ævi et notæ*, approved by the senate, and must be able to translate English into Latin prose. With respect to the elements of mathematics, he must at the least prove his knowledge of arithmetic and the first four books of Euclid.

It shall be the first business of the examiners to select those who deserve certificates. In determining this point, they shall pay the first attention to the rudiments of religion, and shall not grant a certificate to any one who fails in this part of the examination, whatever may be his attainments in other respects.

The examiners shall in the next place invite those whom they think worthy to a further examination; to which any other person also, who has received a certificate, shall be admitted on his own petition. At this further examination, the candidates shall be examined more rigorously in the subjects of the three years, fixed as above described, and also in any other subjects of a like nature which the examiners may choose. Every individual who is a candidate for classical honours shall be examined both *vice voce* and on paper.

All who receive certificates shall be classed. For those who are judged worthy of distinction there shall be two separate classifications, one for such as have distinguished themselves in classical and general literature, and the other for such as have distinguished themselves in mathematical and physical science. In each of these classifications there shall be four classes; the examiners being at liberty to leave any one or more of these classes vacant. For those who are not judged worthy of distinction there shall be one classification only. In this the number of classes shall be determined by the examiners, but the order of the names in each class shall be alphabetical.

5. In all cases in which an undergraduate is admitted from another University, or a student of this University, not originally a student in arts, becomes a student in arts, such student shall be required to keep three terms by residence as a student in arts, before he is admitted to the final examination for the degree of B.A.

*Degree of Master of Arts.*—1. No grace for the Degree of Master of Arts shall be granted, unless the petitioner is a Bachelor of Arts, of the standing of nine terms

at least from his admission to that degree, nor unless he has satisfied the examiners at a public examination.

Nevertheless any peer, or any son of a peer or of the heir apparent of a peer, or any baronet of the united kingdom, shall be admissible to this degree when of the standing of three terms at least from his admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, without being subject to the above-mentioned examination.

2. The ordinary examination for the Degree of M.A. shall be open to any B.A. who shall be in his third term of residence at least from his examination for the degree. It shall be conducted by four examiners, nominated annually by the warden, and approved by convocation, and shall be directed to composition in English, and to the subjects fixed by the senate eleven months at least before. The subjects shall be taken partly from classical and general literature, partly from mathematical and physical science. Any person may, if he chooses, be examined in any one only of these two classes of subjects. But every one shall be examined in English composition, and every one who is a student in theology shall, besides the subjects fixed by the senate, be examined also in some branch of general literature, or of mathematical or physical science, selected by himself, on which lectures have been given under the authority of the University within the year.

No one shall receive a certificate of competency, unless he satisfies the examiners in English composition, and in one at least of the two branches of the examination. In classical and general literature, it shall be sufficient to be acquainted with one philosophical treatise of antiquity *melioris ævi et notæ*. In mathematical and physical science, it shall be sufficient to be acquainted with one mathematical or physical treatise. In both cases the book may be selected by the individual, but must be approved by the senate.

It shall be the first business of the examiners to ascertain those who are entitled to certificates. In determining this point, they shall attach more weight to knowledge of the matter of a book than to familiarity with its language.

The examiners shall in the next place invite such as they think worthy to a further examination; to which any other person also, who has obtained a certificate, shall be admitted on his own petition. At this further examination, the candidates shall be examined more rigorously in the subjects fixed by the senate as above described, and in such other learning of a kindred nature as the examiners may think fit. Any such candidate shall also be examined in any branch of general

literature, or of mathematical or physical science, which he may himself select; provided it has been approved by the senate, on application made at least six weeks before the commencement of the examination.

All who receive certificates shall be classed. For those who are worthy of distinction there shall be two separate classifications, one for such as have distinguished themselves in classical and general literature, the other for such as have distinguished themselves in mathematical and physical science. The number of classes in each division shall be left to the discretion of the examiners; but the order in each class shall be alphabetical. Those who are not judged worthy of distinction shall be arranged alphabetically in one class.

3. The warden and senate shall have authority to allow the public examination in theology to be substituted for the ordinary examination for the Degree of M.A., by any student in theology who has passed the final examination for the Degree of B.A., and who is in other respects admissible to the examination for the Degree of M.A.

4. The warden and senate shall have authority to grant leave of absence to any student who has passed the final examination for the Degree of B.A., and is not a student in theology, if he is a student at any of the inns of court, or an actual medical student, or is engaged in any other regular occupation, which they may deem equivocal to those professional pursuits.

*Degrees in Theology, Civil Law, and Medicine.—*

1. No grace for the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity shall be granted, unless the petitioner is a Master of Arts, of the standing of twenty-one terms at least from the date of his admission to that degree, nor unless he has passed the examination appointed for students in theology, and has been admitted into holy orders.

No grace for the Degree of Doctor in Divinity shall be granted, unless the petitioner is a Bachelor of Divinity, of the standing of thirty-three terms at least from the date of his admission to the Degree of Master of Arts.

2. No grace for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Law shall be granted, unless the petitioner is of the standing of twenty-one terms at least from the date of his matriculation.

No grace for the Degree of Doctor in Civil Law shall be granted, unless the petitioner is a Bachelor of Civil Law of the standing of thirty-three terms at least from the date of his matriculation.

3. No grace for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine shall be granted, unless the petitioner is of the standing

of twenty-one terms at least from the date of his matriculation.

No grace for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be granted, unless the petitioner is a Bachelor of Medicine of the standing of nine terms at least from the date of his admission to that degree.

4. Until further regulations shall be laid down, candidates for Degrees in Theology, Civil Law, and Medicine, shall be required to pass such examinations, to perform such exercises, and to produce such certificates as the senate may direct; provided only, that no grace for any of these degrees shall be granted, unless the petitioner has passed the examinations required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

*Of Forms and Fees.*—The Forms to be observed and the Fees to be paid, either at the admission to degrees or on other occasions, shall be settled or changed from time to time by the warden and senate; who shall also have the power of fixing compositions for any University fees or dues.

*Licenses of Students in Theology.*—1. Students in Theology shall be licensed to present themselves to the bishop for ordination, by grace of the University.

2. No such grace shall be granted, unless the petitioner has kept the requisite number of terms as a Student in Theology, is of approved moral and religious character, and of competent attainments.

The requisite number of terms for a student who is a B.A. at least of Durham, Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, shall be three, and for any other student six.

In proof of his moral and religious character, the petitioner shall present testimonials from the proctors, and from his college, hall, or house.

In proof of his attainments, he shall produce a certificate of having passed a public examination in theology. This examination shall be conducted by three examiners, nominated annually, or oftener if necessary, by the warden, and approved by convocation, and shall be directed to such subjects as have been fixed by the senate eleven months at least before its commencement.

Any student who is a B.A. at least of Durham, Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, shall be admissible to this examination in or after the third term.

No other student shall be admissible to it before his sixth term, nor unless he has passed such previous examinations as may be appointed by the warden and senate.

Any Student in Theology, who is recommended by his college, may petition the University that the terms

which he has kept by residence as a Student in Theology may count towards the Degree of B.A.; and that the examination passed by him in his third term of residence, at least, may be received instead of the first examination for the Degree of B.A., and the examination passed by him in his sixth term of residence, at least, instead of the second examination for the Degree of B.A.; provided that no other examination be ever received instead of the third and final examination for the Degree of B.A.

3. No such grace shall be granted, unless the petitioner has subscribed the three articles contained in the thirty-sixth canon of the synod held at London, 1603.

*Ordinary Examinations.*—1. The name of every student offering himself for any public examination must be signified by himself or his tutor to the senior proctor, ten days at least before the commencement of the examination. An account in writing of the books or subjects selected by him, when any option is allowed, shall be delivered to the senior proctor at the same time.

Every student, on his name being received by the senior proctor, shall pay for each of the first two examinations in arts the sum of ten shillings; for the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, the examination for the Degree of Master of Arts, and the examination in Theology, severally, the sum of one pound.

The senior proctor shall make out an alphabetical list of those whom he admits to any examination, and shall cause copies of it to be delivered to each of the examiners, and to be affixed on some public place or places appointed by the warden, three days at least before the commencement of the examination. No one shall be examined whose name does not appear on this list.

2. The time and place for holding any public examination, the form of certificate to be given, and such other points as may not be settled by statute of the dean and chapter, or by regulation of the University, shall be determined by the warden and senate.

The senate, in fixing the subjects for any examination, shall always have regard to the lectures designed by the three professors of divinity, Greek, and mathematics, for the students to whom the examination relates.

3. No tutor shall examine his own pupil *viva voce* at any public examination.

4. No examination certificate shall be valid, unless it is signed by all the examiners. Other questions arising among the examiners shall be determined by a majority of votes, the senior examiner having a casting vote.



Seniority shall be determined by right of precedence in this University.

5. Any student who at any public examination, where there is a classification, presents to the examiners an assurance from the senate of his being in ill health, and who yet passes the examination, shall be placed in a separate class. This class shall be distinguished by the word "Ægrotant," or some similar title. The names of those who are placed in it shall be arranged alphabetically.

6. The names of those who obtain certificates at any public examination shall be entered in a register, and the entry shall be attested by the signatures of the examiners. The names shall be first entered in alphabetical order, and the classification, where there is one, shall be subjoined.

*Extraordinary Examinations.*—1. If a student has been kept away from any public examination by severe illness or other urgent cause, and shall satisfy the senate that it would be a great hardship for him to wait for the next ordinary examination, it shall be competent for the warden and senate to grant an extraordinary examination.

2. The examiners shall be nominated by the warden and approved by convocation. Their number shall be the same for this as for an ordinary examination. The examination itself shall not be less rigorous, but no honours shall be awarded.

3. Not more than one extraordinary examination for the same class of students shall be granted within one academical year.

4. Every student who is admitted to an extraordinary examination shall pay, on his name being received by the senior proctor, the sum of five pounds.

5. Those who pass any extraordinary examination shall be registered in the same book with those who pass the ordinary examination, but in such a manner as to be distinguished from them.

*The Senate and Convocation.*—1. The Senate shall be convened by the warden four times at least in every term.

2. No one shall be entitled to a vote in Convocation, unless he has continued without interruption to be a member of the University from the date of his admission to the degree by which he claims his seat, and has discharged the duties and the payments required from him.

Any one who has ceased to be a member of convocation, by non-compliance with the above conditions, may recover his vote if he keeps one term, and complies in future with the said conditions.

The warden shall open Convocation by declaring the business of the meeting.

The votes in Convocation shall be taken by the proctors, at such time and in such manner as shall be directed by the warden.

*Proctors.*—1. The two Proctors shall, under the warden, conduct the proceedings in convocation, and have charge of the ordinary discipline of the University. The senior Proctor shall attend more especially to the business of convocation, the junior Proctor more especially to the discipline of the University; but, in the absence of either, the other shall be competent to discharge his duties.

2. The senior Proctor shall examine the claims of those who petition for degrees, and shall report to the convocation whether they have fulfilled all the conditions required by the University. He shall receive the applications of those who wish to be admitted to any University examination, and shall make out an alphabetical list of such as are qualified.

*Admission from other Universities.*—Any person, upon being duly matriculated, shall be allowed, with the consent of the senate, to count terms which have been kept in another University under conditions similar to those required in this University; due regard being paid to the number of terms into which the year is divided in each.

Any person, upon being duly matriculated, shall be admissible, by grace of the University with consent of the dean and chapter, to the same degree which he possesses in another University; provided that his degree has been conferred on conditions similar to those required in this University.

*Honorary Degrees.*—Any graduate of another University, or any other distinguished person, shall be admissible, by grace of the University with the consent of the dean and chapter, to an Honorary Degree.

Every person who has been so admitted to an Honorary Degree shall enjoy the rank and wear the dress of his degree, and shall have admission to the library and museums under such restrictions as may be imposed from time to time: but shall have no claim to a vote in convocation.

*On Probationary Students in Theology.*—(Order of Senate, Dec. 18, 1845, in compliance with the Regulations of Admission, No. 7—see page 310). A Proba-

tionary Student in Theology shall be admissible, in any term excepting his first, to the ordinary examination for admission; and, if he passes it, shall be admitted at once as a regular Student in Theology. If he has kept three terms by residence without passing the ordinary examination for admission, he shall be admissible, with the consent of his college, hall, or house, to the examination appointed for Students in Theology at the end of the first year.

Besides the ordinary subjects of that examination, he shall be examined in one Greek classical work appointed by the warden and senate.

If he passes this examination, and is recommended by the examiners, he shall be admitted as a regular Student in Theology, and placed in the same position with those who have completed their first year, and have passed the examination appointed at the end of it.

If he passes this examination, without obtaining a recommendation from the examiners, he shall be placed in the position of a regular Theological Student just admitted.

*Conclusion.*—The warden and senate are charged with the duty of carrying these regulations into execution.

Until they shall come into full operation, all admissions and terms which have been allowed by the warden, and all examinations which have been approved by the warden and senate, shall be as valid towards a degree or license, as if they were in exact conformity with the above provisions.

In cases not appertaining to the ordinary authority of the warden, and not provided for by statute of the dean and chapter, or regulation of the University, the senate shall make such orders as the circumstances require; provided that no order shall be so made, if either the warden singly, or the two proctors jointly, dissent.

Every such order shall be open to the inspection of members of convocation at the registrar's office: and the warden, if called on by a requisition signed by three members of convocation, shall submit any such order to that body for approval or rejection.

#### CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MINING.

*Regulations.*—Regulations for Students in Civil Engineering and Mining, in the University of Durham, passed by the senate and convocation, Nov. 22, 1837:—

1. Students shall be admissible, in conformity with the Regulations of Admission, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 (see page 310), as members of the University, subject to the ordinary University and College discipline, to go through a course of instruction in Civil Engineering.

2. No such student shall be admitted, unless he has passed an examination in the Latin language, in arithmetic, and in the elements of mathematics.

This examination shall be conducted by two examiners appointed by the warden.

3. Every such student shall be placed, like other students, under a tutor named by the warden. The tutor shall direct his private studies, and shall have charge of his conduct and religious instruction.

4. The course of study for Engineer Students and the several lectures designed for them shall be under the immediate superintendence of the professor of mathematics, subject to the control of the warden and senate.

5. The full course of study shall extend over three years; and shall embrace the several subjects which relate to the theory and practice of Civil Engineering and Mining.

6. Engineer Students, who have completed their course, shall be admissible, by grace of the University, to the academical rank of Civil Engineer.

Engineer Students may, at an earlier period, receive certificates of competency in the subjects in which they have been examined, as hereafter specified.

7. No grace for admission to the rank of Civil Engineer shall be granted, unless the petitioner has passed three public examinations. The first of these shall be for Students who are in their third term of residence, at least; the second for such as have passed the first, and are in their sixth term of residence, at least; the third for such as have passed both the former, and are in their ninth term of residence, at least.

Nevertheless, any Engineer Student may be admitted to the first of these examinations, either at his admission or before he has completed his first year; and if he passes that examination with credit, and is recommended by the examiners, the warden and senate shall have power to place him in the same position, with regard to all terms and examinations relating to Engineer Students only, as if he had already kept three terms.

8. The first two of these examinations shall be conducted by two or more examiners nominated annually by the warden, and approved by convocation: and shall be directed to the subjects fixed by the senate eleven months, at least, before.

After the second of these examinations, any one who is specially recommended by the examiners may obtain a formal certificate from the warden; this certificate being limited to the particular subjects in which he has proved his competency.

9. The third and final examination shall be conducted by three examiners, at least, nominated by the warden, and approved by convocation; and shall be directed to the subjects fixed by the senate eleven months, at least, before: provided always that every such student shall then pass an examination in a modern language, or in some one Latin or Greek work, *melioris ævi et notæ*; the language or work to be selected by himself, but approved by the senate.

10. All those who satisfy the examiners, at each of these examinations, shall be classed. The senate shall have power to determine hereafter the subjects in which proficiency shall be deemed indispensable, and the nature of the classification.

11. Any student in arts, upon passing his first examination for the Degree of B.A., may proceed as an Engineer Student of the second year; and, upon passing his second examination for the Degree of B.A., may proceed as an Engineer Student of the third year.

12. Any Engineer Student, who is recommended by his college, may petition the University, that terms which he has kept by residence as an Engineer Student may count towards the Degree of B.A.; and that the examination passed by him in his third term of residence, at least, may be received instead of the first examination for the De-

gree of B.A.; and the examination passed by him in his sixth term of residence, at least, instead of the second examination for the Degree of B.A.

13. The warden and senate shall have power to declare, in the course of Easter term, 1838, that any Engineer Student, who shall have kept Epiphany term, 1838, shall be regarded, with reference to all terms and examinations relating to Engineer Students only, as if he had kept also Michaelmas term, 1837.

*Orders.*—Orders made by the senate for carrying the above regulations into effect:—

1. The course of study for Engineer Students shall embrace the following subjects:—Arithmetic; Algebra; Euclid; Logarithms; Plane Trigonometry; Solid Geometry; Analytical Geometry; Theoretical and Practical Mechanics; Differential and Integral Calculus; Dynamics; Hydrostatics and Hydraulics; Pneumatics; Surveying, Levelling, use of Instruments; Practical Mapping, and Architectural Drawing; Theory of Perspective and Projections; Hydrostatical and Hydraulical Instruments in general; the Steam Engine; Optical Instruments; Theoretical and Practical Chemistry; Theory of Heat; Mineralogy; Metallurgy; Geology; the French, German, Spanish, and Italian Languages.

2. All Engineer Students who do not learn one of the above-named modern languages shall attend lectures in Latin or Greek during one term, at least, in each of their first two years of residence.

3. Besides keeping the ordinary academical terms, Engineer Students shall reside during the Easter vacation; and the lectures shall be so arranged as to provide employment for them during their residence.

4. Engineer Students shall pay for tuition the sum of £10 10s. in each term.

5. Every student admitted to the academical rank of Civil Engineer shall receive a certificate of such admission under the common seal of the University. The certificates of competency given to students after their second examination, granted by the warden, in conformity with No. 8 of the Regulations of Nov. 22nd, 1837, (see page 316), shall contain the names of the examiners on whose recommendation it is given.

6. The first two of the public examinations shall take place in the month of October, and the third and final examination during the Easter term in each year.

7. Engineer Students shall pay a fee of £1 on admission to each of the first two public examinations; a fee of £2 on admission to the third and final examination; and a fee of £3 on admission to the rank of Civil Engineer, or on receiving a certificate of competency.

8. Any student in arts may be admitted to attend any course of lectures designed for Engineer Students, upon the payment of such fee as the senate shall hereafter direct.

9. Any Engineer Student may be admitted to attend any course of lectures designed for students in arts, upon such terms as the senate shall hereafter direct.

*College Regulations.*—1. Applicants for admission present to the warden a certificate of their age; the ordinary age for admission being from sixteen to twenty-one. They also bring testimonials to their character and conduct during the two previous years.

2. At the time of admission, the applicant subscribes his name to a declaration of obedience.

3. The students are required to be present at chapel prayers, or at cathedral service, at the times appointed, and at dinner in hall

They are also required to attend such lectures of the professors and tutors, and such other lectures as the college authorities may direct.

4. No day counts as a day of residence, unless the student has been present on all the occasions required; and if he absents himself on more than one occasion, he is liable to lose a day for each non-appearance. The censor or other officer under whose notice the irregularity has come, will signify the loss of the day by a cross in the censor's book.

5. Students are expected to be in college before the gates are closed at night; a report of all those who come in afterwards is delivered to the censor.

6. Any stranger going out of college, after the gates are shut, is required to give the name of the student from whose rooms he comes.

7. The parent or guardian of every student has the option of putting his bills contracted out of college, under the control of the tutor.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE CHIEF

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE EXPENSES.

I.—*University.*

Admission Fee . . . . . £2 0 0

Terminal Expenses.

Tuition, including fees to the professors of the University . . . . .	} 5 0 0
University Chest . . . . .	
University Library . . . . .	0 10 0

Resident Engineer Students pay terminally for tuition £10 10s. This includes all fees to the officers of the University, and the expense of instruction in chemistry, mineralogy, &c., in modern languages, in surveying, drawing, &c. The rest of their charges are the same as those of other students.

Non-resident students, who are under the Degree of B.A., or who have not obtained their license or their Degree of Civil Engineer, pay terminally 10s. to the chest, 10s. to the library, and 10s. to their college.

Every B.A., in order to count terms, pays terminally to the chest 10s. until he takes the Degree of M.A.; but after the M.A. examination or its equivalent has been passed, this charge, together with the annual payment of £1 required after the M.A. Degree (see next page), may both be compounded for by one payment of £5.

Every M.A., in order to be a member of convocation, pays to the chest £1 annually, or in lieu of it a composition of £5. This composition may be paid at an earlier period, as above specified.

The following are the fees payable upon admission to

each degree:—B.A. £3; Civil Engineers £3; M.A. £6; License in Theology £3 (or for a B.A. £1); Ad Eundem 5s.

II.—College—University College.

Caution Money (a) . . . . .	£20	0	0
Terminal Expenses.			
Rent of College Rooms from . . . . .	£3 to 5	5	0
College Servants . . . . .	1	10	0
Detriments and Gas Lights . . . . .	1	15	0
Coals . . . . .	1	1	0
College Commons, comprising dinner and meat luncheon, per week		0	12 6

Every B.A., in order to count terms, pays terminally to the college 5s. until he is of sufficient standing to take the degree of M.A.; or he may compound for this charge by a payment of £1 1s., made to the college upon his taking the Degree of B.A.

Upon admission to the high table £2 is paid to the college by those members who have proceeded to their degree in arts at Durham, and £5 by those who have been admitted *ad eundem* from other Universities.

*Bishop Hatfield's Hall.*

Caution Money (a) . . . . .	£15	0	0
Terminal Expenses.			
Rent of College Rooms furnished (linen excepted) . . . . .	5	5	0
Commons or board, including servants and all domestic charges (washing excepted) per week . . . . .	0	18	0

C. THORP, *Warden.*

(a) This is a guarantee fund against loss by terminal defalcation, and is returned to a student when he leaves the University, if his debts to the college have been discharged.

CHARTER.

*A Charter granted to the University of Durham,  
June 1, 1837.*

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, TO ALL TO WHOM these presents shall come, greeting.

WHEREAS by an act passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of our royal predecessor, his majesty King Henry the eighth, his majesty was empowered to establish more bishoprics and collegial and cathedral churches, to the intent, among other purposes, that thereby God's word might be better set forth, children brought up in

learning, clerks nourished in the Universities, and readers of Greek, Hebrew, and Latin, might have good stipends; and his majesty was also empowered to make statutes for the institutions by letters patent, under his great seal.

AND WHEREAS his said majesty, King Henry the eighth, by letters patent, under the great seal, dated the twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, one thousand five hundred and forty-one, after mentioning, among other inducements, "ut bonorum morum disciplina observetur, juvenus in literis liberalibus instituat, et cetera omnis generis pietatis officia illine exuberantia in omnia vicina loca longe lateque demerent, ad Dei omnipotentis gloriam, et ad subditorum nostrorum communem utilitatem, felicitatemque," founded a cathedral church at Durham, to consist of one dean and twelve prebendaries, and other ministers: and his said majesty ordained that the said dean and twelve prebendaries should be one body corporate, and have perpetual succession under the name of "The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Durham, of Christ, and of the blessed Mary the Virgin," and that they should be governed by certain statutes to be afterwards given to them.

AND WHEREAS statutes were afterwards given to the said cathedral church, one of which is entitled, "De pueris grammaticibus et eorum informatoribus," by which, after the preface following, "Ut pietas et bonæ literæ perpetuo in dicta ecclesia suppullulescant, crescant, florent, et suo tempore in gloriam Dei et Republicæ commodum et ornamentum fructificent," It is ordained that eighteen poor boys, of good natural parts, should be for ever maintained in the said church of Durham, but who should not be admitted before they could read, write, and understand the rudiments of grammar. And also that a master should be chosen, learned in Latin and Greek, of good reputation, sound faith, and pious life, and skilful in the art of teaching, "qui tam octodecim illos Ecclesiæ predictæ pueros, quam alios quoscunque grammaticam discendi gratia ad scholam nostram confluentes, pietate excolat, et bonis literis exornet." And also that the masters of the school should, in teaching, observe such rules, and use such authors and order of teaching, as the said dean and chapter, with the consent of the bishop, should prescribe.

AND WHEREAS an act of parliament was, on the application of the dean and chapter of Durham, passed in the third year of our reign, intituled "An Act to enable the dean and chapter of Durham to appropriate

part of the property of their church to the establishment of a University in connection therewith, for the advancement of learning," whereby, after reciting that the dean and chapter of Durham were desirous of establishing, in connection with the said cathedral church, a University for the advancement of learning, to be under the government of the said dean and chapter of Durham, for the time being, subject to the jurisdiction of the lord Bishop of Durham, for the time being, as visitor thereof: And also reciting that the said dean and chapter were desirous that a specific portion of the property of the said cathedral church should be appropriated and set apart for the purposes of such University, It was enacted that, from and after the passing of the said act, the lands, tenements, and hereditaments therein mentioned or referred to, should be, and the same were, thereby vested in the said dean and chapter of Durham, and their successors for ever, In trust to apply the rents thereof, and the fines and other profits and proceeds arising therefrom, for the establishment and maintenance of a University for the advancement of learning, in connection with the said cathedral church; such University to consist of such warden or principal of such professors and readers, in such branches of learning and sciences, of such tutors, students, and other officers and persons, and generally to be established, and instituted, and continued, according to such scheme and regulations as the said dean and chapter of Durham, for the time being, should, from time to time, by writing under their common seal, with the consent of the lord Bishop of Durham, for the time being, order and prescribe: And it was further enacted that the government of the said University, and the order and discipline to be observed therein, according to the scheme and regulations which the said dean and chapter of Durham, for the time being, with such consent as aforesaid, were thereinbefore empowered to order and prescribe, should be, and the same were thereby vested in the said dean and chapter of Durham, for the time being, and that the said University should be subject to, and under the jurisdiction of, the lord Bishop of Durham, for the time being, as visitor thereof.

AND WHEREAS the dean and chapter of Durham made or passed an act of chapter, in writing under their common seal, bearing date on or about the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, in the words following, that is to say, "It was agreed that in pursuance of an act of the second year of the reign of his present majesty, and by and with the consent of the Bishop of Durham, the academical institution,

or college, or university, established by act of chapter of the twenty-eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, be constituted a University in connection with the cathedral church of Durham, and under the direction and control of the dean and chapter of Durham as the governors thereof, the Bishop of Durham being the visitor thereof, and a consenting party to all acts of the dean and chapter, relating to the same University; and that the University of Durham, being under the authority of the lord Bishop of Durham, as the visitor thereof, and a consenting party to all acts of the dean and chapter of Durham relating to the same, and of the dean and chapter of Durham as governors thereof, do consist of a warden or principal, a professor of divinity and ecclesiastical history, a professor of Greek and classical literature, a professor of mathematics, two censors or proctors, and of such readers and teachers, the same being appointed by the Bishop of Durham and the dean and chapter of Durham, and of such graduates in the several faculties, and of such scholars and others, as shall be, from time to time, incorporated by the said University. Further it was agreed that the warden, the professor of divinity and ecclesiastical history, and the professor of Greek and classical literature, shall be nominated and appointed, as was settled in the first scheme of the University, by the Bishop of Durham, under his seal; and that the professor of mathematics, and the other officers of the University, unless it shall be otherwise provided, shall be nominated by the dean and chapter under their seal.

AND WHEREAS it hath been represented to us that, pursuant to the last recited act of chapter of the said dean and chapter of Durham, the Venerable Charles Thorp, doctor of divinity, now Archdeacon of Durham, was appointed warden of the said University of Durham; the Reverend Henry Jenkyns, master of arts, professor of Greek and classical literature; the Reverend Temple Chevallier, bachelor of divinity, professor of mathematics; and Charles Whitley, master of arts, and the Reverend Thomas Williamson Peile, master of arts, proctors in the said University:

AND WHEREAS the said dean and chapter of Durham being desirous, as it hath been represented unto us, of confirming the said act of chapter, made and passed by them on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and of further exercising the trusts and powers reposed in them by the said recited act of parliament of the third year of our reign, did, by an instrument in writing bearing date the twentieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five,

under their common seal, with the consent of the Bishop of Durham, and by virtue, and in pursuance of the trusts and powers in the said act of parliament, and of every other power enabling them in that behalf, and for the purpose of confirming the said act of chapter made and passed on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, establish the college or university then existing in the city of Durham a University for the establishment of learning in connection with the said cathedral church, and for ever thereafter to continue and be a University by the name of "THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM;" and did ordain and prescribe that the same should consist of a warden, or principal; a professor of divinity and ecclesiastical history; a professor of Greek and classical literature; a professor of mathematics, and two proctors; and of such readers and teachers, the same being appointed by the Bishop of Durham, and the dean and chapter of Durham respectively, and of such graduates in the several faculties, and of such scholars and others as should, from time to time, become members of the said University; and did, in all other respects, confirm the said act of chapter of the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and all elections and proceedings which had been made and had pursuant thereto; And further did ordain, order, and prescribe certain regulations for the better establishment of the said University; and amongst others, the following regulations, with respect to the present and future members of convocation (that is to say), That the first or present convocation shall consist of the said Charles Thorp, the warden, and of such persons as shall have proceeded to the degree of doctor in any of the three faculties, or of master of arts in any of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, and shall be members of the University of Durham; That the convocation shall in future consist, besides the original members, of all persons regularly admitted to the degrees of doctor of divinity, doctor of civil law, doctor of medicine, and master of arts in the University of Durham, and conforming to the regulations thereof: and did further ordain, order, and prescribe the following regulation with respect to the admission of members of the said University, (that is to say),—No one shall be held to be a member of the University who has not been matriculated, that is whose name has not been placed on the register of the University, by the authority of the warden.

AND WHEREAS during the vacancy of the see of Durham, the right reverend father in God, John Banks, by divine permission Bishop of St. David's, dean, and

the chapter of Durham, of the cathedral church of Christ and blessed Mary the Virgin, the founders and governors of the said University of Durham, and the said Charles Thorp, the warden of the said University, have presented their petition to us, stating, amongst other things, that in addition to the endowment provided by the lastly-mentioned act of parliament certain scholarships have been founded in the said University, and some gifts of money and books have been made thereto; and also that many students have resorted to the said University, and have become members thereof, and are diligently instructed in the several branches of science and literature; and also that the said Charles Thorp is the present warden of the said University; that the said Henry Jenkyns is the present professor of Greek and classical literature; that the said Temple Chevallier is the present professor of mathematics; and that the said Charles Whitley and Thomas Williamson Peile are the present proctors; that the said Charles Thorp and divers other doctors and masters in the several faculties, to the number of eighty-four, are the present members of convocation; that Stafford Brown, bachelor of arts of Cambridge, Robert Warwick Furness, John Cundill, and others, to the number of seventy-one, are the present scholars; and that great part of the said individuals are resident in the said University during the academical terms, and actively engaged in their respective duties; and also that the said petitioners having regard to the endowment provided for the University of Durham, and the wants of the surrounding district, are assured that, with the blessing of God, it will speedily fulfil the object of its institution, the advancement of learning based on sound religious principles; but that they are advised that the said University would be better established, and its character and design more clearly and appropriately determined, if its members were incorporated by our royal charter; and have humbly prayed us that we will be graciously pleased to confer upon the said Charles Thorp, and the other members of the said University of Durham, and all persons who shall hereafter be duly admitted members thereof, our royal charter and letters patent of incorporation, so that they become and be for ever hereafter one body politic and corporate:

NOW KNOW YE that we, ever earnestly desiring to support every institution for the advancement of religion and learning, and trusting that the said University of Durham, so established under our royal sanction, and the authority of our parliament, may, under the blessing of Almighty God, prove an eminent source of good to

our loving subjects, especially in the northern parts of our realm of England, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, HAVE granted, constituted, declared, and appointed, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, Do grant, constitute, declare, and appoint, that the said Charles Thorp, and all persons who now are, or who shall hereafter be duly admitted, members of the said University, in pursuance of the before-mentioned regulation, or according to such rules and regulations as may be hereafter made and established by the said dean and chapter under their common seal, with the consent of the Lord Bishop of Durham for the time being, for the admission of members thereof, shall be and remain for ever hereafter one body politic and corporate, under and by the name of "THE WARDEN, MASTERS, AND SCHOLARS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM," and by that name shall and may have perpetual succession, and a common seal, with power to break, alter, and make anew such seal, from time to time, at their will and pleasure; and by that name shall be governed and continued according to the provisions of the said act of parliament, made and passed in the third year of our reign; and by that name shall have and enjoy all the property, rights, and privileges, which are assured by the said act to the University therein contemplated and authorised; or are incident to a University established by our royal charter.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have caused these our letters to be made patent.

WITNESS OURSELF, at our Palace at Westminster, the first day of June, in the seventh year of our reign.

BY WRIT OF PRIVY SEAL.

EDMUNDS.

[The Statute for the University, enacted by the dean and chapter, has already been given at length, for which see page 246.]

ORDER IN COUNCIL

RESPECTING THE FURTHER ENDOWMENT OF THE

*University of Durham:*

At the court at Buckingham Palace, the 4th day of June, 1841, present, the queen's most excellent majesty in council. WHEREAS the ecclesiastical commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an act passed in the last session of parliament, intituled "An act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the commissioners of ecclesiastical duties and revenues," duly prepared and laid before her majesty in council a scheme, bearing date the eighteenth day of

May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, in the words and figures following, that is to say:

"We, the ecclesiastical commissioners for England, in pursuance of an act, passed in the session of parliament held in the third and fourth years of the reign of her present majesty, intituled 'An act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the commissioners of ecclesiastical duties and revenues,' after due inquiry and consideration of an act passed in the session of parliament held in the second and third years of the reign of his late majesty King William the fourth, intituled 'An act to enable the dean and chapter of Durham to appropriate part of the property of their church to the establishment of a University in connection therewith, for the advancement of learning,' and of the engagements entered into by William, late Bishop of Durham, and the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Durham, have prepared and now humbly lay before your majesty in council, the following scheme for making certain arrangements with respect to the deanery and canonries in the said cathedral church and their revenues, with a view to maintaining the University of Durham in a state of respectability and efficiency:

"We humbly recommend and propose as an endowment for the office of warden of the said University of Durham that the said office shall, upon the first vacancy thereof, become and be permanently annexed to the deanery of the said cathedral church of Durham, and shall be held by the dean of Durham for the time being; and, in pursuance of the provisions of the said first recited act, which directs that due regard shall be had to the just claims of any existing officer of the said University, which provision (as it has been made appear to us) now applies only to the Venerable Charles Thorp, doctor in divinity, the present warden of the said University; we further recommend and propose, that the annual sum of five hundred pounds shall be paid to the said Charles Thorp so long as he shall remain such warden:

"And we further recommend and propose, as an endowment for the professorship of divinity and ecclesiastical history in the said University, that the canonry in the said cathedral church, now held by the reverend Henry Jenkyns, master of arts, the present professor of divinity and ecclesiastical history in the said University, shall, upon the first vacancy thereof, become and be permanently annexed to the said professorship, and that the endowments of the said canonry shall henceforth be subject to such alterations as may be duly

made for regulating the income thereof, in conformity with the provisions of the said first recited act, or any other act of parliament :

“ And we further recommend and propose, as an endowment for the professorship of Greek and classical literature in the said University, that the eleventh canonry in the said cathedral church, now vacant, shall become and be permanently annexed to the said last mentioned professorship, the endowments of the said canonry being, nevertheless, subject to any such alterations as aforesaid for regulating the income thereof :

“ And we further recommend and propose, that there shall be forthwith founded in the said University, in lieu of the present professorship of mathematics, a professorship of mathematics and astronomy, to be held by the Reverend Temple Chevallier, bachelor in divinity, now professor of mathematics therein ; and that as an endowment for such professorship there shall be paid to the said Temple Chevallier, so long as he shall continue professor of mathematics and astronomy, in lieu of the salary now received by him as professor of mathematics, and after him to each person who, for the time being shall hold the same professorship of mathematics and astronomy, the annual stipend or salary of seven hundred pounds ; provided, that it shall be lawful for the said University, at any time after the present incumbency in the said professorship, or during that incumbency, with the consent of the said Temple Chevallier, to divide the same into two separate professorships, of mathematics and astronomy, and thereupon also to divide the stipend or salary hereby proposed to be granted, between the two professors, in such proportions, as shall be deemed by the said University just and reasonable ; and that the Observatory now belonging to the said University shall be, so long as the said professorship remains undivided, under the superintendence and management of the professor of mathematics and astronomy for the time being, and upon and after any such division as aforesaid under the superintendence and management of the professor of astronomy for the time being, subject always to all such statutes and regulations respecting the said Observatory as may, from time to time, be duly made and established by the said University :

“ And we further recommend and propose, that every professor or other officer of the said University shall perform the duties of his professorship or office in person, unless he shall obtain from the visitor of the said University a special licence of dispensation from the same, on the ground of illness or any other cause of

disability, to be stated in such licence ; which licence we recommend and propose that such visitor shall be authorised and empowered on any such ground to grant ; and that, in the case of any such licence being granted to a professor, or other officer, the warden and senate of the said University shall be authorised and required to appoint a substitute for the performance of the duties of such professor or officer, to whom shall be paid, so long as he shall actually perform such duties, such portion of the salary or stipend otherwise payable to such professor or officer as shall be fixed by the said warden and senate ; provided, that it shall be lawful for such professor or officer to appeal to the visitor against the amount of the sum to be so paid to his substitute, and that the visitor's decision thereupon shall be final :

“ And we further recommend and propose, that every reader and lecturer in the said University, who shall be in the receipt of any salary or emolument as such reader or lecturer, shall keep residence in the said University, unless he shall obtain a licence from the visitor relieving him therefrom, for some special reason, to be stated in such licence ; and which licence we recommend and propose that such visitor shall be empowered to grant, for any reason which may appear to him to be sufficient :

“ And we further recommend and propose, that immediately upon the annexation as aforesaid of the office of warden of the said University to the said deanery, there shall be founded in the said University a professorship of Hebrew and the other oriental languages ; and that, as an endowment for the said last-mentioned professorship, there shall be paid to the professor the annual stipend or salary of five hundred pounds :

“ And we further recommend and propose, that there shall be founded in the said University eighteen fellowships, in addition to the six fellowships already founded therein by acts of the said dean and chapter, dated, respectively, the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and the sixteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty, making twenty-four such fellowships in the whole ; and that, of the said eighteen fellowships two shall be founded on the twenty-ninth day of September in the present year, and the same number of fellowships on the like day in every succeeding year, until the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, inclusive :

“ And we further recommend and propose, that no person shall be deemed qualified to be elected to any of the said twenty-four fellowships in the said University until he shall have been admitted to the degree of



bachelor of arts therein; and that every such fellow shall be elected according to the regulations now in force, or according to such other regulations as may hereafter be duly made by the said University for securing the election of the most meritorious candidate, regard being always had to moral character as well as to learning; and that it shall not be compulsory upon the warden and senate to fill up any vacant fellowship unless or until it shall appear to them that there is some person duly qualified in all respects to be elected thereto:

“And we further recommend and propose, that no person shall be admitted a candidate for election to any of the said twenty-four fellowships oftener than three times, nor at any other than consecutive elections of fellows:

“And we further recommend and propose, that, when the said number of twenty-four fellowships shall be complete, not more than eight of those fellows, who shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, shall be laymen; and that the said University shall establish regulations for carrying this provision into effect:

“And we further recommend and propose as an endowment for the said twenty-four fellowships, respectively, that there shall be paid to each of such fellows the annual sum of one hundred and twenty pounds:

“And we further recommend and propose, that (subject to the vacancy of fellowships by marriage or otherwise, as hereinafter provided) every such fellowship may be retained and held by the same person for the term of eight years from the time of his election thereto, and for the further term of two years by any person who shall be in holy orders at or within three years after the time of his election thereto, or who, if he shall have been elected to such fellowship before the age of twenty-one years, shall be in holy orders on or before the day of his attaining the age of twenty-four years; and that a further annual sum of thirty pounds shall be paid to each of the senior clerical fellows to the number of ten, who shall have entered into holy orders so as to entitle him to hold his fellowship for the term of ten years:

“And we further recommend and propose, that every such fellowship shall in future become absolutely vacant upon the marriage of the holder thereof, or at the expiration of one year from the time of the holder thereof being instituted, licenced, or in any way admitted to any cathedral preferment or to any benefice:

“And we further recommend and propose, that it shall be the duty of every such fellow to take a part in the public examinations, whenever required to do so by the warden of the said University, and that such

warden shall have power and authority to call any of such fellows into residence whenever he shall deem it expedient so to do:

“And we further recommend and propose, that the warden, masters, and scholars of the said University shall, by their treasurer or other officer duly appointed for such purpose, from time to time, pay the several stipends, salaries, and other sums hereinbefore mentioned to the several persons for the time being entitled to receive the same by quarterly payments, and that a due proportion shall be paid for every fractional part of any quarter, during which any such person shall hold his office, professorship, or fellowship, or shall officiate as such substitute as aforesaid:

“And towards providing the fund for making such payments, we further recommend and propose, that all the estate and interest now vested in us, under the provisions of the said first recited act, in the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, formerly assigned to the dean of the said cathedral church of Durham, and to the canon of the eleventh canonry founded in the same cathedral church (the tithes of the several rectories or parishes of Merrington, Billingham, and Bedlington, and of the township of Murton, only excepted), shall be transferred to, and shall become and be vested in, the warden, masters, and scholars of the said University of Durham; and that when it shall be made to appear to us by the said warden, masters, and scholars that, by reason of the foundation of the additional fellowships in successive years as aforesaid, the proceeds annually accruing to them from the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, are insufficient for the defraying of all such stipends, salaries, and other payments, we may recommend and propose the granting of such additional endowment to the said University as may thereupon appear to be necessary for making the deficiency, either by transferring the estate and interest in any lands, tenements, or hereditaments now belonging to any of the canonries in the said church, which may have then become, in like manner, so vested in us, or by payments from time to time, to be made by us out of any monies accruing to us by reason of the suspension of any of such canonries:

“And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing, if we shall deem it expedient for the purposes of this scheme, the transfer of our estate and interest in any such last-mentioned lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or any part or parts thereof, to the said warden, masters, and scholars, with

their consent, in exchange for the estate and interest in the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, now hereby recommended and proposed to be vested in them, or any part or parts thereof:

“And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall be construed in any manner to affect any statute or regulation of the said University now subsisting, or which may hereafter be duly made and established, otherwise than as is herein specifically recommended and proposed.”

And whereas, previously to laying the said scheme before her majesty in council, notice thereof was duly given to the dean and chapter of Durham, and to the warden and senate of the University of Durham, and no objection has been made thereto:

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by her majesty in council; now, therefore, her majesty by and with the advice of her said council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall take effect immediately from and after the time when this order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said act; and her majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct, that this order be forthwith registered by the registrar of the diocese of Durham.

WM. L. BATHURST.

#### HOODS—INSIGNIA OF DEGREES.

The following Hoods are adopted by the University of Durham:—

- B.A. Black silk or bombazine, lined with white wool.
- M.A. Black, lined with Palatinate purple.
- B.D. Entirely black.
- D.D. Scarlet, lined with Palatinate purple.

That the objects of the learned and beneficent projectors of Durham University have been fully attained will be evident from its history, which has now been

\* BISHOP COSIN'S HALL.—A new Hall to be called Bishop Cosin's Hall, (so named in honour of one of the greatest benefactors of the diocese), is to be opened in the Michaelmas term of the present year, (1851). The Rev. John Pedder, M.A., Bursar of University-college, has been appointed the first principal. The site of the future buildings is in close proximity with the existing establishments, and is now occupied by houses in possession of the University, and readily convertible to college purposes. It is proposed to erect in the first instance a suitable chapel for students of Bishop Hatfield's and Bishop

given at length.\* As has before been observed, in most respects this northern seat of learning affords to the student, at considerable less expense, all the advantages enjoyed at Oxford and Cambridge;† and the many endowments which already appertain to the University of Durham, speak highly in praise of the munificent spirit of its various benefactors. A noble example has been given by members of the laity as well as the clergy, in founding several valuable fellowships, scholarships, &c.; and no doubt the good work will be followed by others, desirous of contributing to the encouragement and support of learning in the northern counties.

#### UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The University Library was founded on the opening of the University. The books consist principally of donations from various members and friends of the University. Bishop Van Mildert contributed, with many other costly and useful works, a splendid collection of the Benedictine Fathers: and many other friends of the University have contributed liberally to the Library. A fund for maintaining and increasing the Library is raised by a tax on the members of the University; out of which, useful books are purchased from time to time.

The Library is open daily during term, from twelve to one o'clock; and during the vacations on Mondays and Wednesdays, at the same hour.

The University Library is under the direction of a board of curators, viz:—the Warden; Professors of Divinity, Greek, and Mathematics; Proctors; Librarian; Rev. D. Melville, M.A.; Rev. John Cundill, B.D.; Rev. B. E. Dwaris, M.A.; and Rev. Henry Stoker, M.A. Books may be taken from the Library by members of the University, under regulations fixed by the Curators.

The books are chiefly deposited in an oaken gallery erected in Bishop Cosin's Library, on the Palace-green, at the sole expense of the late munificent Bishop Van Mildert.

The following have been the principal benefactors to the Library:—the late Bishop of Durham; the Bishop of Durham; the Warden; the late Rev. Dr. Prosser;

Cosin's Halls, in lieu of the temporary rooms now set apart for divine service. The domestic arrangements at the new hall will be the same as those at Bishop Hatfield's, and there is already a prospect of small exhibitions being assigned to some of the first students.

† A public notification was given in the spring of 1851, to the effect that the masters of the bench of Gray's-inn had passed an order that members of the Durham and London Universities should have the same privileges with respect to calls to the bar at Gray's-inn as are enjoyed by members of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin.

the Rev. Dr. Townsend; the Rev. G. S. Faber; the late Rev. Hugh James Rose; the late R. Surtees, Esq., of Mainsforth; the late T. Carr, Esq., Hampton, Middlesex; the Rev. T. L. Strong; the late Rev. Charles Simeon; the Rev. J. Collinson; the late J. Leybourne, Esq.; the late Rev. E. S. Thurlow; Edward Shipperdson, Esq.; the Rev. Thomas Baker, Whitburn.

### UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.

By the verge of the river, below the western portion of the cathedral, the building formerly known as the abbey mill is now used as the University Museum. It is open to the public daily gratuitously, and contains a valuable collection of specimens in natural history, the nucleus of which was formed by the liberality of the late Rev. Thos. Gisborne, prebendary of the cathedral. The collection of British birds is nearly complete; the minerals are limited, but the specimens judiciously selected. The fossils though not numerous, include those of most interest belonging the district. The Museum contains other objects of curiosity, and is frequently receiving augmentations from various sources. It would be a subject of much regret should the interesting and instructive contents of the Museum suffer from the unfavourable situation of the building, as the place is liable to a continuous damp atmosphere, by its close proximity to the river. The liberal project of the dean and chapter, alluded to in page 284, of removing the Museum to the Dormitory, will, it is hoped, be carried fully into effect.—Wm. Proctor is sub-curator.

### THE OBSERVATORY.

The Observatory of the University of Durham stands on the rising ground at the south-west of South-street. It was built in 1841, principally by private subscription, and is what is termed an Astronomical Observatory, furnished with an 8 feet equatorial of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inch aperture, by H. Fraunhofer, and has a transit circle for its meridian, besides other minor instruments.\* Its position is very approximately as follows: ASTRON. LATITUDE  $54^{\circ}$  deg.,  $46$  sec.,  $62$  min.; west longitude,  $6$  min.,  $19.7$  sec. (in time). Height from the level of the sea, though at present not very accurately ascertained, is about 340 feet.—The prospect from this elevated ground is one of the most commanding which the picturesque neighbourhood of Durham affords, embracing at one glance an extensive range of rich and lovely scenery. The view

from the Observatory Fields has been the subject of a fine engraving, published by Mr. Andrews† of Durham, from a painting by Carmichael.

The professor of mathematics and astronomy in the university, is director of the institution. A university syndicate superintends the whole under the regulation of the statutes relating to the Observatory. The observations are conducted by an observer, resident at the establishment. The appointments are, at the present time, filled by the Rev. T. Chevallier, professor of mathematics and astronomy; and R. C. Carrington, Esq., astr. observer in the University.

The line of observation in astr. at present followed, is principally equatorial observations of the small planets, commonly called the asteroids and comets, and all such occasional work as the principal observatories do not fully pursue, the chief work lying on the meridian. Meteorological observations are also regularly carried on, though on a small scale. Excepting this institution at Durham, there is not an Astronomical Observatory established between London and Edinburgh.

### THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This school is in connexion with the cathedral, and its establishment almost co-eval with the church itself. In former times there were two schools belonging to the monastery; one was situated in the cloister, where novices were taught by one of the ablest and most learned of the monks; and those students who were thought deserving were sent to Oxford. The other school was in the infirmary, without the abbey gates, where the boys of the almshouse were educated. On the extinction of these seminaries at the dissolution, commissioners were appointed by Henry VIII. to set out dwelling-houses for the master and usher of the new Grammar School; and in the statutes, chap. XXVIII. (see page 241), provision is made for the maintenance of the masters and education of eighteen scholars. During the civil wars, this school was suffered to fall into decay, or, according to some, was destroyed by the Scots in 1640. After the Restoration, it was re-founded by the dean and chapter, under whose patronage the course of instruction continued to be exercised in the building on the Palace-green until 1844, when a more spacious and appropriate school-house was provided by the liberality of the dean and chapter, at the southern end of the South-street.

\* The Duke of Northumberland, in 1846, made an important addition to the instruments, by presenting an excellent refracting telescope.

† Mr. Andrews is the publisher of several other well-executed en-

gravings connected with the city of Durham, and of Billings' County Architectural Antiquities, &c.; and is the recognised publisher of the works issued by the committee of the Surtees' Society.

The present edifice is a handsome stone building, in the Tudor style; on its western side is attached the residence of the head master, and at a few yards distance a separate and commodious building has been erected for the residence of the second master.

In addition to the eighteen scholars who are educated gratuitously, there are at present about one hundred other pupils, seventy of whom are boarders, who are admitted on the following terms:—

## SCHOOL FEES.

Classics . . . . .	9 Guineas a year.
For boys who are too young to learn Greek . . . . .	7 do. do.
Mathematics and arithmetic . . . . .	3 do. do.

The above are essential parts of the regular school business.

French . . . . .	4 Guineas a year.
Writing . . . . .	£1.

Entrance in classics . . . . .	1 Guinea.
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Entrance in mathematics . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ do.
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Entrance in French . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ do.
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German is taught as a regular part of the school business in the sixth and fifth forms, and is included in the classical fees.

Private tuition, if required . . . . .	10 Guineas a year.
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## TERMS FOR BOARD.

In the head master's house . . . . .	£60 a year.
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Washing . . . . .	3 do.
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In the second master's house . . . . .	50 do.
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Washing . . . . .	3 do.
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In Mr. Durham's house . . . . .	50 do.
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Washing . . . . .	3 do.
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In Mr. Walford's house . . . . .	50 do.
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Washing . . . . .	3 do.
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In Mrs. Greenwell's house . . . . .	30 Guineas a year.
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Washing . . . . .	3 do. do.
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In Mr. Wharton's or Mr. Macnally's house . . . . .	30 do. do.
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Washing . . . . .	3 do. do.
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There are eighteen king's scholarships of the annual value of nearly £40, tenable at the school for four years, to which period a fifth year may be added at the discretion of the dean. The dean and chapter fill up the vacancies every year (usually in November) by examination, and any one under 15 years of age, whether previously at the school or not, is admissible as a candidate.

\* ROBERT CADELL.—Mr. Cadell died at his residence near Edinburgh, Jan. 20, 1849. For the last thirty years Mr. Cadell held a very prominent situation as bookseller and publisher, chiefly in connexion with the works of Sir Walter Scott. He commenced his career in a different profession, but having married the daughter of the late Mr. Constable, he was introduced into partnership with that gentleman on the retirement of Mr. Hunter, shortly after the publication of Sir Walter's first poems, the prodigious success of which created a new era in the business, and gave to the genius and energy of Sir Walter the stimulus of unprecedented pecuniary remuneration in addition to accumulating literary fame. Mr. Constable was probably the most sanguine publisher of the age, and he was induced to offer such sums to Sir Walter as almost in every case bore away the prize from all competitors. Sir Walter, however, paid dearly in the end for the soaring speculation of his publisher, with whom he became bound up in a variety of transactions which ended in the bank-

The following scholarships are attached to the school at the Universities:—

Two scholarships of £10 a year each, founded by Dr. Hartwell, and tenable at any college at Oxford or Cambridge.

One scholarship of £30 a year at the University of Durham.

One scholarship at Emanuel-college, Cambridge, of £16 a year, for which a preference is given to Durham and Newcastle schools.

One exhibition of £40 a year, founded by Ralph Lindsay, Esq., and tenable at the University of Durham by natives of the diocese, who shall have been educated for three years at Durham-school.

Another scholarship at the University of Durham is in process of foundation.

*Governors*—The Dean and Chapter.

*Head Master*—The Rev. Edward Elder, M.A., late scholar of Balliol-college, Oxford.

*Second Master*—The Rev. Henry Stoker, M.A., of University-college, Durham, and late fellow of Durham University.

*Mathematical Master*—T. C. Durham, B.A., of Jesus-coll., Cambridge.

*Assistant Classical and Mathematical Master*—The Rev. Henry Walford, M.A., of Wadham-college, Oxford.

*French Master*—Monsieur Bamberger.

*Writing Master*—Mr. W. H. Engledow.

*Music Master*—Mr. Ashton.

The Durham Grammar School has, for many years past, enjoyed a high reputation; and in the list of pupils who have received their education here, will be found the names of many who have won the highest university honours, or become eminent in various departments of life; amongst whom may be named, the present Bishop of Chester; the Ven. Archdeacon Thorp, D.D.; the Rev. Ralph Tatham, D.D., master of St. John's-college, Cambridge; the Rev. Fred. C. Plumptre, D.D., master of University-college, Oxford; Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, F.R.S.; Viscount Hardinge; the late Robert Cadell,\* the eminent publisher

rupture or failure of all the parties concerned. This took place at the time of the panic in the early part of the year 1826, and it is well known that Sir Walter Scott arranged with his creditors to pay them in full instead of becoming a bankrupt—a result to which he had become liable by his partnership with Ballantyne, the printer. Sir Walter incurred this great obligation under the idea that his continued industry and powers would enable him to achieve the task by fresh productions, and the "Life of Bonaparte" and "Woodstock," produced within a short time afterwards, enabled him to pay a handsome instalment. But a scheme of Mr. Cadell's turned the previous productions of Sir Walter's to a far better account than the subsequent novels and tales, and, in fact, led to the accomplishment of the undertaking of Sir Walter; for all his creditors—whose claims were about £113,000—have been paid in full, and the whole domain of Abbotsford is now in possession of his descendants. It has been mentioned above that Mr. Cadell was married to the daughter of Mr. Constable;

of the works of Sir Walter Scott; the eccentric Christopher Smart,\* &c., &c.

#### UNITED BLUE COAT & SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Blue Coat School had its origin in 1708, in the application of some portion of the charitable funds of the city; six boys were only then educated, but in 1736 six girls were added to the establishment. In 1753 seven additional boys were admitted, in consequence of a bequest from Mrs. Ann Carr, of the interest of £500. The charity was deservedly popular; its funds were increased by donations and testamentary benefactions, so that the trustees were enabled 1802 to clothe and

but that lady died childless long before 1825, and Mr. Cadell afterwards married Miss Mylne, who now survives him. There remained, therefore, no family tie between the two partners at the time of the bankruptcy of Constable & Co., and Mr. Constable died two or three years after that event. At the time of the bankruptcy it was found that there were enormous stocks of Sir Walter Scott's works on hand, in editions of various shapes and sizes, or in series of works, which were held either by Constable & Co. or by Messrs Hurst & Robinson, who became bankrupts at the same time; and all these were peremptorily sold off by auction in the course of 1827 and 1828; and it is a fact that this immense stock, which had cost above £40,000 in paper and print, sold for not much more than half that sum, and created an impression among the London booksellers that the value of the copyrights had been worked out. Mr. Cadell, however, clung to a very different opinion, and having secured among the members of his own family sufficient pecuniary support to carry out a scheme which he had quietly and privately matured, he first communicated it to Ballantyne, the printer, and finding that he saw it in the same light, the two together made a journey to Abbotsford to propound it to Sir Walter Scott. The public have long since seen the working of this scheme, which consisted of a republication of the whole series of novels in small 8vo. 5s. volumes, neatly got up, with plates and embellished title-pages, and so arranged that the novel originally published at a guinea and a half was presented in a convenient form and handsome legible type for 10s., with the additional recommendation of explanatory notes by "the Author of Waverley."—The same plan has since been followed with the works of Sir E. L. Bulwer, Mr. Dickens, and other popular writers. Sir Walter was induced to enter into a fresh partnership with Mr. Cadell for carrying out this scheme on equal terms, Mr. Cadell engaging to supply capital as a set-off to Sir Walter's name, influence, and literary assistance. There were great difficulties in the concentration of the copyrights, but that was at last effected by the ingenious plans of Mr. Cadell, and the exertions, friends, and influence of Sir Walter Scott; and there is no doubt that the scheme, which has been extended to the publication of the works in other forms also, has realized, since it began to be carried into effect in the year 1829, not less than a quarter of a million sterling. "Shortly after Sir Walter's death," says Mr. Lockhart, "his sons and myself, as his executors, endeavoured to make such arrangements as were within our power for completing the great object of his own wishes and fatal exertions. We found the remaining principal sum of the Ballantyne debt to be about £54,000; £22,000 had been insured upon his life; there were some moneys in the hands of the trustees, and Mr. Cadell very handsomely offered to advance to us the balance, about £30,000, that we might, without further delay, settle with the body of creditors. This was effected accordingly on the 2nd Febru-

ary, 1833; Mr. Cadell accepting as his only security the right to the profits accruing from Sir Walter's copyright property and literary remains, until such time as this new and consolidated obligation should be discharged." Ultimately Mr. Cadell purchased the whole of the copyright of Sir Walter's works, and enabled the executors to pay off the remaining incumbrances upon the Abbotsford estate, a service in regard to which Mr. Lockhart, in his last edition of the Life of his illustrious father-in-law, makes the most handsome acknowledgement.

\* CHRISTOPHER SMART.—In Boswell's Life of Johnson we find the following respecting Christopher Smart: Dr. Burney—How does poor Smart do, Sir? Is he likely to recover? Johnson—It seems as if his mind had ceased to struggle with the disease, for he grows fat upon it. Burney—Perhaps, Sir, that may be for want of exercise? Johnson—No, Sir, he has partly as much exercise as he used to have, for he digs in the garden: indeed, before his confinement, he used for exercise to walk to the alehouse, but he was *carried* back again: I did not think he ought to be shut up; his infirmities were not noxious to society: he insisted on people praying with him; and I'd as lief pray with Kit Smart as with any one else: another charge was, that he did not love clean linen, and I have no passion for it.—On another occasion, Johnson says, "I wrote for some months in the Universal Visitor, for poor Smart. Not knowing then the terms on which he was engaged to write, and thinking I was doing him good, I hoped his wits would soon return to him. Mine returned to me, and I wrote in the Universal Visitor no longer." Smart is thus noticed by Chalmers in his Lives of the Poets:—At Durham Grammar School was educated Christopher Smart, an unfortunate votary of the muses, who was born at Shipbourne, in Kent. On the death of his father who was steward to the Earl of Darlington, the countess placed him, at the age of 17, in Pembroke-college, Cambridge, and allowed him £40 a year during her life. After distinguishing himself at the university, he became intimate with Pope, Johnson, Garrick, and Hawkesworth, and married the daughter-in-law of Mr. Newberry, bookseller; when he became a writer by profession. Poverty, aided perhaps by intemperance, at length overtook him; and his intellects becoming unsettled, he was placed in a mad-house. In this melancholy state, his ruling passion still manifested itself; and his "Song to David," written partly with charcoal on the walls of his cell, bears a powerful attestation to the strength of his mental powers, even in their derangement. On recovering his liberty, he published translations of Horace, Phædrus, &c. His own poems exhibit proofs of refinement and originality; and notwithstanding his occasional excesses, his devotional feelings were so strong, that certain passages of his religious pieces were written on his knees. He died within the rules of the King's Bench prison. May 12, 1771.

master's dwelling-house on the east side is now used as a school for infants.

At the general annual meeting, held Feb. 17, 1851, it appeared from the report of the institution for the last year, that there was an actual attendance of 200 boys and 100 girls. The infant class averaged 100 in actual attendance: making a total of 400 children that are daily gathered within the walls of these schools.

During the past year it had been found necessary to expend no less than upwards of £250 in repairing the schools, and in converting a dwelling-house into a school-room for infants' classes; by which arrangement a new department has been added to the institution, and the instruction of the whole of the children has been facilitated and improved by the separation of the younger children from the more advanced scholars. This alteration required the appointment of an additional mistress.

The accounts shewed that there was a balance of £10 14s. 4d. due to the treasurer.

The committee had availed themselves of the grants made by the privy council committee on education to pupil teachers, of whom there are at present two in the schools, and it is expected that several others will shortly be added.

*Officers for the present year.*—The Venerable Archdeacon Thorp, president; his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the very Reverend the Dean of Durham, and the Rev. Dr. Townsend, vice-presidents; James Brooksbank, Esq., treasurer; the Rev. James Raine, secretary; the Rev. J. G. Cromwell, superintendent; Mr. John Sullivan, master of the boy's school.

*Examining Committee of Ladies.*—Mrs. Gilly, Mrs. Thorp, Miss Thorp, Mrs. W. L. Wharton, Mrs. Douglas, Miss Fawcett, Mrs. Elliot, the Misses Dickson, Mrs. Whiticy, Miss Shields, Miss Raine, Miss M. Raine, the Misses Fife.

#### DURHAM DIOCESAN TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Durham Diocesan Training School, for the education of schoolmasters, in connexion with the Diocesan School Society, was established in Oct. 1841. The building is delightfully situate on that part of the banks of the Wear, called Pelaw Leazes, near Gilesgate. The Bishop of Durham, the dean and chapter, and a number of the clergy and gentry throughout the diocese are liberal subscribers to the institution.

The object of the Diocesan Training School is, as its name implies, to prepare pupils for the profession of schoolmasters.

Candidates, being of the age of sixteen years and up-

wards, and members and communicants of the church of England, are admitted at Michaelmas, Christmas, and May, on the production of certificates of character, signed by the minister of their respective parishes, of baptism, and of health, after passing the admission examination.

This examination embraces reading, writing, spelling, grammar, and punctuation, scripture history, general religious knowledge, and the church catechism, and arithmetic up to the rule of three. Application to be made to the Rev. J. Cundill, principal.

The payment required from the pupils is at the rate £14 a year, payable in advance, at the commencement of each term. For this they are furnished with education, board, lodging, the use of books, stationery, medical attendance, and washing. Certain returns are made to those who, having resided a year with good conduct, pass the examinations with credit.

The pupils are lodged and boarded together, under a strict system of domestic discipline.

In the annual report of the sub-committee of management, presented January 9, 1851, it is stated, that during the past year, ten pupils had left the Durham Diocesan Training School, each of whom had obtained schools. Of fourteen residing in the institution during last term, four left at Christmas; but six were applicants for immediate admission, and the number of pupils resident during next term would therefore, most probably, be sixteen.

The Training School was examined the previous month, by the Rev. H. B. Stuart, one of her majesty's inspectors; and certificates have been awarded to five of those subject to examination.

During the last twelve months, many valuable improvements have been made in the conduct and arrangement of the practising school, and the Training School pupils have thus much better means than before of obtaining an insight into, and acquaintance with, one of the most important elements of their education as schoolmasters, the art of practical teaching.

A considerable addition has been made to the garden ground, and industrial out-door exercise become more essentially a component part of the system of education pursued in the institution. A fair acquaintance with a pursuit peculiarly appropriate to their intended profession is thereby secured to the pupils, and a better opportunity afforded for healthy exercise, of which one proof is observed by the marked diminution in the medical expenses.

The society of the Durham Diocesan Training School

is governed by a committee. The committee consists of the Bishop of Durham, the dean and chapter of Durham, the Archdeacons of Durham, Northumberland, and Lindisfarne, and two deputies, one of whom at least shall be a layman, appointed by the subscribers in each of the following deaneries:—Stockton, Darlington, Easington, Chester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Corbridge (including Hexhamshire), Morpeth, and in the remainder of the Archeaconry of Lindisfarne.

Committee as at present constituted, the Bishop of Durham, president; the dean and chapter of Durham; the Archdeacons of Durham, Northumberland, and Lindisfarne.

*Deanery Deputies.*—County of Durham: *Stockton*—R. Thompson, Esq.; Rev. T. L. Strong, Sedgfield. *Darlington*—John H. Aylmer, Walworth Castle; Rev. W. Beckett, Heighington. *Chester*—Ralph Carr, Esq., Dunston Hill; Rev. Jas. Carr, South Shields. *Easington*—Rowland Burdon, Esq., Castle Eden; Rev. H. G. Liddell, Easington.

County of Northumberland: *Newcastle*—John Clayton, Esq., Newcastle; the Vicar of Newcastle. *Morpeth*—Sir J. Swinburne, Bart., Capheaton; Rev. R. Croft, Hartburn. *Corbridge* (including Hexhamshire)—Baker Cresswell, Esq., Cresswell; Ven. Archdeacon Scott. *The Archeaconry of Lindisfarne*—the Earl Grey, Howick; Rev. Dixon Clark, Belford.

The management of the Training School is vested in a sub-committee of not less than five, nor more than seven, named by the committee.

*Present Sub-committee of Management.*—The Dean of Durham; the Archdeacon of Durham; Rev. Professor Jenkyns; W. L. Wharton, Esq.; Anthony Wilkinson, Esq.; Rev. James Raine; and John F. Elliot, Esq. Rev. J. D. Eade, *Secretary*.

*Chairman of the Sub-committee of Management.*

The Dean of Durham.

*Principal*—Rev. J. Cundill, B.D.

*Vice-Principal*—Rev. J. G. Cromwell, M.A.

*Treasurer*—J. F. Elliot, Esq.

*Secretary*—Rev. J. D. Eade, M.A.

*Mathematical Master*—Mr. Finley.

*Master of Model School*—Mr. Sullivan.

*Singing Master*—Mr. Ashton.

#### DIOCESAN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The Society for the Encouragement of Parochial Schools in the Diocese of Durham, was founded in 1809. It is under the patronage of the bishop, and the superintendence of the parochial clergy. The objects of the institution will be best understood by the following extract from its rules:—All subscribers or

members of this society to have the power of choosing to what school or schools, placed with the society in union, three-fourths of their subscription be applied. That whenever any school shall be established, or new-modelled, within the counties of Durham and Northumberland, in conformity with the regulations of this society, in which school assistance may be wanted, this society will furnish such a supply of books as it shall approve, either gratuitously, or upon low terms. That whenever any new school shall be projected within the counties of Durham and Northumberland, in conformity with the regulations of the society, and such exertions shall have been made by the inhabitants of any neighbourhood as shall be proportioned to its means and exigencies, this society will furnish its aid according to circumstances, and particularly in procuring school-rooms and school-masters. That before any new grant of money or books be made by the society to any school, the trustees or governors applying for aid do express their intention of observing the regulations of the society, a copy of which shall be transmitted to them for their signatures; and that no aid shall be continued to any school which shall neglect these regulations, till the assurance of conformity be made or renewed. That donations in money shall be granted to those schools only which shall be vested in trustees, or secured in some other way, for the purposes of education on the principles of the church of England. The committee are the governors of the society, so constituted by donations of ten guineas and above, and all annual subscribers of one guinea, and the parochial clergy, who are subscribers. *Secretaries*—the Rev. J. D. Eade, M.A., vicar of Aycliffe, and the Rev. W. Darnell, B.A. *Treasurer*—the Rev. R. G. L. Blenkinsopp. The Rev. J. D. Eade was appointed the *General Inspector* of the schools in union with this society, for the county of Durham; and the Rev. W. Darnell, for the county of Northumberland.

The report of the committee, Jan. 9, 1851, states that they have voted grants towards building four new school-houses, viz.: at Egglescliffe, Norton, Muggleswick, and Doddington, to each £25; that at Egglescliffe to hold 86 children, estimated cost £180; that at Norton, an infant school, estimated cost £200, including a mistress' house; that at Muggleswick to hold 50 children, cost £90; and that at Doddington to hold 120 children, estimated cost, with master's house, £300.

The committee also voted a grant of £10, for converting a room at Greystead into a school-room, on the glebe, the same to be invested in trustees; and £10

towards enlarging and improving the school-house at Washington.

The grants for buildings amount to £120. Those for the general purposes of education £60. Subscriptions for 1849-50 to the Training School, £50; thus making the whole amount of grants made by the society during the year 1850, £230. Income of the society—

Subscriptions .. .. .	£171	3	9
County School fund .. .. .	66	16	8
	£238	0	5

The following are the sums voted at the quarterly meetings in 1850:—At the quarterly meeting held in Bishop Cosin's library, Durham, Jan. 10, 1850, the Archdeacon of Durham in the chair, £123 was granted, viz.:

To Rev. H. J. Maltby, towards building a school at Egglecliffe, to hold 86 children, estimated expense £180, (sum subscribed £100), 36 feet by 18 feet—£25.

To Hon. and Rev. F. Clements, towards building an infant school at Norton, estimated cost £200, with a mistress' house, (sum subscribed £112), 18 feet by 24 feet—£25.

To Rev. J. E. Surridge, for converting a room at Greyshead into a school-room, on the glebe, the same to be invested in trustees, estimated cost £40, (sum subscribed £20)—£10.

To Rev. W. Hewitt, for Ancroft schools (general purposes)—£5.

To Rev. J. Manisty, for Shildon and Middridge schools (general purposes), their being a great deficiency in their funds this year—£8.

To the Durham Training School, two years' subscription—£50.

At the quarterly meeting held in St. Nicholas vestry, Newcastle, April 11, 1850, the Archdeacon of Northumberland in the chair, £50 was granted, viz.:

To Rev. S. Kennedy towards building a new school-house at Muggleswick, to hold 50 children, estimated cost £90, the dean and chapter of Durham give £50—£25.

To Rev. John Reed, for Newburn schools, £5 general purposes, and £5 special grant—£10.

To Rev. R. G. L. Blenkinsopp, for Shadforth schools, (general purposes)—£10.

To Rev. G. E. Green, for South Church school, (G. P.)—£5.

At the quarterly meeting held in Bishop Cosin's library, Durham, July 11, 1850, the Archdeacon of Durham in the chair, £47 was granted, viz.:

To Rev. W. Proctor, towards building a new school-house at Dodington, to hold 120 children, estimated expense, together with master's house, £300, (sum subscribed £130)—£25.

To Hon. and Rev. L. W. Denman, towards enlarging and improving the school at Washington, estimated cost £80, (subscribed £60)—£10.

To Rev. E. Adamson, for St. Alban's school, Heworth, (G. P.)—£5.

To Rev. H. Wardell, for schools at Winlaton and Barlow, (G. P.)—£7.

At the quarterly meeting held in St. Nicholas' vestry, Newcastle, Oct. 10, 1850, the Archdeacon of Northumberland in the chair, £10 was granted, viz.:

To Hon. and Rev. F. R. Grey, for Morpeth schools, (G. P.)—£5.

To Rev. H. A. Atkinson, for Escomb school, (G. P.)—£5.

## THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR 1850.

1850.		RECEIPTS.		
Balance from last year .. .. .	£292	0	4½	
Subscriptions and donations .. .. .	171	3	9	
	£464	4	1½	
		PAYMENTS.		
Paid for building new schools, viz.:				
Rev. M. Chester, West Auckland school .. .. .	50	0	0	
T. Dixon, Esq., Alnwick schools .. .. .	50	0	0	
Rev. M. Kennicott, Stockton-upon-Tees school .. .. .	50	0	0	
Paid for general purposes:—				
Rev. J. Manisty, Shildon and Middridge schools .. .. .	8	0	0	
Rev. W. Hewitt, Ancroft School .. .. .	5	0	0	
J. F. Elliot, Esq., Training school .. .. .	25	0	0	
Rev. J. Reed, St. Saviour's school, Bell's-close .. .. .	10	0	0	
Rev. R. G. L. Blenkinsopp, Shadforth and Sherburn Hill schools .. .. .	10	0	0	
Rev. G. E. Green, South Church school .. .. .	5	0	0	
Rev. E. H. Adamson, St. Alban's school .. .. .	5	0	0	
Rev. H. Wardell, Winlaton school .. .. .	7	0	0	
Rev. H. A. Atkinson, Escomb school .. .. .	5	0	0	
Hon. and Rev. J. Grey, Morpeth school .. .. .	5	0	0	
Sundry expenses of management .. .. .	8	12	0	
	£243	12	0	
Total receipts .. .. .	£464	4	1½	
Total payments .. .. .	243	12	0	
	Balance in hand .. .. .	£220	12	1½
Grants made to schools, to be paid as soon as completed .. .. .	210	0	0	
	Balance after all payments .. .. .	£10	12	1½

*The County School Fund* arises from an allotment or portion of Framwellgate-moor, awarded to the Bishop of Durham, and held by him in trust, for the establishment of schools and education of poor children in the county of Durham, as by two acts of parliament of 1801 and 1822; and the bishop allows the rents to be appropriated to the general purposes of this society, in accordance with the acts of parliament. The accounts for 1850 shew the receipts to be £66 16s. 8d.; payments, £34 15s. 7d., carrying a balance to next account of £41 4s. 11d.

All applications for assistance from the parliamentary grant are to be addressed as follows:—"The Secretary of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, Downing-street, London."

All applications for aid from the National School Society as follows:—"The Secretaries of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the established Church, National Society's Office, Sanctuary, Westminster."

*Infant Schools* were first established in Claypath and New Elvet, in 1824; there are now several opened out in different parts of the town, supported by the weekly



payments of one penny from each pupil, and donations from the public. There are also various *Sunday Schools*; about 100 children attend that of the *Wesleyan Methodists*; from 60 to 70 the *New Connexion*; and 120 are weekly attendants at the room belonging to the *Independents*. The *Parochial Schools* are at the head of Church-street, and the *Roman Catholic Free School* is situated at No. 33, Old Elvet. Besides these, there are numerous private academies, and several ladies' boarding and day schools in eligible and healthy localities.

#### WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

The Rev. John Wesley, founder of the numerous and influential society designated by his name, frequently visited the city of Durham, in which place he established a congregation during the course of his labours in the north of England.—The society formerly had a chapel in Court-lane, Elvet, which, being found insufficient for the accommodation of the increasing congregation, the present edifice was erected. It is situated at No. 57, Old Elvet, and is a spacious and convenient building, capable of affording sittings, many of which are free, to upwards of one thousand hearers. It was opened for public worship Nov. 13, 1808, by the Rev. Jabez Bunting, and in 1840 a powerful and finely-toned organ was placed in the chapel. This place of worship is registered for the solemnization of marriages. Contiguous to the chapel is a commodious dwelling-house for the residence of the superintendent of the district. The Rev. John Wilson is the present superintendent.

#### PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.

The Primitive Methodists have had a place of public worship in Silver-street-lane for upwards of twenty-five years; the chapel is usually well filled, and the congregation, for the most part, are members of this religious community. The inconvenient approach to this chapel has long been complained of, and it is hoped that some improvement in this respect may be effected during the extensive alterations that are now in progress in the vicinity.

#### METHODIST NEW CONNEXION.

The congregation of the Methodist New Connexion occupy the upper portion of a house at No. 15, Old Elvet, for a place of worship. The number of persons attending this chapel have varied but little for several years past.

#### INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.

This chapel is situated at No. 31, Claypath; it is a neat and commodious edifice, capable of containing a congregation of about five hundred. The building was much improved in 1848, by various alterations, including a new ceiling and roof, at a cost of about £200. It is at present under the ministry of the Rev. Samuel Goodall, and the chapel is registered for the solemnization of marriages.

#### FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE.

The building occupied by the Society of Friends, is situated at No. 80, Claypath. The members of the Society of Friends are not numerous in the city of Durham, though they have for a long period had a meeting-house here. George Fox was in Durham in 1657; and by an entry in the parish books of St. Nicholas, it appears there was a meeting-house in the city in 1700. The curate of that parish, in answer to queries at Bishop Chandler's visitation, dated Aug. 10, 1732, states that at that time there were "440 house-keepers, of which 17 were Quakers, 15 Papists, 12 Presbyterians, and 1 of the Nonjuring church; 2 meeting houses, 1 Quakers', 1 Presbyterians'." The said curate also adds, "that one Glenn, a Quaker, has a great many scholars both of his own persuasion and others. He teaches Latin, and I think pretends to Greek; does not much trouble himself about their coming to church."—At the east end of the chapel, there is a spacious burial ground; and in the course of 1851, two graves have had stones placed over them, bearing the names of the deceased, and their age and date of death. These are the first tablets that have ever been introduced in this place of sepulture; the inscriptions are—"Hannah Appleby, died 11th month 28th, 1818, aged 83 years;" and, "John Allison, died 6th month 1st, 1850, aged 57 years."

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

This building is situated at the east-end of Old Elvet, opposite to the County Courts, and is a chaste and elegant Gothic structure, from a design furnished by J. Bonomi. The ceiling of the interior is of oak, in panels; and at the east end there is a beautiful stained glass window, the gift of the late Rev. Thomas Witham. A house for the officiating minister adjoins the chapel on the west. The chapel was opened for divine service, May 31, 1827, and dedicated to St. Cuthbert. Two other chapels existed previously in Old Elvet, but on the opening of the present edifice the congregations

united. The Rev. Wm. Fletcher is the present minister, and the chapel is registered for the solemnization of marriages, in accordance with the provisions of recent acts of parliament.

**SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.**

This society was formed in Newcastle in 1709, for the relief of distressed clergymen and their widows and families. In the same year a similar society was established for the two deaneries of Alnwick and Bamboorough; and in 1825 the institutions were united. After this union it gradually included the whole of the diocese of Durham, with Hexhamshire; and the anniversary meetings, since 1774, have been held on the first Thursday in September, alternately at Durham and Newcastle. The Bishop of Durham, for the time being, is president. Eighteen stewards are annually appointed, viz.: one layman and one clergyman for each of the nine districts of the society. These officers, with all subscribers of three guineas a year and upwards, are vice-presidents. The Rev. E. Greatorex is secretary, whose appointment is permanent, with a salary of £30 per annum. The Rev. Henry Hopwood, M.A., rector of Bothal, is preacher for the year 1851. The report for that year, gives the following statement of accounts:

**GENERAL ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS.\***

<i>Cr.</i>	
By balance of accounts for 1849-50 .. .. .	£15 7 7
Interest from corporation of Newcastle (income tax deducted) .. .. .	111 17 0
One year's interest of legacy from the late Bishop Barrington (income tax deducted) .. .. .	87 7 6
To collected by the stewards, viz. :—	
Darlington deanery .. .. .	62 7 0
Stockton deanery .. .. .	45 4 0
Easington deanery .. .. .	173 0 0
Chester deanery .. .. .	73 3 0
Newcastle and Gateshead .. .. .	57 5 0
Northumberland, south of Coquet :—	
Middle district .. .. .	3 11 6
West district .. .. .	23 9 0
East district .. .. .	77 15 0
Northumberland, north of Coquet .. .. .	122 8 10
Donations .. .. .	22 12 0
Collection at cathedral (Hon. and Rev. L. W. Denman, preacher) .. .. .	19 9 2
Return of property tax on Bishop Barrington's benefaction .. .. .	7 17 7
	£902 14 1

\* Archdeacon Thorp, at the annual visitation of the clergy held at Durham, July 22, 1851, observed, in reference to this society—"I desire you also to look to the *Sons of the Clergy*, the stay, it ought to be, of the widow and the orphan. It is painful—I have found it so during all my long connection with it—to administer inadequate relief; to give, say rather to refuse, to the widow and children of

*Dr.*

Voted at the annual meeting :—	
Two incapacitated clergymen .. .. .	£60 0 0
Twenty-four widows .. .. .	465 0 0
One son .. .. .	10 0 0
Twenty daughters .. .. .	182 10 0
Two widows (temporary) .. .. .	35 0 0
Six daughters (temporary) .. .. .	32 10 0
Family of the late Rev. H. Brown .. .. .	20 0 0
Two sons (temporary) .. .. .	15 0 0
One apprentice .. .. .	5 0 0
Donation to Mrs. Thomson .. .. .	20 0 0
Secretary's salary .. .. .	30 0 0
Clergy Orphan Institution .. .. .	0 0 0
Printing and incidentals .. .. .	22 15 5
Balance .. .. .	4 18 8
	£902 14 1

**STEWARDS FOR 1851.**

- Darlington Deanery.*—Thomas Maude, Esq., Selaby Park; Rev. H. C. Lipscomb, Staindrop.
- Stockton Deanery.*—Robert Thompson, Esq., Stockton; Rev. F. J. James, Stockton.
- Easington Deanery.*—Rowland Burdon, Esq., Castle Eden; Rev. H. B. Tristram, Castle Eden.
- Chester Deanery.*—Nicholas Morris, Esq., Usworth; Hon. and Rev. L. W. Denman, Washington.
- Newcastle and Gateshead.*—John Stevenson Paget, Esq.; Rev. C. A. Raines, Newcastle.
- Northumberland, south of Coquet, east district.*—Matthew Bell, Esq., M.P., Woosington Park; Rev. J. M. St. Clair Raymond, Dinnington.
- Northumberland, south of Coquet, middle district.*—John Beggs, Esq., Reedsmouth House; Rev. John Marshall, Bellingham.
- Northumberland, south of Coquet, west district.*—J. Sillick, Esq., Bog Hall; Rev. J. Hudson, Hexham.
- Northumberland, north of Coquet.*—Adam Atkinson, Esq., Lorbottle; Rev. George Walker, Belford

**CLERICAL INSURANCE FUND.**

This fund was established at the anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Clergy in the diocese of Durham and Hexhamshire, Sept. 6, 1810, to encourage incumbents and curates to insure their lives. It was originally raised by private benefactions and subscriptions, to which Dr. Barrington, the late Bishop of Durham, contributed the munificent sum of £1000.

a deceased fellow-labourer the pittance which necessity grudgingly affords to your parish poor. Yet this is insecure and in present jeopardy, for the income of the Sons of the Clergy does not by any means meet the claims of the recipients; and when I ask a large addition, I feel that it must come from the better feeling and persuasions of our people through the powerful influence you exert in society."

The fund now amounts to £9133 9s. 7d. in the 3 per cent. consols, and stands in the names of the lord bishop of the diocese, and the two archdeacons for the time being, in trust for the Society of the Sons of the Clergy in the diocese of Durham and Hexhamshire. The management of it is conducted by a committee, which meets on the morning of the anniversary of the society in September, and at the adjourned meeting in March, in every year. The capital invested produces a yearly dividend of £274 10s.

The conditions on which the clergy of the diocese may participate in the benefits of the fund, are explained in the following minute of the meeting of the committee held in Durham, on the 11th day of October, 1827.

“It was resolved, on the recommendation of the lord bishop and the archdeacons, to notify to the clergy, not having an income of more than three hundred pounds a year, and being married, or widowers having children, that the committee will pay the expense of the policy and the premium for the first year, on any sum they may assure not exceeding £500, provided the assurance be made at one of the following offices—the Amicable, the Equitable, the Pelican, University, or Rock. After the first year the committee will pay half of the annual premium.”

This benefit is to be enjoyed so long only as the clergy insuring their lives continue in the diocese and do not dispose of their policies. The accounts of the year were audited at the anniversary meeting, 1844, when it appeared that £256 7s. 6d. had been paid on account of twenty-eight policies of insurance; and that a balance remained with the treasurer of £195 10s. 3d., to be applied in aid of other incumbents and curates who may signify their wish to insure their lives in conformity with the rules above stated.

The policies of insurance and records are safely lodged with Mr. Rowlandson, at his office in the college, Durham. The number of policies now in Mr. Rowlandson's custody amounts to thirty.

John Burrell, Esq., of Durham, is the treasurer, from whom every information upon the subject can be obtained on application.

#### CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The Durham Church Missionary Association has been established for twenty-five years. Its meetings are held half-yearly; and the treasurer in addressing the subscribers and friends to the institution, in the report for 1851, congratulates them on the favourable state of the finances, the past year exhibiting an increase

of seventy pounds, or sixteen per cent. over that of the previous year. The amount contributed by the city of Durham for the year 1850, was £230 5s. 9d.; by local associations connected with the city, £299 12s. 6d.—Total, £529 18s. 3d. Remitted to the parent society, £515 6s. 6d. *President*—Rev. Dr. Gilly, canon of Durham. *Treasurers*—Rev. Bolton Simpson, and Rev. G. T. Fox. *Secretaries*—Rev. R. G. L. Blenkinsopp, and the Rev. George Hans Hamilton.

#### AUXILIARY TO THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Durham Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society is supported by dissenters, and annually makes a remittance to the parent society. The amount forwarded to London for the year 1850, was £64 16s.; and during the year, the Durham circuit of the *Wesleyan Missionary Society* collected about £230.

#### DIOCESAN SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

This is a branch to the London Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. The depot is in Sadler-street. In the year 1850, it appears that 533 bibles, 511 testaments, 1174 prayer-books, and 10,819 small books and tracts were sold in Durham.

*Secretaries*—Revs. F. Thompson and H. Stoker.

*Treasurer*—J. F. Elliot, Esq.

#### DURHAM AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY AND ASSOCIATION.

Efforts are now making to extend the operations of this society throughout the county, by means of a resident agent, and a considerable number of village associations have already been formed. The free contributions from the city to the parent society in 1850, was £60 8s. 5s.; for books, £108 0s. 10d. The total sum contributed by the county of Durham for the general purposes of the society in 1851, was £361 3s. 1d.; and the amount paid for bibles and testaments, £667 4s. 10d. *Secretaries*—the Rev. T. Ebdon, M.A., and the Rev. G. T. Fox, M.A.

In his charge to the clergy at Durham, July 22, 1851, the Ven. Archdeacon Thorp, D.D., thus describes the affairs of the *Diocesan Church Building Society*, and the *Diocesan Curates' Aid Society*. Doctor Thorpe observed, that the Church Building Society remains in unhappy embarrassment, being unable to make good the promised grants; and even the paternal

interposition of the bishop, recommending general collections, and his handsome gift of £100, have hitherto failed to relieve the society from the obligations incurred; a warning, with other similar cases, to all societies to restrain their grants and expenditure within the limits of their income. The returns of 121 parishes have produced £355; and 142 parochial returns are yet to be received. The case is too pressing to admit of hesitation or delay, and you are well aware how much remains to be done, after the present exigency, in the way of providing suitable churches for the becoming worship of God. For as I trust that all due vigilance and economy will be used in our expenditure, so also let me hope that nothing mean or sordid will be entertained in this holy service. You will agree with me that your buildings shall be substantial, characteristic, suited to the numbers of your parish, and the reverential services of the church, and capable of expansion. The Curates' Aid Society, with its miserable income, calls for especial attention. Observe the demand in our populous and wide-spread parishes, the lack of clergy, and of means for their support, and mark the provision for the ease. The society has £350 a year in its disposal, and a sum of £800 vested for endowments, which we chiefly owe to the piety of a distinguished layman, the Earl of Eldon. Such a fund is altogether unequal to its purposes, and mocks the machinery for its collection and management. Something might be done with £2000 a year in the absolute disposal and discretion of the bishop, unfettered by a committee; for indeed the charge and responsibility of the cure of souls belong to the episcopate, and committees, concludes the venerable archdeacon, hold an anomalous and usurped, and sometimes embarrassing authority.

At the *Depot*, Elvet-bridge, is kept the publications of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, and the Sunday School Unions, to which establishment all new works are also forwarded monthly.

#### THE NEW INFIRMARY.

The Infirmary for the Sick and Lame Poor of the County of Durham, owes its origin to the establishment of a Dispensary, in 1785, in Sadler-street. The trustees meeting with liberal support from the public, were encouraged to extend the sphere of the charity by building an Infirmary. For this purpose Thomas Wilkinson, of Coxhoe, Esq., generously presented the trustees with a plot of ground situated at the head of Alergate, upon which a plain spacious brick building

was erected by voluntary subscriptions, and opened for the reception of patients Sept. 17, 1793. Of late years this building was found too limited to afford accommodation and relief to the pressing and increasing demand of the city and district, and by the zealous and indefatigable exertions of the dean of Durham and other benevolent and influential gentlemen, the sum requisite for the purposes of a new and more enlarged building was raised in a short time by public contributions.

The situation selected for a site upon which to erect the Infirmary is on the New North Road, not far distant from Framwellgate-bridge, the ground for which was purchased of Mr. Wilkinson. The building is of free ashlering, with reticulated quoins, in the Elizabethan style, and covered with Westmoreland slating. It is two stories high, with a southern aspect, and was finished in 1850. The wards contain accommodation for 42 in-patients, allowing 7000 cubic feet for each. The washing and bath-rooms, waterclosets, &c., are placed externally, but so arranged and connected with the different wards as to prevent patients, in leaving their room, being subject to any sudden or even trivial change of atmosphere. Gardens are laid out around the building for the use of the inmates; and an elegant terrace, the centre having an ornamental open parapet, forms a pleasing and attracting feature to the front view of this edifice. Above the front entrance is an oriel window; the wings have large bay windows, carried to the second story, and the roof is surmounted by a ventilating turret. The building and gardens occupy between three and four acres of ground, and the whole is backed up with a large belt of trees, affording a complete screen from the north and north-east winds. The erections are from designs supplied by Mr. Thompson, architect, London, now of Newcastle. The laying of the foundation stone and the opening of the new establishment were unattended with any formal ceremony; the apartments of the building when finished were gradually occupied as the necessities of the claimants required, and the whole is under the care and superintendence of the following influential gentlemen:—

#### OFFICERS—1851.

*President*—The very Rev. the Dean of Durham.

*Committee*—The very Rev. the Dean of Durham, the Ven. Archdeacon Thorp, Mr. Wharton, Mr. Harle, Mr. A. Wilkinson, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Shields, Mr. A. W. Hutchinson, the Rev. J. Cundill, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Stapylton, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Brooksbank.

*Physicians*—John Trotter, M.D., and T. L. Watkin, M.D.

*Surgeons*—Mr. Green and Mr. Shaw.

*House-Surgeon*—Mr. Robert W. Gillespie.

*Matron*—Miss Taylor.

*Secretary and Treasurer*—Mr. Alan W. Hutchinson.

The cost of the edifice and other particulars connected with the new building appears by the following statement of the accounts:—

## BUILDING FUND OF THE DURHAM NEW INFIRMARY.

To subscriptions received . . . . .	£6879	11	6
„ sale of old Infirmary . . . . .	525	0	0
„ interest from bank . . . . .	104	14	4
„ Forster, for materials of cottage on the site	9	9	0

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£7,518 14 10

By paid for land . . . . .	£1000	0	0
„ expenses connected with the site . . . . .	161	0	0
„ architect's plans, &c. . . . .	624	19	6
„ Wilson and Gibson, masons, for contract and extra work . . . . .	4863	2	6
„ Alfred May, for iron work . . . . .	562	14	11
„ Marks, clerk of the works . . . . .	169	8	10
„ Printing and stationery . . . . .	30	6	10
„ Carriage and sundries . . . . .	71	5	4
„ Insurance . . . . .	3	2	0
„ Balance . . . . .	32	14	11

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£7,518 14 10

Annual subscribers of one guinea or upwards, or benefactors of ten pounds or more, at one time, are trustees, and have the direction of the affairs of this Infirmary. Four quarterly courts of trustees are held in each year, viz:—On the first Friday in February, May, August, and November, and a committee of trustees attends monthly, to examine the accounts and to superintend the conduct and expenses of the house.

Every subscriber of one guinea per annum, may recommend two out-patients, and two such subscribers may jointly recommend one in-patient. Every subscriber of two guineas per annum may recommend one in-patient or four out-patients, and so in proportion for larger subscriptions. Benefactors of ten pounds at one time have the same privileges as subscribers of one guinea per annum; of twenty pounds, the same as subscribers of two guineas; and for every additional ten pounds, they obtain privileges in proportion to the amount of their benefactions, for one year more than the number of pounds severally contributed by them.

At a general meeting of the governors of the Infirmary, held on Thursday, Feb. 6, 1851, it was agreed that every annual subscriber of two guineas be henceforth entitled to recommend five out-patients, or one in and one out-patient.

Townships, parishes, bodies corporate, societies, or companies, subscribing to the charity, obtain the following privileges, viz:—for a benefaction of ten pounds, they have the same privileges during the period of ten years (exclusive of the year of subscription) as a bene-

factor of ten pounds; and for a subscription of any smaller sum, they have the same rights as a private subscriber to the same amount, and may nominate a person to exercise those rights.

Sudden accidents or diseases which require the immediate help of a surgeon, are received at any hour of the day or night, without recommendation. But such patients cannot be retained upon the list of the institution (if, according to the opinion of the medical attendant, they are removeable to their own homes), unless the parties sending them are subscribers, or pay the sum of 10s. 6d. for every such out-patient, and two guineas for every such in-patient. Patients of other descriptions cannot be admitted unless they bring a recommendatory letter, which letter must be presented on Monday, between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning, at the Infirmary.

By the report published Feb. 1851, it appears that from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1850, there had been 128 patients admitted into the hospital, besides 11 that were in the house Dec. 31, 1849; 72 were cured, 22 relieved, 4 occasionally, 11 made out-patients, 3 incurable, 2 irregular, 7 died, and 18 remained in the house on the 31st Dec. Of out-patients, there were 22 remaining in the house, and 492 admitted during the year; 321 were cured, 90 relieved, 13 occasionally, 9 made in-patients, 3 irregular, 30 died, and 48 remained on the 31st Dec. There were also 186 casual patients who had obtained relief from the institution.

The treasurer's account shows the amount of subscriptions for 1850 to be £512 11s. 0d., bank dividends and interest £140 6s. 6d., donations £198 17s. 10d., balance on hand from previous year £251 11s. 8d.—total £1,103 7s. 0d.; the disbursements were £828 16s. 7d., leaving a balance on hand of £274 10s. 5d.

## LYING-IN CHARITY.

This establishment for the relief, at their own homes, of poor married women, was commenced many years ago, and is supported by the contributions of the ladies of Durham. About one hundred and fifty women now annually receive the benefits of this admirable charity. Its affairs are managed by a committee of ladies resident in the city, who have three matrons engaged, to whom is paid an annual salary of six guineas each, the medical gentlemen giving their attendance gratuitously. Besides the subscriptions, the committee receive annually £8 5s., being the dividend upon £275 stock, 3 per cent. consols, appropriated for the purposes of this charity.

## DURHAM COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

The establishment of a Female Penitentiary was projected in the early part of the year 1851, and on the objects of the undertaking being made public, a number of humane and charitable persons immediately signified their intention of giving such an institution their support. On the 12th March, 1851, a general meeting of the subscribers was held in the Grand Jury Room, to consider of a suitable site for the building, and agreeing upon the rules by which such an institution should be governed. The meeting, which was presided over by R. Burdon, Esq., was well attended, and the presence on the occasion of the following learned and influential gentlemen is deserving of being placed on record, viz.: the very Rev. the Dean, the Ven. Archdeacon Thorp, Rev. Canon Douglas, Rev. Canon Edwards, Rev. H. G. Liddell, J. F. Elliot, Esq., C. Bramwell, Esq., Sunderland, Rev. Temple Chevallier, Rev. A. Bethune, Rev. James Carr, George Wilkinson, Esq., A. Wilkinson, Esq., Rev. J. Cundill, E. C. Jepson, Esq., W. Green, Esq., W. Shields, Esq., Rev. E. Elder, Rev. G. H. Hamilton, Major White, Rev. H. Stoker, Rev. G. T. Fox, I. Bonomi, Esq., R. Thwaites, Esq., J. C. Backhouse, Esq., W. L. Wharton, Esq., A. Story, Esq., Rev. H. B. Tristram, J. Howison, Esq., G. Shaw, Esq., R. Shortridge, Esq., Rev. H. T. Woolrych, &c. After some discussion as to the erection of such an establishment in the city, the meeting ultimately agreed that a suitable site should be selected in or near Durham on which to erect the building. The committee appointed at a previous meeting for carrying out the intentions of the promoters, stated that the amount now subscribed to the Building Fund was £1955; to the Sustentation Fund, £171 13s.; to the Special Fund, £60 16s.; and a donation of £5; that there was every prospect of increased subscriptions, and that ultimately, by perseverance, the amount requisite for the benevolent object contemplated would be realised. I. Bonomi, Esq., and the Rev. G. H. Hamilton, consented to act as secretaries, *pro tem.*—At a meeting of the central committee held the following month, it was stated that the amount of the Building Fund was now considered such as to justify the immediate commencement of the work, and that the Sustentation Fund and donations were considerably increased. Calculations showing the value of the work done by the inmates of other penitentiaries were laid before the meeting, from which it appeared that £167 net profits may be annually earned by 25 inmates, according to the last year's earnings in the Newcastle institution, and £225 according to the earnings

last year in the York Penitentiary. Mr. Howison, architect, presented to the meeting amended estimates, from which it appeared that the institution may be built and furnished for thirty inmates, including an acre of ground, for £2,030.

The place selected for the erection of the Durham County Penitentiary is favourably situated in Gilesgate, the site consisting of an acre of ground. Messrs. Wharton, Elliot, and W. Henderson were, by a general meeting of the subscribers, appointed trustees for the conveyance of the site. The architect, John Howison, Esq., advertised for tenders for the erection, and in August the contracts were allotted as follows:—masons' work, Mr. Punshon, £733; carpenters' work, Mr. Thompson, £342 11s.; slaters' work, Messrs. Preston, £27; plumbers' work, Mr. Almond, £78 19s.; plasterers' work, Mr. Robert Pearson, £64; and painting, Mr. Hodgson, £11 8s. 6d. The bell-hanging and heating remaining unlet. It will be seen from the above that the completion of the work, including the boundary wall, will cost about £1,300, and has been let to parties belonging to the city.

## THE SURTEES SOCIETY.

On the death of the late Robert Surtees, Esq., (for a memoir of whom see page 11), a number of his friends contemplated erecting a monument to his memory. It was subsequently, however, determined to combine a permanency more durable than brass or marble with a purpose of great public utility, by establishing a literary institution, to be called "The Surtees Society," in honour of that distinguished and enlightened antiquary. The plan originated with the Rev. James Raine, M.A., the historian of North Durham, and for twenty years the intimate friend and zealous coadjutor of Mr. Surtees. This gentleman, at the request of several persons of literary character, personal friends of Mr. Surtees, published a circular letter, dated April 28, 1834, accompanied with an outline of the objects and rules of the proposed society, adopted at a preliminary meeting of the 17th April, and soliciting attendance at Durham on the 27th May, for the completion of the plan. On that day there was a considerable attendance of gentlemen, not only of the county of Durham, but from Northumberland and Yorkshire; and letters from a still greater number, in almost every part of the kingdom, had been received by Mr. Raine, requesting to be considered as constituent members of the proposed society, which amounted in that year to one hundred and thirty-one.

The object with which the society proposed to occupy itself was not only peculiarly congenial with what had been the tastes and pursuits of Mr. Surtees, but according also with a favourite project of his own. This object was the "publishing such inedited manuscripts as illustrate the intellectual, the moral, the religious, and the social condition of those parts of England and Scotland, included, on the east between the Humber and the Frith of Forth, and on the west between the Mersey and the Clyde, from the earliest period to the time of the Restoration."

How well the society, so far, have executed their design is evinced by their publications, in the selection and editing of which they have been so ably assisted by the zeal and learning of their late secretary, Mr. Raine. That they have fully satisfied the public expectation is proved by the sale of their volumes, and by the annual accession of members, the list including many names distinguished in the annals of science and literature.

The members of the society were to be elected by ballot, one black ball in ten excluding the candidate. The annual subscription of each member was fixed at two guineas, to be applied towards the transcribing and printing of the manuscripts above described. The council during the first year supplied matter for the press; and twenty members afterwards, in alphabetical order, to be annually called upon to recommend manuscripts for publication, which must be sanctioned by a majority of the members. A copy of every work published to be presented to each member, and the remaining copies printed are to be disposed of at a price fixed by the council.

A committee was appointed at the general meeting, held Feb. 7, 1849, to revise the rules of the society. The report of the committee was received at a general meeting held in the room of the warden of the University of Durham; May 31, 1849, and it was agreed that there shall be a patron of the society, and that the Lord Bishop of Durham shall be the first Patron; that the Warden of the University of Durham, for the time being, shall be the President of the Society; that there shall be twenty-four Vice-presidents, of whom four shall be such of the Professors, Tutors, or Fellows, of the University of Durham as shall be members of the society; that there shall also be a Secretary and two Treasurers; that these officers shall form the council, any five of whom, including the secretary and a treasurer, shall be a quorum, competent to transact the business of the society; that the subscription of each member shall be reduced to one guinea annually: that

one 8vo. volume at least, shall be supplied to each member every year free of expense; and that the armorial bearings of the University of Durham, in conjunction with the armorial bearings of Mr. Surtees, shall be used in each publication. At a subsequent meeting (Dec. 14, 1849), it was agreed that the first financial year of the newly-modelled society should commence on the 1st Jan., 1850.

## OFFICERS—1851.

## PATRON.

The Right Rev. Edward Maltby, D.D., Bishop of Durham.

## PRESIDENT.

The Ven. Archdeacon Thorp, Warden of Durham University.

## VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Robert Henry Allan, Esq., Blackwell Hall, Darlington.

The Worshipful James Baker, M.A.

The Reverend Professor Chevallier, B.D., Durham.

The Reverend John Cundill, M.A., Durham.

J. F. Elliot, Esq., Durham.

John Fawcett, Esq., Durham.

The Rev. Samuel Gamlen, M.A., Bossall, York.

The Rev. W. S. Gilly, D.D., Canon of Durham.

The Rev. W. Greenwell, M.A., Ovingham.

John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., Acton House.

Sir William Lawson, Bart., Brough Hall.

Francis Mewburn, Esq., Darlington.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Northampton.

The Rev. George Ornsby, Whickham.

The Rev. James Raine, M.A., Durham.

The Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., Leighton Buzzard.

The Rev. F. Thompson, M.A., Durham.

The Rev. G. Townsend, D.D., Canon of Durham.

Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., Wallington.

The very Rev. G. Waddington, D.D., Dean of Durham.

John Ward, Esq., Durham.

The Rev. C. T. Whitley, M.A., Durham.

Sir C. G. Young, K.B., Garter King of Arms.

## SECRETARY.

The Rev. W. G. Henderson, Magdalen-college, Oxford.

## TREASURERS.

J. G. Nichols, Esq., 25, Parliament-street, London.

William Henderson, Esq., South Bailey, Durham.

To the extent that the funds of the society will permit, the council issue from the press, in accordance with the rules of the institution, such works as have been agreed upon by the members. From its establishment in the year 1834 to 1851, the following valuable works have been published by the Surtees Society:—

Reginaldi Monachi Dunelmensis libellus de Admirandis Beati Cuthberti Virtutibus.

Wills and Inventories, illustrative of the History, Manners, Language, Statistics, &c., of the Northern Counties of England, from the Eleventh Century downwards. Chiefly from the Registry at Durham.

The Towneley Mysteries.

Testamenta Eboracensia; Wills illustrative of the History, Manners, Language, Statistics, &c., of the Province of York, from 1300 downwards.

Sanctuarium Dunelmense et Sanctuarium Beverlaccense; or Registers of the Sanctuaries of Durham and Beverley.

The Charters of Endowment, Inventories and Account Rolls of the Priory of Finchale, in the County of Durham.

Catalogi Veteres librorum Ecclesie Cathedralis Dunelm. Catalogues of the Library of Durham Cathedral, at various periods, from the Conquest to the Dissolution, including Catalogues of the Library of the Abbey of Hulne, and of the MSS. preserved in the Library of Bishop Cosin at Durham.

Miscellanea Biographica. Lives of Oswin, King of Northumberland; Two Lives of Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne; and a Life of Eata, Bishop of Hexham.

Historia Dunelmensis Scriptores Tres. Gaufridus de Coldingham, Robertus de Graystones, et Willielmus de Chambre, with the omissions and mistakes in Wharton's Edition supplied and corrected, and an Appendix of 665 original Documents, in illustration of the Text.

Rituale Ecclesie Dunelmensis; a Latin Ritual of the Ninth Century, with an Interlinear Northumbro-Saxon Translation.

Jordan Fantasia's Anglo-Norman Chronicle of the War between the English and Scots in 1173 and 1174, with a Translation, Notes, &c., by Francisque Michel, F.S.A.

Correspondence, Inventories, Account Rolls, and Law Proceedings of the Priory of Coldingham.

Liber Vitae Ecclesie Dunelmensis; nec non Obituaria duo Ejusdem Ecclesie.

The correspondence of Robert Bowes, of Aske, Esq., Ambassador of Queen Elizabeth to the Court of Scotland.

A Description, or Briefe Declaration of all the Ancient Monuments, Rites, and Customs belonging to, or being within, the Monastical Church of Durham, before the Suppression. Written in 1593.

Anglo-Saxon and Early English Psalter, now first published from MSS. in the British Museum, vols. I. and II.

The Correspondence of Dr. Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York. With a Selection from the Letters of Sir Timothy Hutton, Knt., his Son, and Matthew Hutton, Esq., his Grandson.

The Durham Household Book; or, the Accounts of the Bursar of the Monastery of Durham from 1530 to 1534.

Libellus de Vita et Miraculis S. Godrici, Heremite de Finchale, auctore Reginaldo Monacho Dunelmensi.

Depositions respecting the Rebellion of 1569, Witchcraft, and other Ecclesiastical Proceedings, from the Court of Durham, extending from 1311 to the Reign of Elizabeth.

The Injunctions and other Ecclesiastical Proceedings of Richard Barnes, Bishop of Durham (1577-1587), Edited by the Rev. J. Raine.

Several other interesting works are now prepared, and will shortly be given to the public.

#### DURHAM MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The library of this institution was established in Sadler-street, May, 1825. The building in Gilesgate, now occupied by the members, was recently erected for the purposes of the society at a cost, including the site, of £760. A news room was added to the new building, which is supplied with the leading daily and weekly newspapers, and the most popular of the monthly periodicals; there is also a drawing class, attended by about 30 pupils. There are 270 members, 110 of whom are minors. The annual subscription to the library is 8s. 6d., minors 4s. 6d.; to the library and news room

12s., minors 8s. The news room is open daily, and the library on the evenings of Monday and Thursday, from half-past seven to nine o'clock. The income of the institution for the year 1850 was £159, the expenses £139, leaving a balance on hand of £20; since the establishment of the institution the committee, it appears, have never sanctioned an expenditure beyond the amount of income, so that at the termination of the financial year, there has always been a balance in the hands of the treasurer. The library comprises an extensive collection of works in the various departments of literature, fine arts, belles lettres, science, &c., many of which have been presented by J. R. Fenwick, Esq., and G. E. Sheperdson, Esq., both of whom are munificent patrons to the institution. Mr. J. Duncan is secretary, whose services, as well as those of the other officers, is gratuitous.

#### DURHAM ATHENÆUM.

The members of this recently formed literary association at present occupy premises in Claypath, but have entered into arrangements for more eligible rooms connected with the New Markets and the New Town Hall. A library and news room appertain to the institution; and during the winter months lectures on philosophical, scientific, and literary subjects are given by various professors of the university. Literary re-unions are also occasionally held. The expenses of the institution are defrayed by annual subscriptions from its members, and amounted in 1850 to £130.

*President*—Wm. S. Gilly, D.D.

*Vice-Presidents*—Dr Townsend, Prof. Chevallier, &c.

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Durham County Agricultural Society has been established many years, for the purpose of exciting emulation in the breed of horses, cattle, &c., and to encourage improved methods of cultivation. At the general meeting for the year 1851, held at Durham on Monday, the 31st March, the Hon. Hamilton Russell was elected president, and the secretary, Mr. G. Smith, stated that the society was in a very prosperous condition—that they were not only able to pay all their liabilities, but had a considerable surplus on hand, with an increasing addition to the list of members. The tenth annual show was held at Stockton, July 30, 1851, when the usual prizes were adjudged to the various successful competitors. The admirable display of cattle on the occasion continued to testify to the advantages resulting from a society of this character in an agricultural county.



In addition to those already enumerated, various other *religious* and *benevolent societies*, of a minor character, exist in Durham. There are also botanical, floral, and horticultural societies, building societies, a freehold land society, harmonic society, &c., &c.

### BANKING ESTABLISHMENTS.

**MESSRS. BACKHOUSE & Co.**—The private banking firm of Messrs. Backhouse has been carried on in the city of Durham for nearly 40 years. Their head office is at Darlington, and was established in 1774; they issue their own notes, which by Peel's Act is limited to £86,212. The establishment has long had the entire confidence of the public, and is much resorted to by depositors throughout the district.—London agent, Messrs. Barclay & Co.

The **NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM DISTRICT BANKING Co.** have a branch office in this city. The head office is in Grey-street, Newcastle. They issue the notes of the Bank of England, and draw upon Messrs. Barclay & Co. and Messrs. Glynn & Co., London. It is a joint stock banking company, with a paid up capital of £600,000, divided into shares of £10 each.

**SAVINGS' BANK.**—The Durham Savings' Bank is held in the Town Hall, and is open every Saturday afternoon from two to three o'clock. Mr. Percival Forster is the actuary and treasurer. The following particulars, taken from the trustees' statement of accounts up to Nov. 1850, may not be uninteresting:—

The balance due Nov. 20, 1850, brought forward	£23,879	16	3
<i>No. of depositors.</i>	<i>Total amount of each class.</i>		
353, whose respective balances on Nov. 20, 1850 (including interest), did not exceed £20 each	£2,813	12	0
229, Do., were above £20, and not exceeding £50 each	7,077	11	4
126, Do., were above £50, and not exceeding £100 each	8,981	8	11
35, Do., were above £100, and not exceeding £150 each	4,156	7	0
23, Do., were above £150, and not exceeding £200 each	3,879	3	6
766, Total number of depositors.	£26,908	2	9
12 Friendly societies	1,176	18	10
Total balances	28,085	1	7
Balance standing upon the Surplus Fund at Nov. 20, 1850, as above	755	7	2
	28,840	8	9
778 Total number of accounts.			
Surplus accrued within the year ending Nov. 20, 1850	39	7	6
Surplus already discharged	766	7	2
Total	£794	14	8

### CITY OF DURHAM GAS COMPANY.

The city of Durham was first lighted with gas in the year 1824. The apparatus and entire works were the property of Mr. West. In 1845, a joint stock company was projected, with a capital of £10,000, in 2000 shares of £5 each; the project was favourably received by the public, and soon afterwards the promoters entered into an arrangement with Mr. West for the purchase of his works. By the agreement possession of the property was to be given on the 1st of January, 1846, since which time the new company has continued to supply the town with gas. The company has not an act of incorporation, but is formed under the Joint Stock Companies' Registration Act, and the shareholders' liabilities are unlimited.

The capital of the City of Durham Gas Company is now £11,500; the amount of dividend declared at the annual meeting of the shareholders, held in March, 1851, was at the rate of 8 per cent., averaging from the commencement a dividend of 7½ per cent. There are from 170 to 180 street lamps in Durham, of which the whole are lighted during the nine winter months from sun set to sun rise; in summer from the 1st of May to the 1st of August, about 15 lamps only are lighted. The company provide, maintain, and light the lamps, and are paid by the town £1 9s. 3d., per annum on each lamp, which amounts to about 2s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet of gas; the charge to private consumers is on a scale, according to quantity, varying from 3s. to 4s. per 1000 cubic feet. The office of the company is 24, Market-place.—*Secretary*, Mr. Blackett.

### DURHAM WATER COMPANY.

The inhabitants of the city of Durham, notwithstanding the numerous delightful springs in the vicinity, were long subject to great inconvenience from the want of an adequate supply of water. Many of the wells and pumps were completely dry in summer; the river water could only be used for purposes of washing, and as in most cases it was to carry to some distance, the time and expense of providing it was considerable. To meet this public inconvenience, a joint stock company was projected; the requisite amount of capital was soon subscribed, and in April 1847, in accordance with the Joint Stock Companies' Registration Act, the company was completely registered. The capital, £14,000, with power to increase it to £20,000, is divided into shares of £5 each. The company is not incorporated, and the liability of its proprietary is unlimited.

Mr. Hawkesley, of Nottingham, supplied designs for

the erection of the works, and by the 1st May, 1849, the undertaking was completed, the directors of the company being enabled, during that month, to afford an abundant supply of water to the inhabitants. The water is pumped from the Wear above Shincliffe-bridge, one mile above the city. It is first lifted into filtering beds, and thence flows into a tank, whence it is forced by the same steam-engine of 35 to 40 horse power along a 9-inch main, 700 yards long, with a lift of 220 feet from the river, into the service reservoir at Mountjoy. The reservoir contains about 80,000 cubic feet or 500,000 gallons, and is 220 feet above the lowest part of the city, and 40 feet above the highest. This with an allowance of 2 cubic feet each by the day upon 15,000 inhabitants, will contain above two days' supply. One 11-inch main runs by Hallgarth-street, as far as Elvet-bridge, beyond which the pipes vary from 6 inches down to 2½ inches diameter. A rider pipe of 4 inches is placed upon the great main, to break the force of the lateral house supply. There are fire-plugs at every hundred yards, and the whole was completed for £12,000.

During the past year the company have been improving and extending their works; mains have been laid through the village of Shincliffe to Shincliffe colliery; they have also been placed in Paradise-lane, Freeman's-place, Sidegate, to the Sand's-house, Chapel-passage (Old Elvet), and the Hallgarth. The directors in their report to the shareholders at the annual meeting held April 3, 1851, state, that "it may now be considered, with some trifling exceptions, that the whole of the inhabitants are enabled, if they think proper, to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by the works of the company—an object which your directors have steadily kept in view since its formation. It has been a source of great satisfaction to your directors to find that the water of the river Wear, when purified by effective filtration, has fully borne out the expectations they were induced (by the analysis of professor Johnstone) to form of its superior qualities and general usefulness—and your directors have great pleasure in congratulating the shareholders on the universal satisfaction the water has given to the whole of the consumers."

\* From existing fragments, it appears that there was a paper called "The Durham Courant" printed in 1735. It is supposed to have been published by Patrick Sanderson, bookseller, in whose name appeared, in 1767, an account of Durham, compiled by Christopher Hunter, M.D., and containing Davies' Rites and Monuments.

+ JOHN AMBROSE WILLIAMS.—As the name of John Ambrose Williams was at one time celebrated in the north of England, and, indeed, throughout the country generally, a few particulars respecting him may not be uninteresting. He was a native of Bristol, but in early life became connected with a portion of the London Press, particularly

The rates charged to the public for a supply of water are on the most moderate scale: for houses of the lowest class 1d. per week; houses of £5 per annum 1s. 9d. per quarter; and for large houses at the rate of 3 per cent. on the amount of rental. The supply of water is constant, the number of tenants or consumers have increased within the last year from 1000 to 1800, producing a yearly rental of £1,300. The dividend declared to the shareholders at the last annual meeting, was at the rate of 5 per cent., with prospects of gradual increase. The office of the company is on Elvet-bridge—*Secretary*, Mr. W. Hutchinson.

## NEWSPAPERS.

THE DURHAM ADVERTISER.—There are two newspapers published in the city of Durham, "The Durham Advertiser," and "The Durham Chronicle," both of which appear every Friday morning. The Advertiser was the first newspaper regularly published in the city,\* though not the first that appeared in the county of Durham. In 1772, there was commenced at Darlington a newspaper, entitled the *Darlington Mercury*, or *Durham Advertiser*; it was published weekly, of a large 4to. size, price two-pence half-penny, but was discontinued in 1773. The late Mr. Francis Humble commenced the "Durham Advertiser" at a time, as the present proprietors in a recent address to the public correctly state, when there was no other organ of public opinion in existence between the town of Newcastle and the archiepiscopal city of York. The first number appeared on the 10th Sept., 1814. From its commencement it has been a steady and consistent supporter of church and state, and is, what is now understood by the term—a liberal conservative. Shortly after the decease of Mr. Humble, the property was purchased by Messrs. Dunean, by whom it is now conducted. The printing and publishing office is at 47, Sadler-Street.

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE.—The first number of the Chronicle appeared on the 1st Jan., 1820. It was established by Mr. John Ambrose Williams,† under the auspices of John George Lambton, Esq., M.P., afterwards Earl of Durham; it was subsequently carried

the *Independent Whig*, a paper distinguished for the boldness of its political opinions. He afterwards started an unstamped periodical in what was somewhat affectedly called the Modern Athens, entitled the *Edinburgh Reflector*, partly of a political and partly of a literary character. It was supported by many of the most eminent whigs and liberals of the Scottish capital; and, though promising to be extensively popular, was relinquished, we believe, for want of adequate funds. Among its supporters were the late Earl of Durham, and the late Lord Jeffrey, then editor of the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. Williams was mainly instrumental in founding the Durham Me-

on by Mr. John Hardinge Veitch, and is now printed and published for the proprietor, by Mr. Wm. Law Robertson. The *Chronicle* steadily continues on the liberal side of politics, and is conducted with much ability, spirit, and independence. The publishing office is in Sadler-street.

#### FREE MASONS' LODGE.

The foundation stone of the Granby Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was laid on the east side of Old Elvet, Oct. 25, 1810; and a plate deposited in the foundation stone was inscribed, "The first stone of the Granby Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, was laid on the 25th October, in the 51st year of the reign of George III., A. D. 1810. Sir Ra. Milbank, Bart, M.P., P.G.M.; Alexander Logan, Esq., D.P.M.; Thomas Hardy, P.S.G.W.; John Bulmer, P.J.G.W.; Christopher Ebdon, G.A.; Thomas Richardson, builder." It is a small but neat and substantial brick building.

#### THE THEATRE.

The Theatre, erected by public subscription, is situated in Sadler-street. The foundation stone was laid July, 6, 1791, with masonic honours. It was opened for public performance March 12, 1792. Mr. Cawdell was the first manager, and has been followed in succession by Stephen Kemble, Esq., Messrs. Anderson and Faulkner, Mr. Bland, Mr. Mitchell, Messrs. Beverley and Roxby, and Mr. J. W. Benson. The building is commodious, and capable of containing an audience whose charge for admission will amount to above £50.

#### THE RACE COURSE.

The Durham Race Ground adjoins the suburb of Old Elvet, and is a suitable piece of level pasturage, affording, at the same time, convenient situations from which the public can command a full view of the races; the picturesque beauty also of the surrounding scenery equals, if not surpasses, any other course in the kingdom. Though the amusement of horse-racing appears

chanics' Institute, and convened the first preliminary meeting for the purpose on his own responsibility. Shortly after the establishment of the *Chronicle*, some severe remarks were made upon the clergy by Mr. Williams, in consequence of the bells of the cathedral and the other churches in the city not tolling on the occasion of the death of Queen Caroline. The result was, Mr. Scarlett was instructed to apply to the court of king's bench, for a criminal information against Mr. Williams for a libel on the clergy. A rule *nisi* was granted, argued, and eventually the trial came on at Durham. Independently of other circumstances, this trial would be memorable on account of its having afforded Mr. Brougham, who, along with Mr. Alderson, was the defendant's counsel, an opportunity of making the most splen-

to have been encouraged at Durham as early as the time of Charles II., yet they are seldom resorted to by the leading sportsmen of the day. The races are held about the first week in May, annually. Mr. Wetherell is clerk of the course.

#### SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY & NEWS ROOM.

A Subscription Library was established in 1802, in a building erected for the purpose on the site of the old gaol, Sadler-street. The library consists of about 5000 volumes on historical, philosophical, and scientific subjects. There are 90 members. Subscription £1 1s. per annum. Mr. C. Reed, librarian.—The Subscription News Room is held in a portion of the same building, and is confined exclusively to gentlemen and members of the learned professions. There are 40 members—subscription, one guinea per annum.

#### ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

The Assembly Rooms are situated in the North Bailey, but since the erection of the New Town-hall they are less in request than on former occasions.

#### EXHIBITION AND SALE ROOMS.

The public Exhibition and Sale Rooms are conveniently situated in Sadler-street, and are well adapted for public purposes. The Exhibition Room with music gallery is lofty and well lighted; it is between sixty and seventy feet in length, about thirty in breadth, and of easy access.

#### THE CITY CORPORATION.

The history of the early government of the city has already been treated of at considerable length—see pages 213 to 217. The charter of Bishop Matthew granted in 1602, previously referred to, constituted the burgesses and inhabitants a body politic and corporate, consisting of a mayor, twelve aldermen and commonalty, with divers privileges, liberties, and free customs, with

did sample of forensic eloquence ever displayed by him, or, perhaps, by any other advocate at the bar. The jury gave a doubtful verdict, and not long afterwards Mr. Williams disposed of his property and retired from Durham. Mr. Williams was author of a volume of juvenile poems under the title of "Metrical Essays," but which met with a favourable reception from the reviewers. He also wrote a "Memoir of John Phillip Kemble" (embellished with two admirable likenesses of that distinguished actor in the characters of *Coriolanus* and *Penruddock*), and has contributed a vast number of fugitive pieces to the various leading literary and political periodicals of the day. Mr. Williams is still living in the metropolis, though, of course, now advanced in years.

powers to make laws and regulations for the better government of the city. Under this instrument the corporation thus constituted continued to exercise their power until 1678; and during the period the following citizens occupied the civic chair:—

MAYORS OF DURHAM.—Hugh Wright, app. by Bishop Matthew, Sept. 21, 1602; James Farrales, elected Oct. 4, 1602; Edward Wanles, 1603; Thomas Pearson, 1604; William Hall, 1605; Robert Suerfies, 1606; Hugh Hutchinson, 1607; John Pattinson, 1608; Edward Wanles, 1609; Hugh Wright, 1610; William Hall, 1611 (called to account); George Walton, 1617; William Hall, 1618-19; Timothy Comyn, 1620 (in his mayoralty, a petition was presented for the city sending two burgesses to parliament); Nicholas Whitfield, 1621; William Hall, 1622; Hugh Wright, 1623; John Heighington, 1625; John Lambtoun, 1626 (an entry is made in the corporation books of this year, that a large silver seal was given to the corporation in 1606, by Matthew Pattisonne, the son of a burgess); William Philipson, 1627; John Pattison, 1628; Richard Whitfield occ. Oct. 27 and Dec. 18, 1628; John Heighington, 1629; Nicholas Whitfield (died soon after), 1630; William Hall succ. Whitfield, and 1631; Hugh Wright, 1632; Hugh Walton, 1633-4; Ralph Allison occ. Jan. 19, 1635; John Heighington, 1636-7; Thomas Cook, 1638; Thomas Mann, 1639; Hugh Walton, 1639-40; Christopher Cookson, 1641; Ralph Allison, 1642; John Hall, 1644-46; John Airson, 1648-9; John Hall, 1650-1; John Walton, 1652; Anthony Dale, 1653; John Airson, 1654; Anthony Bayles, 1655; John Hall occ. Oct. 10, 1656; Henry Rowell occ. Dec. 1656; Anthony Smith, 1657; Richard Lee, 1658; — Rowell, 1659; Anthony Dale, 1660; Stephen Thompson, 1662; Matthew Bailes, 1663; John Stokeld, 1665; Thomas Mascall, 1666; Henry Wanles, 1667; George Hodgson, 1671; Stephen Thompson, 1673; John Hall, 1674; John Moreland, 1676; Thomas Stokeld, 1677; William Blakiston, 1678; Cuthbert Hutchinson, 1679; John Duck, 1680; John Hutchinson, 1681-83; Marmaduke Allison, 1684-5; Robt. Delaval, 1686-88; Geo. Morland, 1690; Wm. Greveson, 1691; Wheatley Dobson, 1692-3; Wm. Hodgson, 1694; John Gordon, 1695; Wheatley Dobson, 1696-7; Cuthbert Hutchinson, 1698; Edw. Fairless, 1699; Anthony Hall, 1700; Geo. Tweddle, 1701; Cuthbert Hutchinson, 1702; Edw. Fairless, 1703; Ralph Paxton, 1704; Anthony Hall, 1705; Ralph Paxton, 1706; John Gray, 1707; Rich. Mascall, 1708; Ralph Bainbridge, 1709; Anthony Hall, 1710; Francis Cornforth, 1711; Michael Brabin, 1712; Richard Mascall, 1713; John Hutchinson, 1714; John Grey, 1715; Francis Cornforth, 1716; Ralph Bainbridge, 1717; Michael Brabin, 1718; Robert Smith, 1719; Giles Rain, 1720; Henry Forster, 1721; John Gray, 1722; Francis Cornforth, 1723; Ralph Bainbridge, 1724; Michael Brabin, 1725; Robert Smith, 1726; Giles Rain, 1727; Henry Forster, 1728; Robert Wharton, 1729; George Dale, 1730; John Lamb, 1731; George Bowes, 1732; Robert Smith, 1733; Henry Forster, 1734; John Gray, 1735; Robert Wharton, 1736; George Dale, 1737; George Bowes, 1738; John Aisley, 1739; Cuthbert Bainbridge, 1740; Thomas Dunn, 1741; William Forster, 1742; Thomas Bainbridge, 1743; Hilton Shaw, 1744; Thomas Hornsby, 1745; Cuthbert Bainbridge, 1746; Thomas Dunn, 1747; William

Forster, 1748; Thomas Bainbridge, 1749; Thomas Hornsby, 1750; Joseph Grey, 1751; Sir Robert Eden, Bart., 1752; George Bowes, 1753; John Richardson, 1754; Earl of Darlington, 1755; John Lamb, 1756; Lord Barnard, 1757; Cuthbert Smith, 1758; Cuthbert Bainbridge, 1759; Richard Wharton, 1760; John Drake Bainbridge, 1761; Thomas Hornsby, 1762; Joseph Gray, 1763; John Hopper, 1764; Ralph Bowser, 1765; John Lamb, 1766; John Drake Bainbridge, 1767; Thomas Hornsby, 1768; John Lamb, 1769; John Drake Bainbridge, 1770.

From the various disputes arising in the corporate body previous to 1770,\* the requisite number of members could not be obtained to carry into execution the several powers of the charter. The charter thus became obsolete, and the city in consequence was again placed under the government of bailiffs. A petition was presented to Bishop Trevor, for new powers, but that prelate dying soon afterwards, the application was renewed to his successor, Bishop Egerton. In 1780 Egerton granted his charter, in which the defects of those previously obtained were remedied, and the power and privileges of the corporation and citizens confirmed. Under the provisions of this instrument until the passing of the municipal reform bill, the city continued to be governed, the following being the succession of mayors during the period:

John Drake Bainbridge, appointed by charter, Oct. 2, 1780; Ralph Bowser, elected Oct. 1, 1781; Richard Shuttleworth, 1782; William Kirton, 1783; Thomas Dunn, 1784; John Starforth, 1785; Christopher Hopper, 1786; John Potts, 1787; John James, 1788; George Finch, 1789; Thomas Chipchase, 1790; Wm. Shields, 1791; Gilbert Starforth, 1792; Thomas Anstin, 1793; John Drake Bainbridge, 1794; William Kirton, 1795; John Starforth, 1796; John Hutchinson, 1797; Christopher Hopper, 1798, refusing to accept the office, was fined ten guineas, and on the day following John Potts was elected; John James, 1799; George Finch, 1800; Martin Dunn, 1801; Thos. Chipchase, the younger, 1802; Thos. Chipchase, 1803; John Dixon, 1804; William Shields, 1805; Thomas Austin, 1806; Thomas Dunn, 1807; John Hutchinson, 1808; Martin Dunn, 1809; Thos. Wilkinson, 1810; Thomas Chipchase, the younger, 1811; John Dixon, 1812; Thomas Dunn, 1813; Thos. Wilkinson, 1814; Rev. Edward Davidson, 1815; Thos. Austin, 1816; John Hutchinson, 1817; Edward Shippardson, 1818; Richard Kirton, 1819; Robert Waugh, 1820; Thos. Chipchase, the younger, 1821; John Wetherall Hays, 1822; Ralph Hutchinson, 1823; William Shields, the younger, 1824; John Hutchinson, 1825; William Stoker, 1826; Robert Ovington, 1827; Robt. Robson, 1828; John Wolfe, 1829; Thomas Chipchase,† 1830; John Dixon, 1831; John Hall, 1832; James Young, 1833; Geo. Robson, 1834; Thomas Greenwell, 1835.

\* At a meeting of some of the aldermen and council, Nov. 2, 1761, the town-clerk, by their order, in an arbitrary and hasty manner, did call over the names of 264 persons, or thereabouts, living in different counties, in order to be admitted freemen of the city, though no way entitled thereto; several wardens of different companies, and freemen, then and there objecting and protesting against the same, but no notice was taken of such objections and protests.

† MAJOR CHIPCHASE.—Died, at the barracks, Windsor, October 21, 1848, in his 62nd year, brevet major John Chipchase, last surviving

son of the late Thomas Chipchase, Esq., the elder, of the city of Durham. The deceased gallant officer was buried with military honours, at Windsor, on Tuesday the 24th, the colonel in command and a brother officer bearing the pall. The Grenadiers and Life Guards, stationed at the barracks there, accompanied the body to the grave. Major Chipchase was formerly one of the noble commander-in-chief's confidential officers, and throughout his career was actively employed. At the siege and capture of the ports of Salamanca, the deceased rendered most important services, and was severely wounded.

The commissioners appointed by parliament, for instituting an enquiry respecting the various municipal corporations, held their sitting in the Town-hall of Durham, Nov. 12, 1833, when the following evidence was given by the town-clerk:—The freemen are created by patrimony and servitude. All the sons of mercers and drapers are free, but only the eldest son of a freeman of the other companies is free by patrimony; it does not signify where they were born. Seven years' servitude to a freeman of any one of the companies entitles a person to his freedom of the city. The privileges of a freeman consist in voting at elections for representatives; toll free; rent of a farm let for £200 per annum, which yields about 4s. every half year, to each resident freeman.—The mayor of Durham has no salary, house, or other privilege; his fees of office, on an average, will not amount to more than *thirty shillings* per annum: his chief business is to manage the markets and charities: the office is merely honorary.—The town-clerk has a salary of two guineas per annum from the corporation; he is paid for the business he transacts for the city, which may amount upon an average to £40 or £50 per annum; his fees for swearing in freemen will amount to about 40s. per annum.—The recorder has a salary of £4 4s. per annum.—The two serjeants at mace, for attending meetings, making proclamations, &c., have a salary of £2 each per annum, besides stallage, or small tolls, usually amounting to about £6 per annum each; they also get annually a livery, including hat, shoes, stockings, &c.—The Commissioners under the Durham Paving Act have a right to erect toll-bars and take tolls; they are in debt to the amount of £10,000.—The whole of the resources, after deducting the bishop's £20, which the corporation of Durham have at their disposal, is £168! which has hitherto been spent in tavern and other trifling expenses. The mayor's expenses for the last year amounted to £225.

The enquiry into the various corporations throughout England and Wales having terminated, and the report of the commissioners thereon presented to parliament, a municipal reform bill was introduced into the house, and during the session of 1835 the measure became law. The appointment of town councillors under the new act took place in the month of Dec. in the same year. Considerable interest was excited throughout the city on the day of election, but there was no canvassing for municipal honours. The polling took place before the mayor and town-clerk, when the following persons were chosen as the first town council under the municipal reform act for the city of Durham:

*South Ward*.—Thomas Greenwell, Edward Shipperdson, John Trotter, John Burrell, Robert Robson, and George Appleby.

*North Ward*.—John Marshall, Robert Ovington, Robert Hoggett, R. Stafford, George Harle, and John Bramwell.

*St. Nicholas' Ward*.—H. Marshall, G. Robson, W. Rippon, John Henderson, William Darling, and William Greene.

The following gentlemen were afterwards elected aldermen of the corporation:—Messrs. J. Burrell, Dr. Trotter, J. Bramwell, Robt. Robson, H. Marshall, and A. W. Hutchinson; and on the 1st Jan., 1836, Thomas Greenwell, Esq., was elected mayor.

The government of the city is thus vested in the corporation, composed of 6 aldermen and 18 councillors, 24 in all, out of whom the mayor is annually elected. The corporation revenues are slender; they are derived from the market tolls, held by lease under the bishop for three lives. The revenue from these tolls is about £225 per annum. The reserved rent of the lease is £20 per annum. The corporation also enjoy some small crown rents, and administer a payment from the corporation of Newcastle for a specific charitable purpose. Their jurisdiction includes the extra-parochial districts of the Castle precincts, the University, and St. Mary Magdalen; the parishes of St. Mary in the South Bailey, St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Nicholas, and St. Giles or Gilligate; and parts of the parishes of St. Oswald and St. Margaret or Crossgate, of which the latter includes part of the township of Framwellgate, and is itself an ancient chapelry in St. Oswald's parish.

The civic economy of Durham however, was, until the recent application of the Public Health Act, chiefly administered by a body of commissioners, whose powers were granted and amended under two acts 30 Geo. III., cap. 67, 1796, and 3 Geo. IV., 1822. These commissioners were about 120 in number, and included the dean and chapter. They were self-elected and irresponsible. Their jurisdiction extended over an area somewhat less than that of the municipality. They had control over the paving, cleansing, draining, and lighting of the public streets of the city, and a power of levying an annual rate of 1s. in the pound upon all houses above or at £5 rental, and of 8d. on all below it.

For some time past the rate levied had been 8d. upon an assessment of £21,600. This assessment had recently been raised to £32,559, and upon this, reduced by one-sixth, the commissioners proposed to collect the full

rates of 1s. and of 8d. The produce of the rate hitherto collected had been about £700; that of the new rate would be about £1,270 nett. In the extra-parochial district, under special clauses in the act, the dean and chapter contributed to the rate £24, and the university £5 per annum.

The commissioners also derived an income from certain collecting tolls taken at each entrance to the city, which produce from £600 to £700 per annum, and a sum of about £60 per annum was also realized by the commissioners from the sale of the street-scrapings and manure. The commissioners had incurred a debt, of which £9,700 remained unpaid, absorbing at 5 per cent. an annual payment of £435. This debt was secured by mortgage upon the tolls last mentioned.

The powers of the commissioners, however, were superseded on the application to the city of Durham, of the Public Health Act (11 and 12 Vict., cap. 63). This act constituted the corporation a Board of Health, with powers to levy rates for paving, cleansing, draining, lighting, &c., removing nuisances and introducing improvements in the city, having for their object the promotion of the general health of the inhabitants. But without, in this place, entering upon the sanitary condition of the city, the details introduced in the following abstract of accounts will shew the nature and extent of the duties performed by the newly constituted Board.

#### ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

UNDER THE

#### BOROUGH OF DURHAM LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

From Aug. 8, 1850, to Aug. 8, 1851.

##### RECEIPTS.

Balance in the hands of the treasurer on settling last year's account .. .. .	£140	14	5
Balance of rate, made April 16, 1850 .. .. .	2	2	10½
Rate, July 26, 1850, at 5d. in the pound .. £516 5 7	516	5	7
Deduct empty houses .. .. .	18	7	4½
	497	18	2½
Rate, Oct. 24, 1850, at 1d. in the pound .. 103 10 11	103	10	11
Deduct empty houses .. .. .	3	1	3
	100	9	8
Rate, Feb. 7, 1850, at 3d. in the pound .. 311 9 4	311	9	4
Deduct empty houses and arrears .. .. .	14	17	0
	296	12	4
Rate, May 30, 1851, at 3d. in the pound .. 314 9 3	314	9	3
Deduct uncollected at audit .. .. .	142	10	0
	171	19	3
Rent of toll gates .. .. .	609	7	6
Rent of Stone Bridge cottage (less income tax) .. .. .	4	1	8
One year's annuity from trustees of bridge lands for cleansing bridges .. .. .	3	6	8
Bank interest .. .. .	1	0	4
The mayor and corporation of the city of Durham for paving stones, &c., for repairing the Market-place .. .. .	7	0	0
	£1834	12	11

##### EXPENDITURE.

Scavengers, brooms, &c. .. .. .	£155	9	0
Water Company, for water .. .. .	5	3	4
Man and horse with water cart .. .. .	5	18	6
	£166	10	10
Repairing highways .. .. .	83	19	6
Flagging, paving, and repairing streets .. .. .	479	16	10
Paid for cartage .. .. .	75	8	4
Printing, stationery, and advertising .. .. .	41	3	3
Law expenses .. .. .	29	14	7
G. Goundry, collector .. .. .	(salaries) 22	15	6
Wm. Marshall, clerk .. .. .	30	0	0
W. Winter, surveyor .. .. .	40	0	0
R. Hammond, treasurer .. .. .	15	0	0
W. Atkinson, collector .. .. .	10	0	0
	117	15	6
Repairing gate houses and gates .. .. .	26	5	8
Dr. Winterbottom's interest on £9700 (less income tax) .. .. .	470	17	0
Income tax .. .. .	14	2	11
Gas Company .. .. .	275	16	7
Cost attending dividing boundary roads .. .. .	9	2	6
Paid making rates .. .. .	7	10	0
Paid for water cart .. .. .	18	14	0
Sundry small incidental payments .. .. .	15	14	10
Balance in hand .. .. .	2	0	7
	£1834	12	11

##### DISTRICT FUND ACCOUNT—Aug. 8, 1850, to Aug. 8, 1851.

Balance from last year's account .. .. .	£48	3	6
Cash for street manure .. .. .	100	17	6
	£149	1	0

J. H. FORSTER, Mayor.

R. HAMMOND, Treasurer.

Durham Local Board of Health, Sept. 2, 1851.

The succession of mayors of the city has been given up to the year of the passing of the municipal reform bill; the following completes the list to the present time, to which are added the names of the various recorders and town-clerks:—

MAYORS.—Thos. Greenwell, 1836; John Burrell, 1837; T. Greenwell, 1838 (died soon after); Alan Wm. Hutchinson succeeded Greenwell, and 1839; John Bramwell, 1840-41; Robert Hoggett, 1842; Robert Henry Allan, 1843; Robert Hoggett, 1844; John Bramwell, 1845-6; Wm. Davison, 1847; Mark Story, 1848; William Henderson, 1849; Robert Thwaites, 1850; John Henry Forster, 1851.

RECORDERS.—William Smith, of Gray's Inn, London, 1605; Francis Tempest, of Durham, 1642; Edward Wright, of Gray's Inn, 1645; John Turner, of the Middle Temple and Kirkleatham, 1647; John Jefferson, serjeant-at-law, 1686, appointed a judge in Ireland; Wm. Davison, of Durham, Sept. 25, 1691; John Middleton, June 3, 1696; John Cuthbert, of Durham, March 4, 1702, resigned on being chosen recorder of Newcastle; Geo. Bowes, of Durham, Feb. 5, 1706; John Fawcett, of Durham, Oct. 1, 1719; Wm. Rudd, of Durham, Oct. 27, 1760; Thomas Gyll, of Durham, Nov. 9, 1767, ob. March 12, 1780; Wm. Ambler, of Durham, appointed by the new charter, Oct. 2, 1780; Sir Fred. Morton Eden, Bart, March 26, 1792, p. m. Ambler; Wm. Hoar, Dec. 11, 1806, p. m. Eden, he afterwards assumed the surname of Harland; Henry John Spearman, Oct. 23, 1826; and Henry Stapylton, the present recorder.

**TOWN-CLERKS.**—Mark Forster, Oct. 4, 1610; George Kirkby, Nov. 27, 1633; Geo. Dixon, appointed for life Sept. 4, 1690, but removed Sept. 27, 1711, and Richard Lee appointed; Dixon was restored, in pursuance of a *mandamus*, March 4, 1712; John Ingleby, appointed Oct. 5, 1716, for the year ensuing, and from thence annually; Robert Robinson, Nov. 2, 1761; Cuthbert Swainston, Oct. 5, 1766; Martin Wilkinson, Oct. 5, 1768, also appointed by the new charter, Oct. 2, 1780; Thomas Wilkinson, Oct. 27, 1813; John Hutchinson, 1825; John Tiplady, 1847, the present town-clerk.

### INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

There were sixteen incorporated companies in the city, but that of the dyers having recently become extinct, the number at present is fifteen. From the first twelve only the common council were elected. The ordinances of the various companies differ but little in form or substance. In the earliest associations each company is uniformly directed to assemble and make procession on Corpus Christi-day, and to enact the play or mystery that belongs to their craft; whilst in Protestant times this ceremony is replaced by attending a sermon at St. Nicholas'-church on some particular day. Their internal regulations apply to preserving order and amity amongst themselves, and to securing their monopoly by the exclusion of all persons not entitled to the franchise, and particularly Scotchmen, from exercising any trade or craft within the city. The reader interested in such matters will find a variety of extracts from the charters and books of the different companies, by consulting Surtees, vol. 4, pages 20 to 25, from which the following are selected:—

**WEAVERS.**—The ordinary of this ancient craft still exists, dated Aug. 1, 28 Henry VI., 1450; there are also two others of later date, the one 25th April, 30 Eliz., 1596, signed by the *marks* of all the members of the company; the other 25th April, 38 Eliz., 1596, and confirmed by Bishop Toby Matthew 23d April, 42 Eliz., 1600.

**CORDWAINERS.**—Their original ordinary is dated "the last daie of June, 1458," and is still preserved. The rules which each member signs on his admission, are dated 19th Dec., 1647, and are a transcript of older rules, without date.

**BARBERS.**—A copy of their old ordinary is in one of their books, dated 1468. The latest set of orders are dated 6th May, 1680.

**SKINNERS AND GLOVERS.**—The ancient ordinary and several of the early books of this company are lost. The earliest now preserved begin 1600, but one of their books quotes a rule dated 1507.

**BUTCHERS.**—Their ordinary is dated June 22, 1520.

**GOLDSMITHS.**—The confirmation of their ordinary,

by Bishop Tunstall, bears date 12th May, 1532. Their incorporation includes Goldsmiths, Plumbers, Pewterers, Potters, Glaziers, and Painters.

**DRAPERS AND TAYLORS.**—Their ordinary was confirmed by Bishop Tunstall, 6th November, 1549.

**MERCERS, GROCERS, HABERDASHERS, IRONMONGERS, AND SALTERS.**—Their ordinary was confirmed by Bishop Pilkington, 6th Oct., 3 Eliz., 1561, and is signed by fifteen members. The modern rules, which every member signs on his admission, are dated 19th Nov., 1652.

**CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.**—It is stated that this company received a grant of incorporation from Bishop Tunstall (1530-58), but neither this ordinary, nor any books of such early date are now extant. A transcript of their rules is dated 7th May, 1757, and certified 19th September, 1693. Their oldest book now extant begins 1661.

**FULLERS AND FELTMAKERS.**—Incorporated originally by Bishop Pilkington, by charter dated 3d March, 17 Eliz., 1565, by the designation of "Cloth-workers and Walkers." Their rules or orders are signed by forty-five members. Bishop Morton granted a new charter 25th October, 1635, by the name of "Cloath-workers, Walkers, Cloath-fullers, and Cloath-dressers, Hatt-makers, and Felt-makers." The books of the company begin from this date.

**CURRIERS AND CHANDLERS.**—The date of their incorporation is unknown; but their charter is attested by Christopher Maire, alderman, probably about 1570.

**MASONS.**—Said to be incorporated by Bishop Hutton, in 1594, under the designation of "Rough Masons, Wallers, and Slaters." Bishop James granted a confirmation of their bye-laws and ordinances, 21st Jan., 1609, in which he styles them "Rough Masons, Wallers, Slaters, Paviers, Tylers, and Plaisterers." The arms of these rough masons, and a note of the bishop's confirmation are entered in St. George's Visitation of Durham, 13th Sept., 1615. Bishop Morton gave them a new charter 10th April, 1638—"Free Masons, Rough Masons, Wallers, Slaters, Paviers, Plaisterers, and Bricklayers."

**SMITHS.**—The original *consent*, as it is termed, of this company, is dated 10th Sept., 1610. In 25th June, 1730, appears in the books, the general consent of the Whitesmiths, Lorimers, Locksmiths, Cutlers, and Blacksmiths.

**SADLERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.**—They have no charter or confirmation extant. Their earliest orders and bye-laws commence 1628, and were confirmed by the whole trade in 1688.

**BARKERS AND TANNERS.**—Their original ordinary and their earliest records are lost, but it appears from a paper which was in the custody of the warden in 1670, that they were an incorporated company before 1547. They have a parchment book of orders dated 17th April, 1599; another set of rules 26th Feb. 1611, which were again remodelled and agreed on in the vestry-house of St. Margaret's-chapel, 25th March, 1656.

**DYERS AND LISTERS.**—This company, which formerly counted some wealthy citizens, became extinct by the decease of Mr. George Harrison (the last member legally admitted), in 1811. Neither their ordinary nor any of their ancient records are extant. A book in the Guildhall contains the admissions from 1708 to 1782.

#### PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

Until the time of the Commonwealth the city of Durham was not represented in Parliament. The first member, Anthony Smith, one of the fraternity of mercers and mayor of Durham in 1657, was elected as the representative of the city in the parliaments of 1654 and 1656. In the last parliament of the Commonwealth, neither the city nor county was represented; but, after the Restoration, efforts were made to procure an act to enable both to send members, which, though strenuously opposed by Bishop Cosin during his life, was at length carried in 1673. The members for the city were to be elected by the mayor, aldermen, and freemen; but, in consequence of various doubts which arose as to who should issue the writ, no members were returned before 1678; from this period the parliamentary elections for the city are thus recorded:

#### CHARLES II.

March 27, 1678, Sir Ralph Cole, of Brancepeth-castle, Bart., and John Parkhurst, of Catesby, Northampton-

\* Son of John Tempest, of Old Durham, Esq., and grandson of Sir Thomas Tempest, Knt. He married the niece of Dean Sudbury (sister of Sir John Sudbury, of Eldon, co. pal., Bart.) He presented two petitions against the return of Mr. Parkhurst, which were referred to a committee; but the result does not appear. His expenses at the next election are stated at £239 11s. 5d. He was deeply engaged in the tory interest, and strongly suspected of being a party to some intrigue in favour of the exiled family; for a letter from Mr. Cuthbert Bowes to Dr. Adams (prebendary of Durham), dated March 19, 1695, states, "We have been mightily alarmed about ye late conspertsy and intended invasion. There came downe last weeke three messingers for takeing sum persons into custody, amongst whome (for which I am very sorry) captain Tempest is one: the messinger did seas him; but he is under so great an indisposition of hilt, yt he cannot stir from his owne house at Old Durham; therefore severall of ye justices of ye peace hes certified to ye Connsell Iable of his ilnes, and hes desired he may be bailed heare & to appeare before them when

shire, Esq.—Cole polled 408; Parkhurst, 379; Wm. Tempest, of Old Durham, Esq.,\* 319; John Turner, of Kirkleatham, Esq., sometime recorder of Durham, 187; and William Christian, Esq., a junior member of the family of Christian, in the Isle of Man, 171. 838 freemen polled. On a scrutiny, it was discovered that 27 voters (12 of them Tempest's) were not freemen, 6 were under age, and 3 (Tempest's) polled twice over.

Feb. 20, 1678-9, Sir Ralph Cole, Bart., and William Tempest, Esq.—Tempest polled 571; Cole, 515; and William Blakiston, Esq.,† 436.

Sept. 10, 1679, William Blakiston, Esq., and Sir Richard Lloyd, Knt.—Blakiston polled 514; Lloyd, 506; and William Tempest, Esq., 504. At this election, the lord bishop, who had been admitted into the worshipful company of mercers, Oct. 16, 1676, voted for Lloyd and Tempest.

Feb. 10, 1680, Sir Richard Lloyd, Knt., and William Tempest, Esq.

#### JAMES II.

March 12, 1684-5, Sir Richard Lloyd, Knt., and Hon. Charles Montagu.‡

Dec. 19, 1688, George Morland, of Windleston, Esq., and Henry Liddell, of Newton Hall, Esq.§

#### CONVENTION PARLIAMENT.

Jan. 10, 1688-9, George Morland, Esq., and Henry Liddell, Esq.—Morland polled 599; Liddell, 407; and William Tempest, Esq., 278.

#### WILLIAM III.

March 3, 1689-90, William Tempest, Esq., and George Morland, Esq.

Oct. 30, 1695, Hon. Charles Montagu, and Henry Liddell, Esq.

cald upon, & that the messinger may be discharged, but whether he can obtaine this favor is not knowne." Nothing further is known of this strange procedure. Mr. Tempest died (unmolested) four years afterwards, and was buried at St. Giles', Durham, March 15, 1699.—*Hunter's MSS.*

† Of Old Malton, co. York, and of Pidding Hall Garth (by marriage with the widow of Henry Simpson), and descended from the ancient family of Blakiston, of Blakiston. He was at this time mayor of Durham. In his petition to the commissioners for the renewal of his lease, he states "his owne loyalty and long service to his majesty, of which he carried marks about him." He died 1684-5.

‡ Fifth son of the gallant Edward, (Montagu) first Earl of Sandwich, nephew to Nathaniel Lord Crewe, and brother to John Montagu, dean of Durham. He was appointed spiritual chancellor of the diocese Nov. 19, 1685, and served the office of high sheriff for the county.

§ Eldest son of Sir Thomas Liddell, of Ravensworth-castle, Bart. He represented Newcastle in several parliaments, and died in 1723.



July 28, 1698, Hon. Charles Montagu, and Thomas Conyers, of Elemore, Esq.—Montagu polled 673; Conyers, 424; and Henry Liddell, Esq., 408.

Jan. 13, 1700-1, Hon. Charles Montagu and Thomas Conyers, Esq.

1701, Hon. Charles Montagu, and Sir Henry Bellasyse, of Brancepeth-castle, Knt.

#### QUEEN ANNE.

1702, Sir Henry Bellasyse, Knt., and Thomas Conyers, Esq.

May 14, 1705, Sir Henry Bellasyse, Knt., and Thos. Conyers, Esq.—Mr. George Sheffield, a tanner in Durham, demanded a poll, when the numbers were, Bellasyse, 129; Conyers, 148; Sheffield, 73.

1708, Thomas Conyers, Esq., and James Nicolson, of West Rainton, Esq.

Sept. 1710, Thomas Conyers, Esq., and Sir Henry Bellasyse, Knt.

Sir H. Bellasyse having been appointed a commissioner in Spain, Feb. 15, 1711-12, a new writ was issued, when Robert Shafto, of Whitworth, Esq., and Anthony Hall, Esq., alderman of Durham, were the candidates. After a short contest, Shafto was returned.

1713, Thomas Conyers, Esq., and George Baker, of Crook, Esq.

#### GEORGE I.

1714-15, Thos. Conyers, Esq., and Geo. Baker, Esq.

March 27, 1722, Charles Talbot, Esq., and Thomas Conyers, Esq.—Talbot polled 860; Conyers, 654; and James Montagu, Esq., 563. This election is stated, in the corporation papers, to have taken place between seven o'clock in the morning and nine at night of the same day; and it is added that 170 honorary freemen voted, many of whom were made a short time previous to the poll.

Mr. Talbot was appointed solicitor-general, and a new writ was issued April 23, 1726; and on the 2d May following, he was again returned.

#### GEORGE II.

Aug. 18, 1727, Charles Talbot Esq., and Robert Shafto, Esq.

\* These illegal proceedings gave rise to the famous Durham or Grenville Act, by which all persons were restricted from voting who had not been possessed of their franchise for twelve calendar months before the day of election, except those entitled to their freedom, by the custom of the borough. General Lambton was deservedly popular with the citizens of Durham for the gallant stand he made in defence of their dearest rights and privileges; and, on the supposed election of Mr. Gow-

Mr. Shafto died Dec. 21, 1729. A new writ was issued on the 15th of Jan. following; and, after a severe contest, his brother, John Shafto, Esq., was elected, Jan. 30. The poll had continued four days, and 1133 freemen voted. For Shafto, 577; Henry Lambton, of Lambton, Esq., 553; — Cradock, 2; Sir Thomas Hanmer, 1. Mr. Lambton petitioned against the return of Mr. Shafto.

On the appointment of Charles Talbot, Esq., to the office of Lord High Chancellor, a new writ was issued Jan. 17, 1734, and on the 25th of the same month, Henry Lambton, Esq., was duly elected.

1734, John Shafto, Esq., and Henry Lambton, Esq.

May 8, 1741, J. Shafto, Esq., and H. Lambton, Esq.

Mr. Shafto died in London, April 3, 1742. A new writ was issued on the 5th, and on the 23d of the same month, John Tempest, Esq., of Old Durham and Sherburn, was elected.

June 30, 1747, Henry Lambton, Esq., and John Tempest, Esq.—Lambton polled 737; Tempest, 581; and Robert Wharton, Esq. (son of Dr. Wharton, of Old Park, and mayor of Durham 1729 and 1736), 538.

April 15, 1754, John Tempest, Esq., and Henry Lambton, Esq.

#### GEORGE III.

April 1, 1761, John Tempest, Esq., and Henry Lambton, Esq.—The election lasted three days; and 1050 freemen voted, being an increase of 212 since the election of 1678. Tempest polled 705; Lambton, 546; and Ralph Gowland, of Little Eppleton, Esq., at that time a major in the Durham militia, 526. A scrutiny was demanded by the latter gentleman, but declined on the 6th of April.

Mr. Lambton died suddenly, June 26, 1761; and the writ was issued Nov. 28. The candidates were major Gowland, and John Lambton, of Lambton, Esq., then a major-general in the army. In the meanwhile, the spurious freemen, mentioned page 342, had been appointed.\* The poll commenced on the 7th, and closed on the 13th of December; when the number of votes for Mr. Gowland (including the 215 new-made freemen) was declared to be 775; and for Mr. Lambton, 752; so that the former was returned to parliament

land, the usual order of things was reversed; the successful candidate and his friends sought their personal safety in concealment; and, general Lambton, according to his own emphatic expression, was *chained to the skies!* He, John Tempest, and Robert Shafto, Esqrs., voted in the minority on the debate concerning general warrants and seizure of papers, Feb. 17, 1763. Mr. Tempest and general Lambton were constantly opposed to the administration of Lord North.

with a majority of 23 votes. But, upon a petition by Mr. Lambton, the house of commons, on Tuesday, May 11, 1762, resolved that the 215 made, or *pretended* to be *made free*, had no right to vote, and that Mr. Lambton was duly elected, on a division of the house, 88 against 72. The number of legal freemen who voted was 1312, the greatest number ever polled in Durham.

March 21, 1768, John Lambton, Esq., and John Tempest, jun., Esq.

Oct. 11, 1774, John Tempest, jun., Esq., and John Lambton, Esq.—The contest lasted four days. Tempest polled 386; Lambton, 325; and Mark Milbanke, of Chester Deanery, Esq., 248.

1780, John Lambton, Esq., and John Tempest, Esq.

April, 1784, J. Lambton, Esq., and J. Tempest, Esq.

General Lambton retired from parliament in Jan., 1787, and was succeeded, March 9, by his eldest son, William Henry Lambton, Esq.

June 22, 1790, John Tempest, Esq., and William Henry Lambton, Esq.

Mr. Tempest died Aug. 12, 1794; and, on the 17th October, his nephew, Sir Henry Vane Tempest, Bart., was returned.

1796, William Henry Lambton, Esq., and Sir Henry Vane Tempest, Bart.

Mr. Lambton died at Pisa, Nov. 30, 1797: a new writ was issued, and he was succeeded, Jan. 9, 1798, by his only brother, Ralph John Lambton, Esq., of Morton House.

On Feb. 28, 1800, Sir Henry Vane Tempest resigned the representation of the city; and, after a severe contest, his brother-in-law, Michael Angelo Taylor, Esq., was elected. The election commenced March 11, and continued till the 17th. Taylor polled 464; and Matthew Russell, of Brancepeth-castle and of Hardwick, Esq., vice-lieutenant of the county of Durham, 360. On the last day, George Baker, of Elemore, Esq., polled 7 votes. 831 freemen polled.

July 19, 1802, Ralph John Lambton, Esq., and Richard Wharton, Esq.—Lambton polled 530; Wharton, 517; and Michael Angelo Taylor, Esq., 498. 983 freemen polled, of which number 409 were single votes, or *plumpers*, for Wharton. The election continued till July 24.

A petition, charging Mr. Wharton with bribery and

corruption, was presented by some of the electors, Dec. 7, 1802, and renewed Nov. 23, 1803; a committee was appointed to examine, &c. February 8, 1804; and on the 20th, his election was declared void. After a contest of three days, commencing March 2, Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto, of Whitworth, Esq., was returned. Shafto polled 385; Francis Tweddell, of Threepwood, Northumberland, Esq., 289; and Charles Spearman, of Thornley, Esq. (proposed on the third day), 13.

Nov. 7, 1806, Ralph John Lambton, Esq., and Richard Wharton, Esq.

May 14th, 1807, Ralph John Lambton, Esq., and Richard Wharton, Esq.—Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart., was a candidate, but declined a contest.

Oct. 7, 1812, Ralph John Lambton, Esq., and Richard Wharton, Esq.

Mr. Lambton accepted the Chiltern Hundred, Nov. 22, 1813, because it had been suggested, on the election of John George Lambton, Esq., (the late Earl of Durham) for the county, that one family ought not to fill two, out of the four parliamentary seats then possessed by the county of Durham. A new writ was issued, and a severe contest commenced Dec. 1, which continued nine days, and terminated in favour of George Allan, of Blackwell Grange, Esq., M.A., F.A.S., a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the county. Allan polled 440; and George Baker, of Elemore, Esq., 360. Ralph Skinner Gowland, of Darlaston Hall, co. Stafford, Esq., only son of Major Gowland above mentioned, was also a candidate, but declined a contest.

June 17, 1818, Richard Wharton, Esq., and Michael Angelo Taylor, Esq. Mr. Allan was a candidate; but, two days before the election, he took leave of the freemen, when his farewell address excited a powerful sensation. Some of his friends persisted in keeping his name on the poll till the 19th; when the numbers were, for Taylor, 437; Wharton, 347; Allan, 27.

#### GEORGE IV.

Mar. 7, 1820, Michael Angelo Taylor, Esq., and Sir Henry Hardinge, K. C. B.\*

Sir Henry Hardinge having been appointed clerk of the ordnance, a new writ was issued March 25th, and he was re-chosen April 4, 1823. Hedworth Lambton, Esq., younger brother of J. G. Lambton, Esq., was

\* Grandson of Nicholas Hardinge, Esq., clerk of the house of commons and joint secretary of the treasury; son of the Rev. Henry Hardinge, late rector of Stanhope; and brother-in-law to the Marquis of Londonderry. One of his brothers, the gallant captain George Nicholas Hardinge, of the San Fiorenza of 36 guns and 186 men, fell

in action with the Piedmontaise French frigate, of 48 guns and 524 men; an action second to none in the annals of British valour, and in commemoration of which the house of commons ordered a monument to his memory in the cathedral of St. Paul's, and the king granted an honourable augmentation to the family arms (November 26, 1808).

nominated a candidate without his knowledge or consent, as he was abroad at the time. A poll was demanded in his name; and, at the conclusion of the second day, the numbers were, for Hardinge, 249; Lambton, 66; when the friends of the latter declined any further contest.

June 9, 1826, Michael Angelo Taylor, Esq., and Sir Henry Hardinge, K. C. B.

Sir Henry Hardinge resigned his office April 31, 1827; and, having been re-appointed to it, a new writ was issued Jan. 29, 1828, and he was re-chosen Feb. 6. The election began the preceding day. Alexander Robertson, of New Broad-street, London, Esq., a considerable East India merchant, and who had formerly sat in the house of commons for Grampound, was nominated as a candidate. His address to the freemen did not reach Durham till the election was over. A poll was demanded in his name; and, on its close, the numbers stood, for Hardinge, 289; Robertson, 76. A petition was presented against the return of Sir Henry; but the parties did not enter into the requisite securities.

Sir Henry Hardinge, having been appointed secretary at war, again vacated his seat. A new writ was issued May 30, 1828, and he was returned for the fifth time, June 9.

#### WILLIAM IV.

Aug. 2, 1830, Michael Angelo Taylor, Esq., and Sir Roger Gresley, of Drakelow Hall, co. Derby, Bart.\*—The election lasted four days. Taylor polled 546, of which 192 were plumpers; Gresley, 486, of which 302 were plumpers; and William Chaytor, Esq.,† 436, of which 102 were plumpers.

A petition was presented against the return of Sir Roger Gresley, and a committee decided (March 8, 1831) that he was "not duly elected." A new writ was issued on the same day; and after a severe contest, March 16, William Richard Carter Chaytor, Esq. (eldest son of William Chaytor, Esq., above mentioned), was returned.—Chaytor polled 495; Hon. Arthur Trevor, of Whittlebury House, co. Northampton,‡ 470;

The crest is peculiarly appropriate, viz.: a dexter hand grasping a sword passing through a wreath of *laurel* and a wreath of *cypress*. Another brother is Frederick Hardinge, Esq., of Ketton. Sir Henry is a colonel in the army, and has lost an arm in the service of his country. He was appointed a privy counsellor May 30, 1828, and chief secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland July 30, 1830. He declined being a candidate for the city in 1830, but has since been successively returned for St. Germans and Launceston.

\* The origin of the family of Gresley is derived from Malahulcius, uncle to the famous Rollo, Duke of Normandy, ancestor to William the Conqueror. The patent of baronetcy is dated so far back as

and John Clervaux Chaytor, Esq. (second son of William Chaytor, Esq.), 3.

May 2, 1831, William Richard Carter Chaytor, Esq., and Hon. Arthur Trevor.

*The Reform Act.*—The Parliamentary Reform Bill passed June 7, 1832 (2 Will. 4, c. 45), and the Boundary Act, 2 and 3 Will. 4, c. 64. The parliamentary limits of each city, borough, or divisions of counties are fully set forth in the Boundary Act, and the city of Durham is thus described:—

*Parliamentary Boundary of the City.*—"From Shincliffe-bridge over the river Wear, on the Stockton road, along the Stockton road, to the point at which the same is met by a lane leading into the Darlington road; thence along the said lane to the point at which the same joins the Darlington road; thence along the Darlington road to the point at which the same is met by Potter's-lane; thence along Potter's-lane to the point at which the same meets Quarry Head-lane; thence along Quarry Head-lane to the point at which the same meets Margery-lane; thence along Margery-lane to the point at which the same meets Flass-lane; thence along Flass-lane to the point at which the same meets a lane leading into the newly-cut turnpike road which forms the commencement of the Newcastle road; thence along the last-mentioned lane to the point at which the same joins the said newly-cut road; thence, northward, along the said newly-cut road to the point at which the same joins the old line of the Newcastle road; thence in a straight line through the northernmost of the two out-buildings attached to Kepier's-hospital to the river Wear; thence along the river Wear to the point at which the same meets Kepier-lane; thence along Kepier-lane, passing under the old arches of the hospital, to the point at which the same lane is joined, on the south-west of the High Grange farm, by a lane leading into the Loaning Head road; thence along the last-mentioned lane, crossing the Sunderland road, to the point at which the same lane joins the Loaning Head road; thence along the Loaning Head road to the point at which the same is met by a beck running close to the north of Pellaw-

June 29, 1611. Sir Roger was born December 27, 1799; succeeded to the title, as eighth baronet, at the demise of his father, March 26, 1808; and was married to Lady Sophia, daughter of the Earl of Coventry.

† Created a baronet September 15, 1831; formerly of Croft Hall, Yorkshire, and now of Witton Castle; descended from the Chaytors of Croft, which estate was acquired by marriage with the heiress of the Clervauxes, who were seated there from the time of the Conquest.

‡ Eldest son of Viscount Dungannon, and M.P. for New Romney, which he resigned on becoming a candidate for Durham, and was succeeded by Sir Roger Gresley.

wood, and to the south of Gilesgate-church; thence along the said beck to the point at which the same falls into the river Wear; thence along the river Wear to Shinecliffe-bridge." The mayor is the returning officer.

Dec. 11 and 12, 1832, William Charles Harland, Esq. (only son of the late recorder of Durham, and William Richard Carter Chaytor, Esq., being the first election under the Reform Act.—Harland polled 439; Chaytor, 403; and Hon. Arthur Trevor, 383.

Jan. 12, 1835, Hon. Arthur Trevor and Wm. Charles Harland, Esq.—Trevor polled 473; Harland, 433; and Thomas Colpitts Granger, Esq., 359. Trevor 324 plumpers, Harland 43 plumpers, and Granger 35 plumpers.

#### VICTORIA.

July 27, 1837, Hon. Arthur Trevor and William Charles Harland, Esq.—Trevor polled 465; Harland, 373; and Thomas Colpitts Granger, Esq., 371.

June 29, 1841, Thomas Colpitts Granger and Capt. Robert Fitzroy.

April, 4, 1843; Capt. Fitzroy having been appointed governor of New Zealand, a new writ was issued, and the election took place this day. The candidates for the vacant seat were Lord Dungannon, and Mr. Bright of Rochdale, the anti-corn law advocate. At the close of the poll, the numbers were, Lord Dungannon 507, John Bright, Esq., 495.

July 25, 1843; a petition was presented to the house against the return of Lord Dungannon, on the grounds of bribery; the allegations of the petition being proven before the election committee, a new writ was issued, and the election appointed to take place this day. Mr. Bright was again a candidate, but opposed by Thomas Purvis, Esq., of Plawsworth. The close of the poll resulted in the election of Mr. Bright, the numbers being, Bright 488, Purvis 419.

July 30, 1847, Thomas Colpitts Granger, Esq., and Henry John Spearman, Esq.—Granger polled 596; Spearman, 519; and Capt. David Edward Wood, 450. The two former being the present members for the city.

#### POPULATION.

The number of inhabitants resident within the *borough* of Durham, and included in the following table, was, according to the census of 1851, 12,942, exclusive of the inmates of the gaol. There were in the North Bailey, including the university, 312; South Bailey, 118; College, 84; Crossgate, 1854; Elvet, 3669; Framwellgate, 1739; St. Giles, 2380; St. Nicholas, 3031. Of

these 6190 were males and 6752 females. There were 1766 houses inhabited, 47 uninhabited, and 5 building within the borough.

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.
Bailey, North.....	477	552	503	501	394	312
Bailey, South.....	154	118	157	128	99	118
College.....	106	103	112	61	102	84
Crossgate.....	1201	1011	1454	1403	1712	2074
Elvet.....	1827	2115	2621	2916	3344	4207
Framwellgate.....	1071	1190	1523	1584	2323	3085
St. Giles.....	940	906	1237	1277	3396	5422
St. Nicholas.....	1754	1958	2215	2265	2775	3031
Total.....	7530	7953	9822	10,135	14,145	18,333

The total population of the Durham *union* is 35,877, of which the majority are *males*, the numbers being 18,488 males and 17,389 females. There were 6073 houses inhabited, 236 uninhabited, and 17 building. The increase of population in the Durham union on the previous census, is 7953.

#### CHARITIES.

*Bishop Langley's Schools and Bishop Cosin's Alms-houses.*—The range of buildings on the east side of Palace-green, was the alms-houses founded by Bishop Cosin on the ruins of Cardinal Langley's song-school. The buildings are now occupied by the students of the university, and the former occupants have been transferred to a new dwelling of appropriate character, recently erected at the head of Queen-street. The song-schools, said to have been founded by Bishop Langley, were endowed with £16 13s. 4d. per annum out of the manor of Kaverdley in Lancashire, and £2 a year each from the revenues of the bishopric. The master of the Grammar-school (see Parliamentary Report on Charities) receives £7 7s. 1d. annually (being half of the above rent-charge, after deducting the fees), and £2 from the receiver of the bishop. He had also the benefit of the school at the north end of the building, which let at £6 a year; but he performs no duty in respect of these emoluments, distinct from his duties as master of the Grammar-school. The school for plain song and writing has long fallen into disuse, and its mastership has become a sinecure, the profits of which are, the remaining moiety of the above rent-charge, the annuity from the bishop's receiver, and £10 as the rent of the school-house.

The alms-house founded by Bishop Cosin was endowed by him with a rent-charge of £70 out of lands in Great Chilton. It contains eight separate apartments for four men and four women. The alms-people are appointed by the bishop from the poor of Durham, except two (one of each sex) who are taken from the

parish of Brancepeth. The persons appointed are never under 50 years of age, and are generally much older. When appointed, they are single, widows or widowers; but, in some instances, their families are admitted by the alms-people to live with them. The payments to the poor people are made quarterly, viz.:—

Eight alms-people, £1 13s. 4d. per quarter to each	£53	6	8
Fifteen shillings annually to each for coals, generally paid in September	6	0	0
Annually set apart for providing cloaks for the men, and gowns for the women, once in three years	5	0	0
Paid for a nurse by quarterly payments	4	0	0
Reserved for repairs annually	1	0	0
Retained by the receiver for his trouble	0	13	4
	£70	0	0

The alms-people also receive £2 annually, and the nurse 20s., from Lord Crewe's trustees; and the former are likewise paid £3 a year each from Bishop Barrington's charities. They regularly attend morning and evening prayers at the cathedral.

*Smith's Charities.*—Henry Smith, by will, July 20, 1598, bequeathed all his coal mines to the city of Durham, “that some good trade might be devised for the setting of the youth and other idle persons to work as should be most convenient, whereby some profit might arise to the benefit of the city, and relief of those who were past work, and had lived honestly upon their trades.” This charity was soon after employed in establishing a cloth manufactory; but it does not appear to have been properly conducted, and lands and tenements were purchased with the capital, of which the following is the present state:—1. The New-place, in the parish of St. Nicholas, let to nine tenants, at rents amounting to £82 10s. per annum, with about £5 10s. for a place to deposit the market stalls. 2. A copyhold farm at Evenwood, containing 261 A. 1 R. 37 P., let at £220 per annum. 3. An allotment at West Auckland, set out in respect of the above, containing 6 A. 1 R. 22 P., and let at £6 per annum. 4. A farm in Lynesack and Softley, let for £40 per annum. 5. The house called the City Tavern, in the parish of St. Nicholas, let at £48 per annum. 6. A messuage in the North Bailey, let at £6 10s. per annum. 7. A small estate, called Glakehall, in the township of Witton-Gilbert, let at £27 per annum. 8. The manufactory in the Baek-lane, Durham, let on lease in 1824 to Gilbert Henderson, at the yearly rent of £28 16s. This establishment, which employs about 150 persons, is carried on by John Henderson, son of the lessee. The income from the above rents may be stated at £464 16s. per annum, out of which about £300 is distributed annually, in sums vary-

ing from 5s. to 20s., to poor persons of the city and suburbs of Durham. They are selected by the mayor and aldermen, and the serjeants-at-mace go from house to house with the money.

*Cradock's Charity.*—Thomas Cradock, Esq., “long since deceased,” bequeathed £500, to be lent without interest, and to be employed in building a work-house, and carrying on a woollen manufactory in Durham. In respect of this legacy, there is now a sum of £401, which was lent out in 1814 to the late Gilbert Henderson above mentioned, for the purpose of carrying on his manufactory, and employing the poor.

*Donor unknown.*—The yearly sum of £12 11s. 4d. (from which 1s. 4d. is deducted for a stamp, &c.) is paid by the receiver of the crown rents of the five northern counties to the mayor of the city of Durham. The amount is distributed, in sums of 1s. each, among poor men and women of Durham, according to the directions of the mayor, except 10s. which is given to the serjeants-at-mace for their trouble in the distribution.

*Charity of Kirby and Messenger.*—Messrs. Kirby and Messenger gave land for 40 poor housekeepers not receiving relief, then vested in the mayor and two aldermen of Durham, and producing £2 2s. annual rent. A small garden, let at £4 4s. a year, is the only land supposed to belong to this charity. The rent is given away by the mayor, to poor persons of the city and suburbs, in sums of 2s. each.

*Kirby's Charity.*—John Kirby bequeathed £30, the interest to be distributed amongst the poor of the Merchants' Company at Durham. This money is invested in the three per cent. consols, and the interest, 30s., is paid to the widow of a deceased member.

*Lord Crewe's Charity for Apprentices.*—Amongst other charities, Lord Crewe directed that £100 a year should be paid to the mayor and aldermen of Durham, for putting out apprentices there. In the year 1780, £1014 17s. 6d., due for arrears, was placed in the three per cent. consols, and has now accumulated to £1880 2s. The dividends, £56 8s., and the £100 above mentioned, are distributed in sums of £4 each, nominally as a premium to masters taking apprentices; but, in point of fact, 20s. is paid thereout for a stamp, and the residue is generally paid over to the parent or friend who maintains the apprentice during the term.

*Bishop Wood's Charity.*—Thomas Wood, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, by will, November 11, 1690, bequeathed a rent-charge of £20 yearly, out of his lands and tenements in Egglecliffe, to be employed for the release of prisoners in Durham gaol for debts not ex-

ceeding £5 each. A considerable sum having accumulated in the hands of the trustees, it was deposited in the three per cent. consols, and the interest and annuity were applied for the release of prisoners whose debts, exclusive of costs, did not exceed £20; the applications from £5 debtors being very rare. At the time of the visit of the commissioners for enquiring concerning charities, there was a balance of £128 7s. 7d. stock in the three per cent. consols, and £72 5s. 4d. in the hands of the treasurer.

*Hartwell's Charity.*—The charity for poor debtors in Durham gaol, bequeathed by William Hartwell, D.D., rector of Stanhope, is under the management of the dean and chapter of Durham.

*Frankelcyn's Charities.*—John Frankelcyn, by will, November 19, 1572, bequeathed £100, to be placed in the hands of the corporation of Newcastle, and lent by them to one or two honest young men at 10 per cent. interest. Part of this was directed to be given to the poor of Newcastle and of Houghton-le-Spring; and the remainder, £3 6s. 8d., is received from the town-clerk of the former place by the mayor of Durham, who, agreeably to the intentions of the testator, gives to the churchwardens of the parishes of St. Giles and St. Nicholas each 7s. 4d., and to the governor of the county gaol £2 12s. The two former sums are distributed, with the produce of other charities, to the poor of the respective parishes above named; and the remainder is divided by the governor of the gaol equally amongst all the prisoners, whether criminals or debtors.

*Wall's Charity.*—William Wall, September 24, 1679, amongst other legacies, bequeathed the yearly sum of 15s. to the prisoners in Durham gaol, which is now paid by Mr. Thomas Peacock, of Bishop Auckland, and distributed with the above charity.

*Tempest's Charity.*—Nothing has ever been received in respect of a legacy bequeathed for the benefit of the debtors in Durham gaol, by Elizabeth Tempest, in 1785.

PARISH OF ST. NICHOLAS.—*Surtees' Charity.*—Robert Surtees, by will, December 27, 1617, gave out of his dwelling-house, in the Market-place in Durham, 6s. 8d. yearly to the poor of this parish. This bequest is still paid by the owner of the house to the churchwarden, who gives it away according to his discretion.

*Callaghan's Charity.*—Francis Callaghan, by will, February 7, 1675, devised, out of his premises in the Market-place, Durham, to the churchwardens or overseers of the parish of St. Nicholas, the annual sum of 20s., at Christmas, to be by them distributed amongst the most needy people of the said parish; and to the

churchwardens and overseers of the parish of St. Giles, the like sum of 20s. at Christmas, to be by them distributed amongst the most needy persons of that parish; also, that there should be paid out of the rents of the said shops, to the vicar of the parish church of St. Nicholas and his successors, 20s. yearly at Christmas, and also to the lecturer or preaching minister of St. Nicholas £4 yearly at Pentecost, on condition that the said lecturer should preach a sermon yearly in the said church on the day on which the testator should happen to be buried there, and give notice thereof by causing the bells of the church to be rung as was usual in case of divine service; in recompense for which ringing, he directed there should be paid out of the profits of the said shops to the bell-ringers 5s. yearly at Pentecost; and in case the said lecturer should at any time neglect to preach, he directed that the said legacy of £4 should for ever cease, as if it had never been given. These payments were disputed a few years ago by the owner of the premises charged; but, after some litigation, they are now resumed.

*Cooper's Charity.*—Thomas Cooper, by will, March 6, 1702, gave a yearly rent-charge of £5 4s., to be paid half-yearly out of his lands at Fishburn, to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Nicholas for the time being, to be by them laid out in bread, and distributed in the parish church every Sunday, 2s. weekly, amongst the poor people attending divine service. Twelve two-penny loaves are distributed every Sunday accordingly.

*Lost Charities.*—John Sparke, 1638, bequeathed the interest of £6; Anthony Fawell gave a rent-charge of 10s.; and — Hedley another of 20s. to the poor of this parish. Nothing is now paid in respect of these bequests.

*Hole House Farm.*—This farm, in the parish of Wolvingham, is supposed to have been given to provide for the repairs of St. Nicholas' church. It is now let by the churchwardens at a good yearly rent of £20, which is carried to their general account.

*Out-rents.*—The churchwardens of this and the other parishes of Durham are possessed of houses, shops, and small plots of land, the fines and rents from which are carried to the accounts of the respective churchwardens.

PARISH OF ST. GILES.—*Finney's Charity.*—Jane Finney, by will, November 14, 1728, devised a close in or near Claypath to trustees, to pay the profits thereof to the minister of this parish for the time being, for distribution amongst the poor. She also gave a house, garth, and garden, for the support of the charity-school of blue-coat boys and girls in Durham. The last men-

tioned property was sold in 1799 for £140, which was invested in the funds for the benefit of the said school. With respect to the close in Claypath, the trustees being long dead, a contract was made, about 1810, by the Rev. Joseph Watkins, then incumbent of this parish, for the sale thereof for £150 to John Hancock, upon condition that any heir of the trustees might, notwithstanding, resume the property. The purchase-money was never paid, and the purchaser mortgaged the property for 2000 years to Mr. Watkins, for the purpose of securing the principle with interest at five per cent. The yearly sum of £7 10s. was paid after this transaction, for the use of the poor, as interest; and the lessee or his representatives built on the land, treating it as their own property. As the incumbent had no authority to alienate this property, the commissioners in 1829 recommended that steps should be taken for appointing new trustees, to whom the premises should be conveyed; and, that, in consideration of the money which has been laid out in building thereon, a lease for 40 years should be granted at the yearly rent of £7 10s. These proposals were acceded to. The yearly sum of £7 10s., which, according to the will of the donor, ought to have been distributed amongst poor persons not receiving parochial relief, has hitherto been paid to a schoolmaster, who for this sum, and the produce of the following charity, teaches 13 children of this parish.

*Smith's Charity.*—Jane Smith, by will, July 14, 1785, bequeathed to John Tempest, Esq., £60 to be applied in such manner as he should think fit for the benefit of the poor boys and girls in the charity-school in Gilligate. In respect of this charity there is a sum of £75 three per cent. consols; and the dividends, amounting to £2 5s. per annum, are received by the schoolmaster above mentioned.

PARISHES OF ST. MARY-LE-BOW AND ST. MARY-THE-LESS.—*Hutchinson's Charity.*—Barnabas Hutchinson, by will, December 11, 1633, charged his house with 20s. a year for the poor of the North and South Bailey. Nothing has been paid since 1751; and as the property has been divided and sold to different parties, no claim can be legally established against any of them without identifying the particular house charged.

PARISH OF ST. OSWALD.—*Cock's Charity.*—The Rev. John Cock, by will, May 27, 1701, bequeathed to trustees the sum of £600, to purchase freehold lands and tenements, and to pay the proceeds thereof to the minister and churchwardens of this parish, for distribution yearly in the following manner:—£2 10s. for Bibles, Prayer Books, the Whole Duty of Man, some

brief explanation of the Creed, and other books of practical divinity, for the poor inhabitants of the parish: £5, if there should be occasion, for physic and other necessaries for the sick poor; £5 for clothes for poor widows, widowers, or housekeepers, and £5 in money; £4 for teaching the daughters of the poor to read, spin, knit, and sew, and their sons to read, write, and cast accounts; £6 for “setting out” one poor boy, of good character, and able to read, write, cast accounts, and repeat the Church Catechism; and the surplus, if any, to be applied in furnishing apprentices of the parish with work-tools and setting them up in business, the sum allowed to each not to exceed 40s. This legacy was applied in the purchase of a farm at Cockerton for £660, the surplus of which sum has been liquidated out of the rents. It contains 45 A. 2 R. 24 P., and is let at £70 per annum, subject to a deduction of 9s. 6d. for the lord's rent, and 11s. 11d. for land tax. The annual distribution has lately been generally as follows:—

Bibles, Prayer Books, and other religious books	£6 0 0
Paid to a surgeon for attending poor persons	10 0 0
For coats and gowns, about Christmas, for ten old men and ten old women, two of whom are of the township of Shincliffe, and two of the township of Broom	10 0 0
£2 is given to the churchwarden of Shincliffe, and £1 to the churchwarden of Broom, which they distribute to their respective poor, in sums varying from 1s. to 3s.	3 0 0
To a schoolmistress for instructing 12 girls on week days, and for keeping a girls' Sunday-school	10 10 0
To a schoolmaster for instructing 24 poor boys on week days, and attending a Sunday-school	21 0 0
For clothing two apprentices annually, £3 to each	6 0 0
From the residue, £2 is given to each of two tradesmen, to set up his trade and to buy tools	4 0 0
	<hr/>
	£70 10 0

In consequence of a loss of £60 by the failure of a bank in 1816, an allowance of £3 in money to the poor of the township of St. Oswald's was suspended; but £25 was received on the notes of that bank in 1826.

*Dixon's Charity.*—David Dixon, by will, bequeathed £50, the interest of which was to be distributed amongst the poor of this parish, remembering those of Shincliffe. This sum was lent in 1757, on mortgage of a house in St. Gilesgate, held on lease of 40 years from the dean and chapter. £2 10s. per annum, as interest, was paid up to 1824, when the descendants of the mortgager ceased paying; and, the lease having expired, there is not much hope of recovering the proceeds of the bequest.

CHAPELRY OF ST. MARGARET.—*Hutchinson's Charity.*—Alderman John Hutchinson, in 1702, bequeathed 52s. a year, issuing out of two houses in Framwellgate,

to be distributed in bread, every Sunday, to 12 poor people attending divine service in the church. Small loaves are provided, and given away as directed.

*Charities of Andrews and Simon.*—The Rev. John Simon, in 1739, gave £12 12s.; and Catherine Andrews, in 1782, bequeathed £100, to the poor of this chapelry not receiving parochial relief. These sums, in 1784, were laid out in the purchase of £200 three per cent. consols; and the dividends are divided into three parts, one of which is distributed by the curate to the poor of the chapelry generally, and the other two parts by each of the chapelwardens of Crossgate and Framwellgate, amongst the poor of their respective districts, in sums varying from 1s. to 2s. 6d.

*White's Charity.*—Ralph White, by will, 1799, left £10 to the poor of South-street. This sum is now vested in the chapelwardens, who pay 10s. at Easter annually to ten poor widows.

*Donor unknown.*—A rent-charge of 20s. a year is paid out of the Bowes' estate at Alwent to the chapelwardens, who distribute it at Easter in sums of 1s. each to the poor of the chapelry.

*Surtees' Charity.*—Robert Surtees, by will, December 27, 1617, left a rent-charge of 6s. 8d. a year to the poor of this chapelry, out of his lands at Northwart, near Stockwellhugh; but it has not been paid for the last 50 years. A rent-charge of 5s. a year, left by the same person to the poor of the parish of St. Giles, is also lost.

#### SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Judging from the favourable position of the city of Durham, it would naturally be expected that its inhabitants would, to a great extent, be exempt from many of those epidemics which prove so fatal in towns possessing fewer natural advantages. Experience has, however, proved that this is not the case, and the sanitary condition of the city has of late been a matter of much discussion and the subject of various reports. In 1845, Durham was briefly reported upon for the Health of Towns Commission, by Dr. Reid; a Sanitary Association was soon afterwards formed in the city, and on the 1st May, 1849, George Thomas Clark, Esq., one of the Superintendent Inspectors to the General Board of Health, entered upon "a preliminary inquiry into the sewerage, drainage, and supply of water, and the sanitary condition of the inhabitants of the city, municipal borough, and certain of the suburbs of Durham." The inquiry was made upon a petition to the General Board of Health for the introduction of the Public Health Act.

Affixed to the petition were the names of the mayor, the dean and chapter, the warden of the university, two aldermen, all the five county magistrates acting for the borough, eight medical men out of fifteen, of clergymen and ministers twenty-one out of twenty-three, and altogether three hundred and two names, amounting to about one-sixth of the rate-paying body.

The Superintendent Inspector, in his report, acknowledges the assistance rendered to him on his arrival by Dr. Watkin; Mr. Bramwell, chairman of the commissioners; Mr. Shaw, surgeon; Mr. Forster, surveyor to the commissioners: and in addition the kind attentions of the Rev. H. Humble, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Dickinson, and several other of the inhabitants of the town who accompanied him during his personal inspection of the city; and from various statements furnished by Messrs. Watkin, Johnston, Bonomi, W. Henderson, J. Shields, Jepson, Truman, Shaw, J. Forster, A. W. Hutchinson, and R. N. Robson, he had the advantage of much valuable preliminary information. The report of the inspector was addressed to the Commissioners of the General Board of Health, May 15, 1849, from which the following is extracted.

The unhealthiness of Durham city, it is stated, is forcibly shown by contrast with other districts. Thus, it appears from the tables of the Health of Towns Association, drawn up from the official materials of 1841, that taking a district of 27,919 persons in and about Durham, the mortality was then 32·2 in the thousand, or higher than any other district in the county; that of South Shields, the next, being 31·2, and that of Auckland and Teesdale, the healthiest, being 21·7, and the average of the county being 26·3. There prevails, naturally enough, among the common people, a notion that the existence of a few aged persons proves the healthiness of the district; but this is generally done without the least attempt to institute a comparison between the numbers of the whole population or of those who had died young.

On a personal inspection of the city, the condition of the principal dwellings of the poor was found to be ill ventilated, excessively crowded together, and surrounded with accumulations of the most offensive filth, calculated in a very high degree to engender all kinds of disease. Moatside-lane, between the castle and the Market-place, is described as a collection of narrow lanes between high walls, unpaved or ill-paved, with open gutters, into which house slops are thrown. The upper houses drain upon the lower. Silver-street and Silver-street-lane are close, ill-paved, and damp, and



suffer from open ash-pits and other nuisances. The Market-place drains all discharge by open mouths into Silver-street-lane and Back-lane, where they fill an open, offensive gutter, which beyond St. Nicholas' church ends in an open and exposed stagnant ditch. Further on is a large depot for the street sweepings of a part of the town, which include soil and filth thrown out from the houses into the street.

St. Nicholas' churchyard is in a bad state, being penned up by high, old, and decayed retaining walls. We are informed (state Messrs. Bonomi, Henderson, and Shields), that there has been no interment in St. Nicholas' churchyard since the 7th June, 1846, and it is supposed that none will in future take place there. A fund amounting to £100 is now in the hands of the parochial authorities towards obtaining another burial ground. From this populous parish many interments must take place in the other churchyards of the town, occasioning the cost of double fees, a charge pressing heavily on the families of the labouring population, of which this parish principally consists. The inhabitants of Durham are undoubtedly much indebted to the authorities for discontinuing the use of this crowded burying-ground in the centre of the town. As the benefit of this valuable sanitary measure is participated in by all, some means should be taken for relieving the poorer inhabitants of this parish from a charge brought on them for the general advantage. The churchyard should now be flagged over, this would prevent further exhalations, and afford much security to the high wall next the Back-lane (scarcely retaining the mass of human remains), by preventing the penetration of wet which in winter especially must act with great force to overturn it.

Claypath and Gilesgate have a free drainage fall but no sewer, and, therefore, no house drains. About the Causeway-foot-bridge are some very objectionable places. Magdalen-street, lately built, has neither footway nor made carriage-way. Maynard-street has a foul open ditch, at the back, much complained of. This finally drains into a large, shallow, and dirty pond in the high road, which should at once be filled up and levelled as a play-place for children, and a water-trough placed by the road side. Rashall's or Paradise-lane is thickly set about with open gutters and ditches, ash-pits, and other nuisances, close and confined back premises, shut in by high walls, and in Paradise garden below is a considerable manure depot. The whole of this corner east of the Market-place to the river is in a bad condition. South-street occupies one of the finest positions in the city, overlooking the Wear and the

cathedral close. The filth from the lower side is thrown down the bank; on the upper side, at the bottom of the street, the ground falls towards the houses, and renders them damp. The slops are, as usual, thrown into the street. The pavement here is very bad. Towards the upper end some new houses have been built, from which, at a considerable expense, drains have been led into the river. The houses at the angle between South-street and Crossgate and the North-road, are in a bad state from open ash-pits, &c., some of which, from their height, drain upon the lower houses. In Crossgate occurs a raised footway, and the people empty the slops at once into the high road. On the north side, where the drainage is bad, there has been fever. Grape-lane and courts drain by open and offensive gutters in this direction. Alergate has an open gutter and a large offensive gutter grate. Fever has prevailed here. The drain from this grate discharges into, and floods offensively, a foot-path from Alergate to North-road. North-road has no sewer, but near its lower end it is crossed by a brook which becomes foul with house drainage, and runs under several new houses, bursting up in a space between two of them, and finally flooding the bed of an old mill-pool now disused. The houses below the dam are low, and liable to be flooded in rainy weather. Neville-street, in the North-road, though drained, is unpaved. Millburn-gate, on the river side, is low and dirty, especially about the Horse-hole, a filthy outfall below the great weir, and a general receptacle for refuse of all kinds. The portion of Millburn-gate called The Horse-hole, is, we believe, the lowest inhabited situation in the town. The houses also are low, damp, and ill-ventilated, and surrounded in every direction by noxious accumulations. Such localities are described as being most peculiarly susceptible of infection in case of an attack of typhus fever or cholera. Framwellgate, like South-street, has a lower side, from which the refuse is cast down the bank towards the Wear, and an upper side rendered damp by the drainage from the hill above it. Lowe's-yard is particularly dirty. Sidgate, at the head of Framwellgate, is a narrow unmade lane, in a filthy state, and leading down to the river. Above it is the spring whence the Market-place pant is supplied.

With reference to Elvet, Mr. Green, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Wetherall observe—the back courts, lanes, and alleys adjacent to the streets in this district, varying so little in character in their general sanitary condition, can only be noticed in general terms; and it is evident, from our observations, that by far the greater evils ex-

isting in the courts and places inhabited almost exclusively by the poorer classes, are the prevalence of open privies and piggeries, many of them of the most noxious and filthy description. In every lane and alley is one or more of these abominable nuisances, those of the worst description being in the Chapel-passage, Court-lane, Water-lane, the back part of Pit-row, and the whole of the alleys and lanes between Court-lane and Hallgarth, the last named being of the most filthy description, defective in both light and ventilation, causing the inhabitants continually to breath an atmosphere full of all kinds of impurities; and it is evident from the prevalence of these nuisances, and from the defective state or entire absence of all structural arrangements for their prevention, that no attention has ever been paid to the comfort or convenience of the inhabitants of these dismal tenements. Water-lane is in a particularly bad state, having an open cesspool, with a low lodging-house, in which 13 and 14 people are occasionally lodged in one room. Next the brewery, and near the outfall of the gaol and another drain, is a lodging-house in a filthy condition, where at fair times twenty people are crowded into a room. The first and second arches of Elvet-bridge are broader than the rest; and the piers of what formerly was St. Andrew's-chapel, support houses, the drains from which open below and upon the arch piers, rendering the whole place, except when the river is in flood, a considerable nuisance.

**SEWERS AND DRAINS.**—I learn from Mr. Forster, surveyor to the commissioners, continues the report, that Durham contains about 10,392 yards of streets, of which 6,979 yards are absolutely without sewers, 2,181 yards possess very imperfect sewers, and 1,232 yards possess sewers in tolerably good order. Unfortunately, of this latter description, only Paradise-lane and Church-street (428 yards) are laid sufficiently low to drain the cellars; so that if by an efficient sewer is to be understood a sewer of good materials and workmanship, and laid sufficiently low to drain the cellar floors of the houses, only about one-twenty-fourth part of the public ways in Durham are thus provided. Possibly a very few of the drains will be available for the removal of rain or surface water, and may thus be turned to account. Such being the state of things, it is quite unnecessary that I should load my report with a description of works, so few of which are or can become of any practical utility. The gutter-grates, with which most of these drains are provided, are of large size, untrapped, and are sources of unpleasant smells. Recently Mr. Forster has laid down smaller grates, properly trapped, and perfectly efficient.

**LOW LODGING-HOUSES.**—On this subject, says Mr. Clark, I have perused a valuable report dated Sept., 1848, in which the condition of these nuisances in Durham is thoroughly discussed and their locality pointed out. Mr. Oliver observes, and the description appears to be faithful—The rooms are small, badly lighted, and worse ventilated; indeed, it may be said that no air enters those dwellings but by the door, the windows seldom, if ever, being opened; several do not even open; in fact, some of the sleeping apartments possess no windows whatever, and only receive air and light through the door opening into the front room. In some of the houses, five and six beds are contained in a single room; and during the more stirring periods of the year, as the fairs, races, and in harvest, when the town is inundated with Irish labourers, shake-downs, mats, and straw, in addition, are spread on the floor, to afford increased accommodation to the vast influx of vagrants and wayfarers, as it appears to be the invariable practice of the proprietors to cram as many beds into a room as possible. They are excessively crowded, frequently five and six individuals lie in one bed, men, women, and children indiscriminately, marking the depraved and blunted state of their moral faculties, and the social demoralization which prevails. It is difficult, from the reluctance of the proprietors to afford the requisite information, to state precisely the number of persons who lodge nightly in those houses; but I am credibly informed that about 30, and on the extraordinary occasions alluded to as many as 100 individuals sleep in these apartments. Each person is charged 3d. for a bed, or more properly speaking a night's lodging. Mr. Bonomi, to whom the friends of sanitary reform in this city are greatly indebted, from the lively interest he has taken in, and the time and attention he has devoted to, the question, has made several calculations relative to the cubical areas of the various apartments and the quantity of air circulating in them, and after drawing a general average, he thus sums up his observations:—From the dimensions taken of the size of the rooms, and the number of beds contained in them, it appears that the average area allowed for each bed is 80 feet, and the total average space for air for each occupant, if only one in a bed, is 606 feet; this is about the same allowance that is given to one prisoner in a well ventilated cell, and considerably short of the provision that is considered adequate in pauper lunatic asylums for each patient.

**WATER SUPPLY.**—The water-works recently constructed, leave, I am happy to say, but little to be de-

sired under this important head. The powers conferred by the Public Health Act upon the Local Board will enable that body to offer to the Water Company the whole custom of the town, and thus to secure to the townfolk a supply at much lower rates than any at which they could otherwise obtain it. Nor will the advantage be confined to one party. It will equally include the Water Company, who cannot otherwise hope to supply for years, if ever, the whole of the town. The powers conferred upon the Local Board of laying down, maintaining, and, from time to time, inspecting the service-pipes within the houses, it will probably be found expedient to delegate, under certain restrictions, to the Water Company, who should contract to lay down and maintain the whole main and service-pipe arrangements, receiving their remuneration in the shape of a rate.

**DRAINS.**—The drainage of Durham has recently been reported upon by Mr. Hawkesley, whose report has been laid before me by the commissioners. It is short, and much to the point; and in its recommendations on the whole, and as far as they go, I am disposed to concur.

**SEWAGE DISTRIBUTION.**—The land conveniently situated for the purpose of sewage distribution in the fluid form is but a small tract. It lies on both banks of the river below Kepier weir. The soil is a light loam, chiefly grass land, of good quality. The public have attended so little to the application of sewage to manure, that I am not surprised that the people of Durham should generally be incredulous as to the reduction in the rates which its sale may be fairly expected to produce. Fortunately for Durham, other cities regard the matter in a different light, and I have no manner of doubt that before long the report of success elsewhere will lead to the adoption of proper arrangements for its use and distribution here.

Durham being a corporate town, the constitution of the Local Board is settled by the act.

The Superintendent Inspector draws the following summary:—1. That the mortality of the city of Durham is excessive as compared with that of other towns, being nearly 30 in the 1000 annually, and that this mortality is closely connected with a serious deficiency of water supply and of drainage, of proper paving in the courts, and with a filthy and defective state of the conveniences of the poorer classes, and the presence of numerous open cesspools.

2. That the position of the city is naturally healthy, and suitable for a complete and cheap system of drainage; but its present state shows how little a good natural position and fall will do if house-drainage be neglected,

and the houses and courts be not regulated by some efficient controlling power.

3. That at this time very heavy expenses are incurred by the townspeople in purchase of water, in sickness, and in loss of labour, all which might be materially diminished, and some altogether saved by proper sanitary remedies.

4. That a thorough and sufficient constant supply of soft water may be led into each house and watercloset; a drain laid from each house, yard, and watercloset; a complete system of main sewerage laid down, and the courts and yards properly paved, for a general rate of 1s. in the pound, and a private rate upon the owners of cottage property in proportion to its condition, to be discharged by payments varying from each house from  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1d. weekly, distributed over thirty years.

5. That a complete water supply is now ready, and the pipes laid down, only needing the compulsory powers given in the act to secure its universal adoption.

6. That the proposed outlay will be a reduction of existing charges, and, there is reason to believe, will produce a direct money saving.

7. That although the facilities for the use of fluid manure in the valley of the Wear, below Durham, are not considerable, there is much land upon which, in the dry form, this manure could be very advantageously applied.

8. That considering the position of Durham as the capital of a wealthy county, and the seat of a rising university and school for the education of youth, it is peculiarly desirable that it should be not only healthy, but should enjoy that pre-eminence in health which its natural advantages are calculated to bestow. For all these reasons I recommend that the Public Health Act be at once applied to the city of Durham.

I have now, I believe, concludes Mr. Clark, touched upon all the points bearing on the public health of Durham which it seemed desirable to include in this preliminary inquiry. Mine has not been a grateful task. This city is associated in men's minds only with architectural splendour and ecclesiastical dignity; and few persons beyond the bounds of the county are aware of the contrast between that Durham which strangers visit to admire, and that Durham in which 10,000 human beings pass an existence demonstrably shortened by one-seventh part. The broad river and lofty promontory are received as indications of local health and longevity by those who know not how surely, under all circumstances, disease and premature death attend upon crowded dwellings, filth, and moisture. It has devolved upon me to

show, that on the verge of the display of so much constructive skill and so much picturesque beauty, a state of things is to be found, which it would have been more unpleasant to me to unfold, had I not, at the same time, been enabled to offer complete, practicable, and economical remedies.

Soon after the publication of the able report of Mr. Clark, a Local Board of Health was established in the city, the members of the board being the members of the town council. The complaints of the inhabitants upon the subject of the various existing nuisances, and suggestions or propositions for the improvement of the general health of the town, are now formally brought before the board for consideration. Bye-laws have been agreed upon for the regulation of lodging-houses, and also for the conducting of slaughter-houses; they have been approved of by the secretary of state, and are now being put into force. The members of the Local Board of Health are acting with energy, and as far as the rates will allow without pressing too heavily upon the rate-payers, great improvements are in progress. At the meeting of the board, held Aug. 5, 1851, the requirements of the town were stated to render necessary for the ensuing quarter, a rate of three-pence in the pound, which would produce a sum of £314 9s. 3d., the rateable value being £25,157; and at the meeting held on the 7th Oct. following, a larger sum was found to be requisite for the following quarter; a rate of four-pence in the pound was agreed to be levied, making a total rate of thirteen-pence in the pound for the year. With such funds at command, there can be but little doubt that the city of Durham before long will enjoy all the sanitary advantages to which its peculiarly favourable position so justly entitles it.

#### UNION WORKHOUSE.

The Workhouse for the Durham Union was erected in 1837, on an eligible and healthy site in Crossgate, occupying with the gardens above an acre of ground. The house is a plain stone building, and contains ten rooms as sleeping apartments, a dining-hall, which is also used as a chapel, a room for the use of the Board of Guardians, rooms for the sick, receiving wards, kitchens, pantry, and other requisite apartments; suitable school-rooms are also in the course of erection. The building is arranged to contain 125 inmates, besides a portion distinctly set apart for the separate use of vagrants. The number of inmates for the half-year ending March, 1850, was 117; during the second half-year, ending Sept., 81; in March, 1851, the number

was 89; for the second half-year, ending Sept., 81, shewing an important decrease of paupers in the year 1851, as compared with the number during the previous year. In the report of the commissioners, published in 1850, the inmates of the Durham Union Workhouse, in 1849, are thus classified:—Able bodied paupers, married, 5 males and 22 females; unmarried, 21 males and 91 females; illegitimate children 78, other children 72; adults, not able bodied, married, 38 males and 34 females; unmarried, 277 males and 193 females; illegitimate children of parents not able bodied 29, other children 64; relief given to 142 orphans or other children without parents; lunatics and idiots, 46 males, 52 females, and 3 children under 16 years of age. Total number of persons relieved during the year 1849, 1194. The poor's rate collected for the year amounted to the sum of £6,851 2s.; expended for the relief of the poor, £4,753 13s. 0d., and for other purposes connected with the union generally, £2,272 15s. 0d. The greatest order and cleanliness prevail throughout the entire establishment, and the dietary table is precisely similar to that adopted at Chelsea hospital.

DIET.—*Breakfast* each morning, men, 1 pint of oatmeal porridge and half a pint of new milk; women, 1 pint of coffee and 8 oz. bread. *Supper* each evening, men, 1 pint boiled milk and oatmeal, and 8 oz. bread; women, 1 pint of tea and 8 oz. bread. *Dinner*, Saturday, men and women each 1 pint boiled rice with milk and sugar and 8 oz. bread. Sunday, men, 1 pint ox-head stew, 4 oz. bread, and 12 oz. peas-pudding; women, 1 pint ox-head stew and 12 oz. peas-pudding. Monday, men and women each 14 oz. suet-pudding with treacle. Tuesday, men, 6 oz. boiled beef, 12 oz. potatoes, 4 oz. bread, and half a pint of broth; women, 6 oz. boiled beef, 12 oz. potatoes, and half a pint of broth. Wednesday, men and women each 8 oz. bread and 1 pint of broth. Thursday, same as Tuesday. Friday, same as Wednesday. The men have oatmeal gruel for supper on Saturdays in place of boiled milk; the sick are dieted according to the direction of the medical officer, and children under nine years of age are dieted at discretion.

The chaplain, the Rev. J. G. Cromwell, M.A., attends daily as well as on the Sundays. The Board of Guardians meet once a fortnight, and the principal management is placed under the personal superintendence of a House Committee, viz:—the Chairman and Vice-chairman of the Board, the Rev. W. C. King, and Messrs. T. Crawford, Jun., T. Fawcett, E. Sinclair, J. Wardle, H. Bell, T. Scawin, W. Winter, R. Brack,

M. Bailes, Jun., and T. Wearmouth. Secretary to the Board of Guardians, Mr. G. Smith, solicitor; Master and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Buddle.

The Durham Union embraces an area of 65 square miles, and comprehends the following parishes and districts with a total population of 35,877, according to the census of 1851:—Bailey (North), Bailey (South), Brancepeth, Brandon, Broom, Cassop, College, Coxhoe, Crossgate, Elvet, Framwellgate, Hett, Kimblesworth, Pitlington, Quarrington, Saint Giles, Saint Nicholas, Shadforth, Sherburn, Sherburn House, Shincliffe, Stockly, Sunderland Bridge, Tudhoe, Whitwell House, and Willington.

\* On the subject of erecting new markets, and applying to parliament for the requisite powers, a public meeting was convened by the mayor on a requisition signed by the principal inhabitants of the town, on the 6th Nov., 1850. The meeting was crowded, and the mayor, J. H. Forster, Esq., who presided on the occasion, expressed the pleasure he had felt in complying with the very numerous signed requisition, and that the subject had his entire concurrence. W. L. Wharton, Esq., in proposing a resolution for the establishing of new markets, said, they must all see how important it was when they observed that upwards of 600 of the most respectable and influential citizens of Durham had signed the request to the mayor, to call that meeting. That requisition he hoped indicated the very great interest which all felt in the success of the proceedings of that day. Here they had, he believed, a population of something like 20,000 people who were in the habit of drawing their supplies, or who ought to draw their supplies, from the body of the market. Yet although there was such a demand on this market he was afraid they must acknowledge it was the very worst in the county of Durham. Look at the adjoining market towns. He would call their attention to the one nearest Durham, Bishop Auckland, with a third of the population of which Durham could boast, had three times the space for its market. Look at Barnard Castle—at Wolsingham, if they pleased, at Darlington or Stockton—every one of these towns, although of much less importance than Durham, had infinitely greater market accommodation than they possessed. Was it not high time that this state of things should be altered? The defects of Durham market had been long acknowledged. That they had both spirit and money in the town could not be denied. They had just seen the establishment of water-works in the town—they had seen the erection of that most beautiful building in which they were then assembled—and which could not have been erected without there had been some money in the town. Why, then, should they not proceed with the erection of new markets—if they had the spirit and the money what was there to prevent them from doing it? He conceived the only thing they wanted was unanimity. If they could but be unanimous he thought the thing would at once be done. It had been commenced favourably—and he hoped the result would be successful.

Mr. W. Henderson, after some observations upon the subject of the meeting, stated that it was not intended by the promoters of the market scheme to levy a rate upon the inhabitants for the purpose, to spend one farthing of the income of the corporation, or to interfere with the privileges possessed by the freemen. Owing to the want of proper facilities the trade of Durham had suffered, whilst that of the neighbouring towns had been increased in an equal degree, in consequence of the superior accommodation they rendered to buyers and sellers.

Mr. John Henderson said that in the scheme before them for en-

## MARKETS, TRADE, FAIRS, &c.

A weekly-market for the sale of corn, butter, eggs, &c., is held in Durham every Saturday, but for some years past the market trade has been in a declining state. This has been imputed, in a great measure, to the want of those facilities of access which many of the neighbouring towns possess, as well as the absence of sufficient accommodation for the vendors and purchasers of goods. Efforts have recently been made to remedy both these disadvantages. A company has been formed for the object of providing better accommodation;\* and the railways, it is expected, will afford more easy access to the city. The general trade of the town is princi-

larging their market, ample space and convenience would be provided for a butchers' market, and for corn, poultry, butter, eggs, fruit, fish, &c. All would be under cover, and he believed a very large portion would be covered with glass, much in the fashion of the great building in Hyde Park for the Exhibition of 1851. That was proposed to be done without at all taxing the inhabitants of the town, and without interfering with the revenues of the corporation, excepting so far as the corn-tolls are concerned.

Mr. Chambers, Claypath, dwelt upon the necessity there existed for the expression of a unanimous feeling on behalf of the retail traders of the town, for they were one class who would, by better market accommodation, be most benefited. He spoke of the great diminution of the trade of the town, which he mainly attributed to the want of that which they were that day met to endeavour to obtain.

Mr. A. W. Hutchinson confessed that the railway accommodation to the city of Durham was not of the first order; indeed, no town approached only by a branch line could be said to have proper railway communication, but he hoped that in the progress of time—which might not be long—this state of things would be mended, and that they should have the city of Durham placed on the trunk line, instead of the passengers being, as at present, set down at the outskirts of the town.

Mr. John Shields had long been engaged in the trade of the town, and could testify to the great decrease which had taken place in the trade on market days. There were various causes which all tended to this state of things. No doubt one was the want of proper railway accommodation, but they must all feel that the want of market accommodation had been the principal and chief cause. He looked upon that meeting as a good omen for Durham, and he trusted they were about to see accomplished that which they all had so long and so earnestly desired.

Mr. Monkhouse was glad to see such a spirit for improvement manifested. Such a measure had been long wanted, and there could not be two opinions as to its necessity. He moved that Wm. Lloyd Wharton, John Fogg Elliot, Anthony Wilkinson, John Henderson, Alan William Hutchinson, John Shields, John Robson, and Ralph Dixon, Esquires, be, and they are hereby appointed, a committee (with power to add to their number), to confer with the council of the borough, and otherwise to act in accordance with the resolutions agreed to, in order to the projected works and improvements therein mentioned being prosecuted and completed with all practicable dispatch, either by the council or by a company to be incorporated for that purpose, under, or by virtue of the act so to be applied for.

Dr. Gilly said he rose to second the motion, and, considering the names proposed to them, he felt quite sure that it was only necessary formally to second the resolution, which proposed to them such men as Messrs. Wharton, Elliot, Wilkinson, A. W. Hutchinson, J. Shields

pally of a local character, though two or three manufactories are carried on to a considerable extent. The carpet establishment of Messrs. Henderson & Co., enjoys a very high reputation, and affords employment to nearly 400 persons. It is situated in the Back-lane, and has recently been considerably enlarged. There are two carriage building establishments in Elvet, the one the property of Mr. Cairns, the other that of Messrs. Hodgson & Co.; cabinet-makers and upholsterers\* are amongst the trades pursued in the city, and the carriers generally are said to enjoy a lucrative and somewhat extensive business. There are numerous commodious and elegantly arranged shops in different parts of

Robson, R. Dixon, and J. Henderson. Men of talent and business experience, who were known to take so deep an interest in all that regarded the interests of the city. It was quite unnecessary that he should do more than read the names in order to induce them, by acclamation, to agree to the resolution that was now proposed. He had seldom been at a meeting wherein he had seen more unanimity than on the present occasion. Looking around him and seeing who were present, looking before him, and seeing how well that hall was filled by a succession of comers and goers—looking at the countenances of them all, which expressed strongly the pleasure they felt at the proceedings of the day, he could have no doubt whatever as to the result. He trusted they would be spared the shame of saying that amidst the many good things which that city possessed they were wanting in a market-place for the accommodation of their trade. When a stranger approached this town, and looked from one of its hills upon the beautiful buildings which stand in such rich array before him—when he sees places of worship—places of education—an infirmary for the sick—a town-hall like this for carrying on public business, and other goodly buildings of the same sort, he says to himself what a noble city this must be—surely there is nothing wanting within its walls for the accommodation of the people. But when he enters the city—when he passes through its narrow streets and looks up its dirty lanes—when he enquires what has been done for the good of the mass of the people, for their general accommodation, when he asked—where is the market-place—where is the mart of traffic?—and when he sees this wretched corner wherein the people are crowded together without shelter—without space—without accommodation of any sort, he turns away in pity and disgust. He says there is one thing wanting to the city of Durham, and it will be a shame to it so long as it wants a market. Let them consider the improvements which had been going on around them. The population had been increasing—everything had been increasing—around them, but the market-place continued the same miserable thing it was before. It was quite impossible that the inhabitants of this city and the neighbourhood could buy their food so cheap as they ought to do without a market-place was provided—without facilities were afforded for the sale of all the necessaries of life. So long as the people who come to the market were to be exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather—so long as they were to be deprived of resting themselves from morning to night—so long as they were to be crowded together into an inconvenient space and run the risk of being knocked down or trampled upon by each other—so long as they were exposed to the dirt, filth, and sludge of that miserable place which they called the market, it was quite impossible that they could expect to be supplied either cheaply or abundantly with the necessaries of life. It must be allowed by all that abundance and cheapness were indispensable to prosperity—there

the town, occupied by drapers, grocers, chemists, book-sellers, &c. The various inns and posting-houses are extensive and well adapted for the comfort of the traveller, but since the almost general desertion of the ordinary turnpike for that of the railroad, the business to the inns in the city of Durham has materially fallen off.

There are six fairs held during the year, for the sale of horned cattle, sheep, and horses, at the following periods:—March 31; Tuesday in Pentecost (Easter) week; Saturday before May 13; Sept. 15; Saturday before Martinmas day (Nov. 11); and Saturday before Nov. 23.

could not be said to be prosperity among them without that. Much as he delighted in the magnificence of public buildings and in the proportions of their colleges and in the beauty of their schools—much as he delighted to see villas and mansions arising around them, yet he believed there was something wanting until that one great defect of all should be supplied—until the condition of the people at large should be looked to with more attention. He never could look upon that country and call her a prosperous, happy, and glorious country, however many and noble her public buildings and mansions might be, so long as the majority of the people was crowded together into miserable and defective cottages, and so long as there was a want of public provision for their general accommodation, so long as the drainage of the locality and the ventilation of their houses was defective—so long as they could not say they had a market for commerce—a place for traffic which should be for the convenience of the public at large. It was for that reason that he took pleasure in seconding the resolution—in congratulating them all on the present unanimous meeting, and upon the certainty of success which must follow. The resolution was then carried unanimously.

\* MATTHEW THOMPSON.—The late Mr. Matthew Thompson, an antiquarian and local collector, was for many years an upholsterer and cabinet-maker in the city. He succeeded to the business of his father, who was also an auctioneer and appraiser; and in the latter capacity was in the habit of putting a value upon a library of books by measuring with his rule the space which they occupied on the shelves. The son, Mr. M. Thompson, was an antiquarian and herald of no mean attainments; his skill and knowledge were employed in various ways; when a king or bishop died he prepared the hatchment, and festooned the cathedral in solemn drapery. He was well acquainted with every northern bearing of ancient or modern times. At the time of his death he was engaged in colouring, after the originals, the embellishments in sundry large paper copies of Raine's St. Cuthbert. His facsimiles of ancient manuscripts were accurate, many of which are introduced in the publications of the Surtees society. Mr. Thompson's skill in drawing has perpetuated upon paper many a relic of olden times; amongst these, a groined ceiling, rich with the arms and badges of Neville, discovered during alterations at Brancepeth castle, now preserved in the library of the dean and chapter. He was engaged in the fitting up of the castle for the purpose of the university, and arranged the armour in the hall; he emblazoned the splendid old chimney-piece in the senate-house, restoring to the armorial bearings their proper colours, which time had obliterated. Mr. Thompson was a member of the masonic order, well read in the mystic lore of the craft, and for many years marshalled every public procession in the district. In private life he was universally respected, and his remains were interred in the churchyard of St Oswald, in his native city.

## THE NEW MARKETS.

The necessity of having enlarged and more convenient market accommodation in the city has already been fully set forth. The corporation declined taking upon themselves the responsibilities of the project, and a joint stock company in consequence was formed for the purpose of accomplishing the undertaking. The proposed capital was £12,000, divided into 2,400 shares of £5 each. The preliminary notices having been given, a bill was introduced into parliament during the session of 1851, and on the 20th May, the same year, received the royal assent. The company is incorporated by the name or title of "The Durham Markets Company," and the act of parliament is entitled "An act for establishing new markets and market-places in the city of Durham; for abolishing the corn tolls, and for regulating the markets and fairs within the said city and the suburbs thereof; and for other purposes."

The following are the principal clauses of the act:—The Companies and Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts of 1845, and the Markets and Fairs Clauses Act of 1847, are incorporated with the Durham Markets Company's Act of 1851; the limits of the act extend to the limits of the Municipal Boundary Act, as applied to the city of Durham.

The company is empowered to borrow money on mortgage, but the same is to be applied only to the purposes authorised by the "Durham Markets Company's Act." Powers are given to construct a new Market-house or Market-place, with all necessary buildings, upon lands and houses described in schedule A, which said lands and houses are situate in Back-lane and the Market-place, in the parish of St. Nicholas, for the exposure and sale of such marketable commodities as are named in schedule B. That the said works shall be completed within five years after the passing of the act, otherwise the powers so granted shall cease, except as to so much of the undertaking as shall then be completed. That it shall be lawful to hold an open market for the sale of all such articles as are enumerated in schedule B, on Saturday in every week, and on such other day or days in the week as the company shall think most beneficial for the inhabitants of the city and suburbs, the consent of the mayor and burgesses being first obtained for fixing and appointing such other days.

Power is given to lease stands, &c., in the market for any term not exceeding three years; and any office, shop, &c., for a term not exceeding nine years—the said tenants not to assign or relet the same without the consent of the company; that it shall be lawful for the

company to receive tolls as specified in schedule B, the said tolls to be inclusive of all tolls whatever which the corporation or their lessees may have been entitled to, or by virtue of an indenture of lease from the bishop which the company may for the time being be entitled to demand, or under any grant or authority from the bishop or corporation; the freemen to be exempt from payment of all tolls or dues in respect to the sale of any marketable commodities, the same as if the said goods had been exposed in the existing market in the city, at the time of the passing of this act.

That the company may permit the Market-place to be used for holding therein any of the markets or fairs now usually holden within the city of Durham and the suburbs thereof, subject to such rents and tolls for the use of any stand or stall, as the company shall from time to time appoint, the same not to exceed the amounts specified in schedule B. Toll to be paid for weighing or measuring any article sold or exhibited in the market, and for weighing carts, wagons, carriages, &c. That clause 13 of the Markets and Fairs Clauses Act shall not extend to the Durham Markets Company's Act, but that after the new markets and other buildings and grounds connected therewith shall be open for public use, every person (except freemen, an auctioneer selling by auction in the public streets, or a licensed hawkker) who shall expose for sale on any stand or shed, except in, or immediately in front of his own premises, any article in respect of which tolls are authorised to be taken by this act, in any place other than the said New Market, buildings or grounds belonging thereto, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding 40s.

That the corporation be empowered to convey their interest in corn tolls to the Durham Markets Company, and that the said company may collect or take a lease of the other market tolls payable to the corporation. That it shall be lawful for the company to purchase the reversion of corn tolls, or to take a lease thereof, from any persons entitled to or interested in the same; and that when and so soon as the fee simple and inheritance in possession of the said tolls of corn and grain shall have become absolutely vested in the company, under the provisions of this act, then such tolls shall immediately thereupon cease to be collected, and shall be forever extinguished and abolished.

That it shall be lawful for the corporation to give up the vacant ground at the west side of the town-hall, and to remove, or grant power to the said company to remove and take away the piazza on the north side of the

present Market-place, and give the site to the company, for the purposes of the act; that the company may, with the consent of the corporation and Local Board of Health, stop up any court, alley, &c., requisite for the purposes of this act.

That nothing in this act shall take away, prejudice, or lessen the rights of the corporation, to tolls not granted to the company; that the existing rights, powers, or jurisdictions of the bishop shall not be taken away or lessened, nor the powers of the corporation to make bye-laws; nor the right of the mayor as clerk of the markets; and that nothing in this act shall prejudice any rights or privileges of the freemen of the city of Durham.

#### SCHEDULE A.

Schedule A describes the property proposed to be taken for the purposes of the act, giving the names of the owners, occupiers, and lessees; the same being situated in the Back-lane and Market-place, in the parish of Saint Nicholas.

#### SCHEDULE B.

*Stallages, Rents, and Tolls.*—For every stall, compartment, or space on the surface of the ground within the covered market, used for the sale of butcher's meat or fish, any sum not exceeding three shillings per week. For the sale of cheese, vegetables, fruit, or any other marketable article, commodity, or thing whatsoever, for which no specific toll is hereby imposed, the tolls following, that is to say:—For each stall, compartment, or space containing forty superficial square feet, any sum not exceeding two shillings and two-pence per week; for thirty-six superficial square feet, not exceeding two shillings per week; for twenty-four superficial square feet, not exceeding one shilling and nine-pence per week. For poultry and geese, including fowls, turkeys, chickens and ducks, wild fowls, pigeons, rabbits, hares, pheasants, partridges, and other game, according to the number; not exceeding six per day, three-halfpence; for each additional six per day, three-halfpence. For every basket, parcel, or quantity of butter, containing not exceeding twenty pounds weight, per day, three-halfpence; for each additional twenty pounds weight per day, three-halfpence. For every basket, parcel, or quantity of eggs, if containing under six dozen per day, three-halfpence; for each additional six dozen per day, three-halfpence. For every basket, hamper, parcel, or quantity of any other goods, not before specifically charged or enumerated, or falling within any of the preceding heads, per day, three-halfpence. The stallage and the several tolls and rents before mentioned to be payable and paid for and in respect of the occupation and use of any stall, standing-place, bench, compartment or space of ground, as well by the original taker or occupier thereof, for a part or portion of the week or day for which the same shall be taken or hired, in case he shall not occupy or use the same for and during the whole of such week or day respectively, as also by any subsequent taker or occupier of the same, for the residue of any part or portion of the same week or day respectively.

#### SCHEDULE C.

*Tolls for Weighing and Measuring.*—For weighing every piece of meat or thing weighing not more than twenty-eight pounds, one half-penny; for more than twenty-eight pounds and not exceeding one hundred and twelve pounds, one penny; and so in proportion for any greater or smaller quantity over and above one hundred and twelve pounds weight. For measuring every quantity of goods and

things sold by measure, not exceeding one bushel, one half-penny; not exceeding two bushels, one penny; and for every bushel beyond two bushels, one half-penny.

#### SCHEDULE D.

*Tolls for Weighing Carts, &c.*—For weighing any cart, wagon, or other carriage not exceeding one ton, sixpence; exceeding one ton, at the rate for every ton over the first, of three-pence. All weights under a ton to be paid for as a ton.

#### SCHEDULE E.

*Schedule of Tolls from the payment of which the Freemen of the City are to be exempted.*

##### CORN TOLL.

Wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, beans, tares, and all other grain—one pint for each bushel.

##### STALLAGE AND STANDAGE.

Stalls for butchers, hardware, clothiers, hatters, ropers, potters, booksellers, coopers, tinmen, glovers, worsted dealers, shoemakers, bacon and cheese factors, basket makers, gardeners, quack medicine vendors, confectioners, blacking makers, and all other trades whatsoever, except fishmongers, for each stall 8 feet by 4 feet—8d.; and so in proportion, for 1 foot by 4 feet—per foot 1d.

Fishmongers—each 3d.

All other standage, with or without stalls or benches—per foot 1d.

Each person using a stall, chair, or bench, for the sale of butter or poultry— $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Each basket of eggs—one egg.

Hawkers carrying a basket or box—each 2d.

Baskets containing garden produce—each 1d.

Carts laden with fruit, potatoes, garden produce, or other marketable goods, except corn—each 4d.

Baskets outside the shafts of carts—each  $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Wagons similarly laden—each 6d.

Barrows with nuts, gingerbread, &c.—each 2d.

Carts with hay—each 4d.

Wagons with hay—each 6d.

Caravans, shows, &c.—each 1s.

Booths and tents at fairs—each 1s.

Agricultural implements exposed for sale—each 2d.

Persons selling by auction—each 1s.

##### ANIMALS.

Horses, mules, and asses, when sold—each 4d.

Bulls, cows, heifers, and other cattle (except calves)—each 2d.

Calves, tups, rams, and goats—each 1d.

Sheep and lambs—per score 6d.; each 1d.

##### POUND FEES.

Horses, mules, asses, bulls, cows, swine, and other cattle—each 4d.

Tups, rams, sheep, and goats—each 1d.

##### SERJEANT OF MACE'S FEES.

Stalls kept by butchers, clothiers, hatters, ropers, potters, booksellers, coopers, tinmen, shoemakers, bacon and cheese factors, glovers, worsted dealers, basket makers, gardeners, quack medicine vendors, confectioners, blacking makers, and all other stalls except hardware—each  $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Hardware stalls or packs and fruit and potatoe carts—each 1d.

Carts of salmon, herrings, and other merchant's goods—per load 1d.

Baskets containing roots and other garden produce—each  $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Implements of husbandry—each  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Booths and tents—each 1d.

Caravans and shows—each 6d.

Wool weighed—per cwt. 1d.

Sheep skins bought—per pack 1d.



The furtherance of the object of the directors of the New Markets Company, the property necessary for carrying the plans into effect has been purchased, estimates received of the cost for erecting the several works, and the project is now proceeding with much spirit and energy. In a short time doubtless the various buildings will be completed, and the city at last possess a market fully equal, if not superior, to any of the neighbouring towns; and that the trade of the place will improve when increased accommodation is afforded few will question.

### THE COURTS OF DURHAM.

A description of the County Courts, and the buildings occupied by the Exchequer, Consistory and Register Office, has already been given; we may now notice the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical and other courts, the proceedings in some of which are peculiar to Durham. In the parliamentary sessions of 1830 and 1832, the commissioners appointed to inquire into the practice, jurisdiction, records, emoluments, and fees of ecclesiastical courts in England and Wales, presented their reports to the house of commons, from which the principal portion of the following is extracted.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

The ecclesiastical laws of England have principally had their origin from the authority exercised by the Roman pontiffs, in the different states of Europe; but there were *constitutions* passed in this country at various periods by the Pope's legates, and also by archbishops and bishops assembled in national councils, from 1237 to the reign of Henry VI., and also the *canons* of the English Protestant church, passed in convocation in 1603. At all times, however, the authority of the canon law has been much restricted in this country, being considered, in many points, repugnant to the laws of England, or incompatible with the jurisdiction of the courts of common law.

The ecclesiastical laws, as now existing, have been for upwards of three centuries administered, in the principal courts, by a body of men associated, as a distinct profession, for the practice of the civil and canon laws. The ecclesiastical courts are the prerogative courts of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York in their respective provinces, and the consistory or diocesan courts of the bishops in their respective sees.

The jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical or consistory court of Durham like those of other dioceses, is confined to the bishopric, and comprehends causes of a civil and temporal nature; some partaking both of a spiritual and

civil character, and some purely spiritual. The first class are testamentary causes, trying the right of representation to personal property, matrimonial causes of separation and for nullity of marriage, which are purely questions of civil right between individuals in their lay character. The second class comprises causes of a mixed description, as suits for tithes, church rates, Easter offerings, seats and faculties. The third class includes church discipline, and the correction of offences of a spiritual kind: they are proceeded upon in the way of criminal suits *pro salute animæ*, and for the lawful correction of manners. Among these are the offences committed by the clergy themselves, such as neglect of duty, immoral conduct, advancing doctrines not conformable to the articles of the church, suffering dilapidations, and the like offences; also by laymen, such as brawling, laying violent hands and other irreverent conduct in the church or churchyard, violating churchyards, neglecting to repair ecclesiastical buildings, incest, incontinence, defamation; all these are termed "causes of correction," except defamation, which is of an anomalous character. These offences are punishable by monition, penance, excommunication, suspension, *ab ingressu ecclesie*, suspension from office, and deprivation.

#### THE PREROGATIVE COURT.

The Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of York has jurisdiction over all wills and administrations of personal property left by persons having *bona notabilia*, or effects of a certain value, in the diocese of York, and has also concurrent jurisdiction in these matters with all the Consistory Courts in the province of York, including of course that in the see of Durham. If the deceased leaves *bona notabilia* in only one diocese his will may be proved, or letters of administration obtained either in the Consistory Court of such diocese, or in the Prerogative Court of the province; but should a party leave property in more than one diocese, in the dioceses of Durham and Carlisle for instance, then recourse is had to the Prerogative Court only. In administering testamentary law a jurisdiction purely civil is exercised, and in name only ecclesiastical. A very large proportion, not less than four-fifths, of the whole *contentious business*, and a very much larger part of the uncontested, or as it is termed *common form business*, is despatched by these Prerogative and Consistory Courts, and from the very great increase of personal property, arising from the public funds and the extension of the commercial capital of the country, the business of these

courts, both as deciding upon all the contested rights, and as registering all instruments and proofs in respect to the succession to such property, is become of very high public importance.

### THE CONSISTORIAL COURT.

The Consistorial Court exercises general jurisdiction throughout the diocese. The proceedings of the court are held in the Galilee of the cathedral; and the documents connected with it are deposited in the Register Office, on the Palace-green. An important account of the present condition of these valuable records, their dates, &c., was given by the deputy-registrar, John Burrell, Esq., during the enquiry of the commissioners respecting the various ecclesiastical courts. It appears that the earliest original will is dated in 1526; that there are few or none from that year to 1540, when the series, notwithstanding a few trifling interruptions, may be said to commence. Of the wills from this latter year to 1660, but especially previously to the year 1600, are some in a decayed and ragged state, and others almost totally illegible, occasioned in a great measure by the extreme dampness of the former repository, which was in the Galilee of the cathedral church; but in the year 1822, a convenient and spacious repository was erected on the site of the old court-house, so constructed as to secure the records from damp, decay, or fire. Before the above period of 1526, and occasionally afterwards, copies of wills, the originals of which are lost, may be found upon record in the episcopal registers of the see of Durham, two of which are in the custody of the dean and chapter of Durham, and two are in the court of chancery. The other early episcopal registers are lost, saving three or four, the earliest of which is that of Bishop Fox, from 1494 to 1501, in the repository of this court.

Original administration bonds commence at 1694; and from the date of the earliest wills up to 1700, inventories are filed with the wills.

There are act books of probates and administrations from 1571 to 1688, which contain many notices of wills and administrations, the originals of which do not exist; and administration acts alone, from 1791 to 1800, and from 1814 to 1828. Other records consist of books containing copies of wills, &c., commencing in 1577, and extending with a few chasms, to the present time. Some of the earlier books contain copies of wills, the originals of which no longer exist.

From 1694 to 1791, the bond by executors on proving wills for the due performance of their executorship,

served as the act on the grant; but since the year 1791, up to the present period, the custom of the office has been to write the act on the granting of probate or letters of administration with the will annexed, on the back of the will.

There are visitation books beginning in 1577, containing a great number of probate and administration acts. There are no indexes to them, but there is a regular alphabetical index to the administrations, from 1660 to the present time; and to the wills and inventories, for such as are in a state of preservation, from 1540 to 1660, and from that period to the present time.

The original administration bonds which commence at 1694, leave an interval of 34 years between the index and the commencement of the bonds.

The principal chasms that occur in the records of this court are the total destruction, from the reasons before set forth, of the administration bonds, from 1660 to 1694, and of the acts thereon from 1668 to that period (1694).

Of the wills, there are very few proved from 1640 to 1650; and from this date, for the following seven years of the Commonwealth, there are only six wills proved in all; the presumption is, that during the Usurpation the wills were for the most part proved in London or York, and others lodged for safety in the hands of individuals, and never afterwards brought into court. There may be other trifling chasms unknown to the officer of the court, but none of any public moment; the wills which are by far the most important being in a state of good preservation, especially from the Restoration to the present period.

A series of questions were submitted by the commissioners to the officers of the various ecclesiastical courts, and in the reports already referred to, the following interesting particulars are given:—James Baker, vicar general and official principal of the Bishop of Durham, and commissary official or keeper of the spiritual jurisdiction of Allerton and Allertonshire, stated that he performed his duties as ecclesiastical judge partly in person and partly by deputy; that the Rev. James Raine, M.A., was his principal surrogate, with authority to act in his absence, and preside in the Consistory Court during term time; his appointment is by an act of court, and taking an oath of office; selected whom he thought fit, as deputy without referring to any other person. Double fees have never on any occasion been taken; nor have the fees been at all altered since he held office, nor does he know of any alteration, but had reason to believe that they are the same that existed

200 years ago. Since he first performed the duties of his present office in 1815, there had not been one appeal from the judgments of his court.

James Raine, M.A., said that he was appointed Surrogate or Judge of the Consistory Court of Durham, Sept. 13, 1825, and his appointment is filed in the registry of the court. By an arrangement with Mr. Baker, the chancellor of the diocese, which has been in force since Sept. 1828, a portion of the fees belonging to the chancellor were assigned to him as a remuneration for his services. The fees so assigned did not last year (the first of the agreement upon those terms) amount to £140. The sum of £50 per annum is, moreover, paid by the chancellor to the Rev. John Clarke, who officiates as surrogate during his (Mr. Raine's) temporary absence. Previously to Sept. 1828, his salary as principal surrogate was a fixed sum, not amounting to £100 per annum, paid by the chancellor; the increase was voluntary. Has had no legal education; is neither a civilian nor a barrister-at-law, but qualified by the canon for the office which he holds; must be permitted to mention the fact, that during the time he has held this office, no appeal has been made from Durham to the higher courts.

The Registrar of the Consistory Court, Russell Barrington, stated that he was appointed by the late bishop under patent; holds his office jointly with the Hon. and Rev. Lowther John Barrington, M.A. The duties of his office are performed altogether by deputy. His deputy is Mr. John Burrell, notary public. Has no reason to think that the concurrence of the chancellor is required in appointing or removing a deputy. In October 1824, when he became registrar, he found Mr. Burrell acting as deputy for the previous registrars, and appointed him verbally to continue. The amount of the income for the last three years was—1827, £554 6s. 9d.; 1828, £592 0s. 6d.; 1829, £632 16s. 11d. The allowance to Mr. Burrell is £150 per annum, and always has been that sum since he (Russell Barrington) was appointed registrar, up to the present time.

John Burrell, Deputy Registrar of the Consistory Court of Durham, stated that the Rev. James Raine had officiated as judge for the last three years. The usual and accustomed days for holding courts are every Friday fortnight in term time, of which terms there are four in the year, viz.:—Hilary, Easter, Trinity and Michaelmas. They are not appointed at the discretion of the judge, but are fixed by the statutes regulating the practice of the court. The number of persons pronounced contumacious for the last three years is two. There have been no prohibitions in this court during

the last three years. Causes are conducted by libel, allegation and articles—all of ecclesiastical cognizance. It is not necessary that the principal registrar of this court should have a legal education, but it is absolutely necessary that his deputy should be conversant with the common and ecclesiastical law. The present deputy served seven years to a notary public, and five years to a proctor. No barristers practice in this court. The vicar general and official principal, and the bishops of the diocese exercise the power of allowing persons to practice as proctors. Attornies are not allowed to act as proctors, nor do they ever act as counsel. There is a scale of fees for all acts done in the court and in the office, and is believed to be the same in use and acted upon from the year 1603 to the present time. Though the office of judge is performed by deputy, fees only are taken for him, and not for his deputy also. There is no table of fees regulating the charges of proctors. Bills of costs are taxed by the judge or his deputy, and not by the registrar and his deputy. The number of probates and administrations passed during the last three years were:

1827—	310	wills	and	141	administrations.
1828—	341	„	„	142	„
1829—	393	„	„	149	„

There is a regular alphabetical index kept to facilitate the search for and examining of wills or administrations—they are all regularly kept in a book; the book is indorsed, so that easy reference can be had thereto, and the place of abode of the deceased is also inserted. The books extend, for administrations, as far back as from 1660 to the present time; and to the wills and inventories for such are in a state of preservation, from 1540 to 1660, at which time there commences a regular series of original wills, and from that period to the present time; so that each will proved in, or administration granted by this court, may be referred to with accuracy and ease to any period back. There are no ecclesiastical causes within the jurisdiction but what are cognizable in this court. All acts sped in this court are regularly entered in a book.

In the report of the commissioners presented in 1830, the following fees and emoluments are stated to have been received by the judge and registrar of the Consistory Court of Durham, during the years 1825 to 1828:

	JUDGE.	REGISTRAR.
1825—	£621 19 0	£621 4 2
1826—	528 0 1	514 10 3
1827—	572 12 0	554 6 9
1828—	589 4 11	592 0 6

## COURT OF PECULIARS.

The Court of Peculiars takes cognizance of all matters arising in certain deaneries, comprising one or more parishes; and in some cases the archbishop exercises ordinary jurisdiction, being exempt from, and independent of the several bishops within whose dioceses they are locally situate. The Peculiar and Spiritual jurisdiction of Allerton and Allertonshire is in the county of York, but within the diocese of Durham. The fees, profits and emoluments received during the years 1825 to 1828, by the judge and registrar were—

JUDGE.	REGISTRAR.
1825—£3 17 10	£4 10 0
1826— 4 16 10	7 13 0
1827— 6 5 8	8 10 0
1828— 3 5 0	4 5 0

## THE TENTHS.

The yearly amount paid by the see of Durham into the *Tenths*, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, from the years 1819 to 1828, was £182 2s. 1d.

## COURT OF CHANCERY.

The jurisdiction of the Durham Court of Chancery extends between the Tyne and the Tees. It is an original and independent court, and no appeal can be made from the equity side but to parliament. The Bishops of Durham had formerly a council in the nature of a parliament, consisting of barons styled "*Barones Episcopi*;" before whom were made appeals from the Bishop's Chancery; and writs of error from the Court of Pleas were brought and determined. The only appeal now from the Chancery at Durham is to the House of Lords. Like the High Court of Chancery, it has two powers or courts, the one ordinary and the other extraordinary. The former is a common law court, where *scire facias* to repeal patents granted by the bishop, on becoming forfeited, recognizances estreated, &c., are proceeded upon, being the Bishop's Exchequer; and the latter is a court of equity, in which all matters arising within the jurisdiction, relating to, or cognizable by courts of equity, may be determined: this court has a concurrent jurisdiction in these matters with the High Court of Chancery and Court of Exchequer, at Westminster, and had an exclusive jurisdiction in all matters relating to the revenues and rights

\* Mr. Kindersley has been appointed one of the vice-chancellors of England, and no other judge of the Court of Chancery, Durham, has yet (Nov., 1851) been named.

of the bishop, when count palatine. The chancellor, formerly appointed by the bishop as count palatine, and now by the queen, is the judge, and has the custody of the great seal of the county palatine, and the sealing of writs in this court, and in the Court of Pleas at Durham. The proceedings in this court do not differ from those in the High Court of Chancery, London, except from local circumstances, points of practice, &c.; in petitions and motions, it follows, as far as practicable, the practice of the High Court of Chancery. The bishop formerly appointed, by his patent, his attorney and his solicitor-general; but all palatinate rights and privileges enjoyed by the Bishop of Durham were, by a statute passed on the death of the late Bishop Van Mildert, transferred to the crown, in whom the appointment of all officers of the courts of Durham are now vested. The solicitors in this court are *all* the attorneys admitted of *all* the temporal courts of the county palatine, who are so admitted by the chancellor, on petition. The agents resident in Durham generally act as clerks in court. If the solicitor on the record, in any suit, resides at a distance from Durham, and has not an agent in the city, the warrants, orders, rules, notices, &c., are to be put up in the registrar's office, for the inspection of all whom they may concern. By custom, the tipstaff, whose duty is to keep order in the Court of Chancery, presents a glove to the counsel at the bar, during the sitting, who each place therein 1s.; the glove is then handed to the attorneys, who each contribute 6d.

OFFICERS.—*Chancellor*, Richard Torin Kindersley;\* *Registrar and Examiner*, Walter Scruton; *Cursor*, Joseph Davison; *Attorney-general*, Robert Ingham; *Solicitor-general*, John Leycester Adolphus; *Counsel*, T. C. Granger, F. D. Johnson, Jas. Losh, C. W. Faber, H. Fenwick, T. Greenwood, S. Grey, J. C. Heath, T. Greenwell, and J. D. Stack.

## COURT LEET, COURT BARON, &amp;c.

A Court Leet, View of Frank Pledge, and Court Baron, for the city of Durham and borough of Framwellgate, is held at the Guildhall, before the mayor or his deputy, when all the inhabitants and *resiants* within the manor are required to attend, and to do their suit and service to the lord of the manor, upon pain of *amerceament*.† The town-clerk grants summonses for the recovery of debts under 40s. in this court.—Halmote or Manor Courts are held in different parts of the

† The proceedings in these ancient courts were held twice a-year (a month after Easter and Michaelmas), previous to the Municipal Reform Act, but they are not now held at any fixed periods.

county, at stated periods throughout the year, the officers of which are as follows:—*Steward*, Alexander Atherton Park; *Deputy Steward and Clerk*, Joseph Davison; *Steward of Howdenshire*, Lord Howden; *Steward of Allertonshire*, Earl of Harewood; *Steward of Bedlingtonshire*, Alexander Atherton Park; *Deputy*, Joseph Davison.\*

### COURT OF PLEAS.

The Court of Pleas is a superior court of record, and exercises a jurisdiction within the county, in as ample a manner as the courts of common law at Westminster, as well in determining all pleas of the crown as all civil rights of the inhabitants of the county.

It is also a general court; and therefore if a debtor comes from another county to reside in this, he may be sued in this court, though the cause of action did not arise within its jurisdiction.

The justices and other officers of this court were anciently appointed by the bishop's commission, in his own name and under his own seal. The writs issuing out of the palatine courts, including those of Norham, Bedlington, and Islandshire, which formerly had the same courts and officers of justice as the body of the county, were in the bishop's name. And all indictments within the county concluded "*et contra pace Dni Epi.*" The act, however, of the 27 Hen. 8, c. 24, restored to or vested in the crown the power of appointing justices in Eyre, justices of assize, and justices of peace and gaol delivery. And by the same statute all original and judicial writs, and all indictments, and all process upon the same in every county palatine, are to be in the name of the king, and in *teste' d* the name of the person that hath such county palatine. By a recent statute the writs issued out of the Court of Chancery at Durham are *teste' d* in the name of the chancellor of the county; and by an act of parliament passed June 14, 1839 (2 Vict., c. 16), assimilating the practice of the Court of Pleas to that of the courts of common law at Westminster, all writs issued out of this court are *teste' d* in the name of the senior judge of the last assize.

The court is held every seventeen days before justices named in the Queen's commission. At these courts all motions relating to actions depending in the court are heard and determined. And applications to admit to bail, parties who have been committed for some criminal offence, are also then made.

### A DURHAM WRIT OF PONE.

It is not here intended to give even an epitome of the practice of this court; but there is one writ peculiar to this county which we must not omit to mention. It is called a writ of *pone per radios* and is directed to the sheriff. In actions on promises, trespass, and *trover* the writ issues out of the Latin side of the Chancery; in actions in debt and covenant the writ issues out of the Court of Pleas, grounded on an original writ of summons, issued *nunc pro tunc* out of the Chancery. Under this writ the sheriff attaches the defendant, by all his goods and chattels in the county, for his appearance at the Court of Pleas next after the attachment. If the defendant then appears the sheriff quits possession of the goods, and the action proceeds in the same way as in actions commenced by writ of summons; should the defendant not appear, the goods attached become forfeited to the crown,† who, by writ of extract, assigns them to the plaintiff in or towards satisfaction of his debt and costs. If the goods are insufficient to cover debt and costs, the plaintiff must commence *de novo* for the recovery of the balance.

OFFICERS.—*Judges*, the judges of assize, and others named in the commission; *Prothonotary*, Rev. Thomas Thurlow; *Deputy*, John Ward.

### COURTS OF ASSIZE.

The Assizes for the county of Durham are held in the County Courts, head of Elvet, twice a-year, generally about the last week in Feb. and the first week in August. The business is, as a matter of course, confined to the civil and criminal affairs of the city and county.

The last Assize held at Durham under the royal commission, previous to the civil wars, was on August 22, 1642, by Sir Robert Heath, Knt. All legal process was afterwards discontinued within the county, and no sheriff was appointed till 1646. The first gaol delivery after this interval was before Mark Shaftoe, Esq., April 12, 1647, when six criminals were executed. John Wastell, of Scorton, Esq., delivered the gaol by commission in July, 1648, when nine criminals were executed. The first Assize held here after the Restoration was on Aug. 12, 1661, when the judges were entertained by Bishop Cosin at a cost of £141 14s. 2d. In consequence of increasing business, Spring Assizes for

\* Howdenshire and Allertonshire are now part of the estates of the see of Ripon.

† Previous to the statute which was passed immediately after the

death of Bishop Van Mildert, vesting this palatinate in the crown, the goods became forfeited to the Bishop of Durham, who, in like manner, assigned them to the plaintiff.

the four northern counties were established in 1819; and Jonathan Raine, Esq., opened his commission for holding a general gaol delivery at Durham, on the 22nd March in that year, being the first Spring Assize held at Durham.

#### QUARTER SESSIONS.

Durham General Quarter Sessions are held in the County Courts; they take place on the Monday in each week appointed by the statute, viz.:—the first week after Epiphany, the first week after the close of Easter, the first whole week after St. Thomas a Becket (Midsummer), and the first whole week after the 11th Oct. (Michaelmas), and inquire into “all manner of felonies, poisonings, sorceries, trespasses,” &c. The general business connected with the county relates to bridges, prisons, rates, &c.

#### NEW COUNTY COURTS.

The proceedings, in what is called the County Court, are held in a portion of the building of the County Courts, Elvet. A court is held here once a month, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £50; and the practice and jurisdiction are the same as in other counties, and in accordance with the amended act of 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 61—Aug. 14, 1850. *Judge*, Henry Stapylton; *Chief Clerk*, John Edwin Marshall; *Assistant Clerk*, Robert Siddle; *High Bailiff*, George Taylor; *Deputy Bailiffs*, T. Hunter and W. White. The Durham County Court Circuit embraces, besides the city, the following other towns in the county, viz.:—Barnard Castle, Bishop Auckland, Darlington, Hartlepool, Shotley Bridge, South Shields, Stockton, Sunderland and Wolsingham—(Gateshead is included in the Northumberland Circuit).

#### THE DEAN AND CHAPTER.

The dean and chapter are a distinct corporation, and have continued to exercise the powers vested in them since the time of Henry VIII. By a foundation charter of that monarch, a dean and twelve prebendaries were instituted to the cathedral church of Durham, and they and their successors were made a body corporate under the name or title of “The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Christ and blessed Mary the Virgin,” empowering them, under that denomination, to do all legal acts and plead and be impleaded. The statutes by which the dean and chapter are at present governed have not been materially altered since the period of their confirmation, in the first and second

years of the reign of Phillip and Mary. The dean is at the head, and his power and jurisdiction is supreme touching the government of the church. Disputes among the prebendaries on any chapter matters are determined by the chapter, and must be submitted to without having recourse to common law. The members of this corporate body are included in the account previously given of the prebendaries and other ecclesiastical dignitaries; the various secular matters, however, under the government of the dean and chapter will be found separately treated of in the General History.

*OFFICERS.*—*Steward of the Manor Courts*, William Grey; *Registrar and Secretary*, William Chas. Chaytor; *Steward*, J. Davison; *Land Steward*, J. Davison; *Official to Dean and Chapter*, Charles Thorp, D.D.; *Registrar*, J. Burrell, N.P.; *Deputy Treasurer*, T. Rowlandson; *Deputy Receiver*, William Peele; *Keeper of the Woods*, John Forster; *Clerk of the Works*, George Pickering.

#### PARISH REGISTERS.

Before proceeding with an account of the various parishes, a few general observations upon the subject of parochial and non-parochial registers, in connexion with the county, may not be deemed inappropriate.

The vast importance of a general registration throughout the United Kingdom of births, marriages and deaths, has long been acknowledged, as upon the preservation of such records the rightful possession of almost the whole property of the country in a great measure depends. Though the subject had engaged the attention of government for nearly the last three centuries, it was not until the year 1812 that parliament procured an account of the registers belonging each parish, setting forth the periods at which they respectively commenced and terminated, the periods (if any) for which they were deficient, and the places where the same were deposited; the act of parliament also amended the form and manner of keeping these records, and required that authenticated copies should in future be made out upon parchment and sent annually to the registrar of the district. The enactment of the session of 1812, however, had reference only to parochial registers; and in 1837 a return was procured by parliament of all registers in the custody of dissenting ministers or trustees, as the congregations of various dissenters registered their births and baptisms in the chapels only to which they belonged. In the city of Durham, it is stated in the return made from the Wesleyan Methodists, Old Elvet, that there is in the custody of the minister or

steward, one book of births and baptisms, containing 187 entries, commencing in the year 1815 and continued, without interruption, to 1837; and that from the Independent chapel, Claypath, that there were two books, one with entries of baptisms from 1751 to 1804, the other containing births and baptisms from 1778 to 1837, and that the same were in the custody of the minister of the chapel.

The parochial returns of 1812, and the non-parochial in 1837, were reported upon and laid before parliament; they form the best and most authentic history of the registers throughout the country, and from these valuable documents will be extracted all that appertains to the county of Durham; the dates of imperfections in the register books, whether any volumes have been lost, or where a chasm occurs, will be attentively noticed; and by a careful insertion of these particulars in connexion with every parish church and dissenting meeting house throughout the county, much local information,

frequently of great importance, will thus be given, and a reference to these details may not unfrequently save some anxiety and labour to those interested in such matters.

Since 1812 but little difficulty will be experienced in regard to parochial registers, as from that time duplicate copies were ordered to be kept; it is, therefore, prior to that period that the extracts alluded to will have reference. The non-parochial registers, however, were reported upon up to 1837; from the year previous the general Registration Act has been in operation, in compliance with which all births, marriages and deaths are recorded by the registrar or his deputy, and the register books are handed over to the superintendent registrar of the district, from which an attested copy is annually forwarded to the General Register Office, London, thus guarding against the evils attendant upon the recurrence of any calamity similar to that which befel the registers of Monkwearmouth church, which were destroyed by fire in 1790.

## PRECINCTS OF THE CATHEDRAL AND CASTLE.

### EXTRA PAROCHIAL.

THE Castle and Cathedral Precincts are extra-parochial, and not included in any of the parishes. Descriptions of the Castle and Cathedral have already been given, as well as of the public buildings on the Palace-green, and the residences in the college of the various prebendaries. Baptisms and burials are occasionally solemnized in the cathedral, and the following shows the particular periods of registration.

CATHEDRAL REGISTERS.—Book 1 contains the entry of baptisms from 1609 to 1611, for 1615, for 1621 to 1657, for 1661 to 1712, and for 1715 to 1720; burials, from 1611 to 1653, and from 1659 to 1678; marriages, for 1610, for 1623 to 1625, for 1630 to 1632, for 1637 to 1642, for 1654, and for 1662 to 1723. Book 2 contains baptisms from 1726 to 1773, and from 1783 to 1812; burials, from 1678 to 1812. Book 3, marriages from 1723 to 1754.

### PARISH OF ST. MARY-LE-BOW.

ST. Mary-le-Bow parish, or St. Mary in the North Bailey,\* includes the North Bailey to the college or abbey gates on the south, with the banks and gardens to the river, and the smaller streets of Queen-street (Owensgate), Dun-cow-lane (Kingsgate), and Bow-lane. The Bailey is the residence of the higher and wealthier classes;

\* MISS JANE PORTER.—This distinguished and talented authoress was born in Durham in 1776, as appears from the baptismal register of the church of St. Mary, in the North Bailey. Her father, whom she lost in early youth, was a surgeon in the army, and is interred in the grave-yard attached to the church of St. Oswalds, in the city. This family, the several members of which have attained distinction, spent their early years in the city of Durham. Mrs. Porter afterwards resided for sometime with her children in Edinburgh, from whence she removed to London, and subsequently to Ditton on the Thames, which they ultimately changed for Esher, in the same neighbourhood. Jane Porter gave early indications of that mental superiority which has rendered her name so distinguished; and the appearance of her first and most popular novel, "Thaddeus of Warsaw," in 1803, at once gave the stamp of celebrity to her name. The success which attended the appearance of this historical novel was almost unprecedented; it was translated into several of the continental

languages; the authoress was elected a lady chanoiness of the Teutonic Order of St. Joachim; and a relative of Kosciusko sent her a gold ring containing a portrait of the Polish hero. Her next work, "The Scottish Chieftains," was received with equal favour; and it is to this romance that Sir Walter Scott attributed his first idea of the Waverley Novels. "The Pastor's Fireside," "Duke Christian of Luneburgh," "Tales round a Winter Hearth," and "The Field of Forty Footsteps," the two last written conjointly by the sisters, Jane and Maria, tended to continue the reputation of the authoress. Miss Porter was also a contributor to various periodicals. Her biographical sketch in the Naval and Military Journal, of colonel Denham, the African traveller, is deserving of notice, as it is considered the most affecting tribute ever paid to departed merit. "Sir Everard Seaward's Diary" also attracted considerable attention, and this work seemed real enough to be thought worthy of an elaborate disapproval in a leading review. On the death of her mother in 1831, and within

it was formerly occupied by the houses of military tenants bound to contribute to the defence of the castle, and several tenements early acquired distinct names from their owners or other circumstances; the Archdeacon's Inn, the residence of the Archdeacon of Northumberland, was situated near St. Mary's church. A great hostel or inn, just within the north gate of the Bailey, is frequently mentioned, and was probably resorted to by the pilgrims proceeding to the shrine of St. Cuthbert, or on business to the castle or convent. Queen-street is thought to have formerly been a military road, immediately within the fortified line connecting the castle with the great north gateway; it leads by a short ascent from the north end of the Bailey to the Palace-green; the gate (Owensgate) was at the head of the ascent, and just within it stood the mint. Dun-cow-lane, a narrow street leading from the Palace-green to the Bailey, near St. Mary's church, occupies part of the site of the ancient Kingsgate, which led from Sidegate, at the south-east corner of the Green, to Kingsgate postern and the old ford over the river. The name of Kingsgate is said to have been derived from its being the very track by which King William galloped in breathless haste to cross the Wear in the shortest direction after he had been struck with religious horror during the preparations which were making to satisfy his doubts as to the incorrupted body of St. Cuthbert. Bow-lane is sometimes called Lygate, or Leygate.

### THE CHURCH.

The foundation of the church of St. Mary-le-Bow is supposed to have been extremely ancient, and to have stood on the site of the White church, or tabernacle of boughs, in which St. Cuthbert's body rested till the completion of Aldhune's cathedral. Its name is no doubt derived, like that of Bow church in London, from the bow or arch of the old steeple, which was thrown across the street, resting on a pillar on the opposite side. On the 29th Aug. 1637, the old bow or steeple fell, together with a great portion of the west end of the church; it remained in ruins until 1683, when sufficient funds were raised by subscription and assessment to erect and complete the present neat and convenient edifice; and in 1685, after the lapse of half a century, the church was opened for divine service. The building consists of a nave and chancel, of equal

a twelvemonth after of her sister Maria, Miss Porter became, as she affectingly says, a wanderer, paying lengthened visits to sundry old friends. In 1842 she accompanied her brother, Sir R. K. Porter, to St. Petersburg, when, on the eve of their return to England, he was suddenly carried off by apoplexy. From this time Miss Porter resided with her elder brother, Dr. W. O. Porter, at Bristol, till the period of her death, which occurred May 24, 1850. Though she had attained the age of 74, she maintained to the last, not only the unimpaired possession of her mental faculties, but also that cheerfulness of disposition for which she had been so justly admired during her long and useful life.

ANNA MARIA PORTER.—Anna Maria, the talented sister of Miss Jane Porter, commenced her career as an authoress, when not more than thirteen years of age, by the publication of a cleverly written volume, in 1793, entitled "Artless Tales." Her next production was a novel entitled "Walsh Colville," founded on some incidents of real life, in which the youthful author is said to have been in some measure personally interested. The favourable reception experienced by the publication of these works encouraged her to proceed, and in 1798 she published another novel, entitled "Octavia;" this was soon afterwards followed by the following deservedly popular works, viz.:—"The Lake of Killarney," "A Sailor's Friendship and a Soldier's Love," "The Hungarian Brothers," "Don Sebastian, or the House

width and height, with eight regular pointed lights and a large east window. The west tower, under which is the entrance from the Bailey, was built in 1702 by the parishioners, and repaired after its original plan in 1827. The screen of open work separating the nave and chancel, was erected in 1707, and the gallery at the west end of the nave in 1741. The organ was purchased by parochial subscription in 1789, from the executors of the Rev. John Rotherham, rector of Houghton-le-Spring. The interior is handsomely pewed, and Bishop Crewe's arms are repeated in compartments on the ceiling. The visitations of the bishop and archdeacon are usually held in this church. On the north a small burial ground is attached, but previous to 1637 the interments were made, by permission, beneath the east wall of the cathedral. Captain Southey, brother to the poet, lies buried here.

of Braganza," "The Recluse of Norway," "The Village of Mariendorp," "The Fast of St. Magdalen," and in 1811, a volume of "Ballads, Romances, and other Poems." Her last publication was "The Barony," a work of deep interest. To an exuberant fertility of invention, Miss Anna Maria Porter united a close observation of living manners, and a quiet and accurate discrimination of character. Her portraits have a clear individuality, and the vividness of real life. Her style possesses a graceful ease and fluency; her narratives are inartificial, smooth, and spirited, and her dialogues possess the flexibility and point of the best conversation. In private life her extraordinary power of conversation, pleasing manners and affability of temper, soon gained for her the esteem and affection of a large circle of acquaintance. She died at the residence of her friend, Mrs. Col. Booth, Montpellier, near Bristol, on the 21st June, 1832, and her remains repose in the burial-place of her brother, Dr. Porter, in St. Paul's church, Bristol.

SIR ROBERT KER PORTER.—Sir Robert Ker Porter, distinguished as an author, artist, and traveller, was born in Durham in the year 1780. Giving early indications of a talent for drawing, at the age of ten years he became a student in the Royal Academy, under the auspices of Mr. West, where he made considerable progress. He painted several altar-pieces, one of which, for the communion table of Shoreditch church, London, represented Moses and Aaron; the



RECTORS.—St. Mary the Great, rectory, in the deanery of Easington; the Archdeacon of Northumberland, patron. King's Books, £5; pays no tenths nor first fruits; Epis. proc. 2s. :—

Thomas, 1241; Ralph, 1300; Henry, 1314; William de Gawns, 1322; Henry de Donyngton, 1338; Adam de Tanfield, 1349; John de Wycliffe, 1354; John de Brogham, 1369; Reginald de Coventre, 1377; Robert de Herlesey, 1386; George Derwentwater, 1410; John Burgham, 1433; Robert Hawthorne, 1440; William Bower, 1458; D'nus Edward Cheseman, cap.; D'nus Thomas Dawson, cap., Nov. 4, 1497, p. res. Cheseman; D'nus George Batis, cap., 1520; D'nus Richard Spence, cap., Feb. 5, 1535, p. res. Batis; John Welche, cap., Nov. 8, 1544, p. m. Spence; William Bayles, cl., 1562; John Knightley oec. Feb. 5, 1577; Rectoria vacant. July 22, 1578; John Stewenson, diaconus, oec. Jan. 11, 1578; John Mathews, diac., oec. July 13, 1579; Christopher Wright oec. Jan. 20, 1585; John Todd, 1605; William Smith, 1630; Anthony Kirton, A.M., 1687; Christopher Neile, A.M., Dec. 20, 1689; Matthew Owen, cl., July 23, 1694; John Hartis, A.M., April 16, 1695; Francis Clement, A.B., July 9, 1700; Richard Burton, A.M., 1703; William Randolph, A.B., 1705; Thomas Drake, A.B., Jan. 11, 1750, p. m. Randolph; Edward Parker, A.M., 178—; William Nicholas Darnell, B.D., July 29, 1809, p. m. Parker; Thomas Richard Shipperdson, A.B., Oct. 11, 1815, p. res. Darnell; John Samuel Greene, April 1842, p. res. Shipperdson; William Clark King, M.A., Aug. 15, 1843, p. res. Greene.

The present sources of revenue belonging to the

altar-piece in the Roman catholic chapel at Portsea, representing Christ Suppressing the Storm, was painted by Mr. Porter; and he gave to St. John's-college, Cambridge, the altar-piece of St. John Preaching in the Wilderness. At the early age of twenty-two, he began a large picture of the Storming of Seringapatam, which was succeeded by the Siege of Acre, and the Battle of Agincourt; the latter being presented to the city of London. The reputation of Mr. Porter as an artist was now well established; and in 1804 he was invited to Russia, and appointed historical painter to the emperor. One of his largest works in that country, was the decoration of the Admiralty Hall in St. Petersburg. In 1807 he was created a knight of St. Joachim, of Wurtemburgh; he accompanied Sir John Moore to Spain, sharing in the hardships and dangers of that disastrous campaign, which terminated in the death of the gallant general at Corunna. In 1811 Sir Robert married the Princess Mary, daughter of Prince Theodore Von Scherbatoff; and on his return to England in 1813 received the honour of knighthood from the prince regent. From 1817 to 1829, Sir Robert was engaged in travelling throughout the east, and published an interesting account of his researches. He was appointed consul at Venezuela in 1826, where he continued to reside until 1841, when he again returned to Europe. He proceeded to St. Petersburg, where his daughter resided; after a brief sojourn there he was about to return to England with his sister, Miss Jane Porter, as before related, when he was attacked with a stroke of apoplexy, which unfortunately proved fatal, May 3, 1842. Sir Robert had attained the age of 62, and was interred in the English portion of the cemetery for strangers at St. Petersburg. His remains were followed to the grave by the various members of the diplomatic corps and principal portion of the leading inhabitants of the city, anxious to testify their respect to the memory of a man as much beloved for his amiable and Christian virtues as admired for his rare and varied talent. Sir Robert was the author of the following works:—Travelling Sketches in Russia and Sweden; Letters from Portugal and Spain, written during the march of the troops under Sir John Moore; Narrative of

rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow, which have accrued since the renovation of the church in 1685, are thus given by Surtees:—

A farm of 59 acres 17 roods and 3 perches, at Mordon Moor House, in the parish of Sedgfield, purchased in 1723 with Queen Anne's Bounty, let in 1826 for . . . . £36 0 0  
 A close of about 3 acres in Sheraton, called Ladyland, or Chaytor Close, left by John Spearman, Esq., by will dated 1701, let for 7 10 0  
 The small tithes of North Bedburn, in the chapelry of Witton-le-Wear, (one farm excepted) let for . . . . . 16 0 0  
 A rent charge of £10 per annum, out of Bamburgh, settled by Lord Crew's trustees 1723 . . . . . 10 0 0  
 In the chapelry of Crossgate, 8 acres, purchased in 1815 with £800 granted by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, let for 30 0 0  
 In the parish of St. Oswald, 5½ acres, purchased in 1818 with £200 advanced by the rector, the Rev. T. R. Shipperdson, M.A.,

the late Campaign in Russia; Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, ancient Babylonia, &c., during the years 1817 to 1820.

The talented sisters and brother, the subjects of the above sketch, were descended from a race of brave and distinguished ancestors, amongst whom are numbered Sir William Porter, of the field of Agincourt; Endymion Porter, of classic and loyal memory; the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Charles Porter, &c. On the maternal side were the old Anglo-Saxon Barons of Blenkinsopp and Hylton; and the Edens, now represented by Lord Auckland; Mrs. Porter was also related to John Tweddell, of Threepwood, Northumberland, the celebrated traveller in Greece, whose remains are entombed in the Temple of Theseus at Athens; and Mr. Adamson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, distinguished for his researches in Portuguese literature, and who is in possession of a large and interesting collection of letters, addressed to members of his family, by the sisters Jane and Anna Maria, and Sir Robert Ker Porter. To Mr. Adamson the public is indebted for an elegant translation of the works of Camoens with an interesting memoir of the poet, Donna Ignaz de Castro, Lusitania Illustrata, &c., &c.; and in acknowledgment of the services rendered to the literature of her country by this accomplished scholar, the Queen of Portugal created Mr. Adamson a Knight of the Tower and Sword, and of the Order of Christ.

MISS ELIZABETH ISABELLA SPENCE.—Miss Spence, authoress of "Summer Excursions through part of England and Wales," "Letters from the North Highlands," "Tales of Welch Society and Scenery," "The Curate and his Daughter," "Dame Rebecca Berry," &c., was born at Durham, and the only child of Dr. Spence, and granddaughter of the celebrated Dr. Fordyce. At an early age Miss Spence becoming an orphan, resided in London with her relatives, where she became the friend and associate of many of the leading literary characters of the day. She died at Chelsea, July 27, 1832, in the 65th year of her age.

and £300 granted by the governors of			
Queen Anne's Bounty, let for . . . .	£20	0	0
Pews belonging to the rector let for . . . .	16	0	0
Easter Dues . . . . .	15	10	0

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1—3, contain registers of baptisms from 1686 to 1812; of burials from 1687 to 1812; of marriages from 1687 to 1753; and books Nos. 4 and 5, marriages from 1754 to 1812.

## PARISH OF ST. MARY-THE-LESS.

THE parish of St. Mary-le-Less, or St. Mary-the-Less, includes the South Bailey, from the college-gates to the Water-gate. A portion of the old city walls still remain in the gardens of some of the houses at this end of the Bailey. The Water-gate, or *Porte du Bayle*, commanded a ford over the river, and remained in its ancient state, closed at night, and used only as a foot-path and bridle road, until the Rev. Henry Egerton, prebendary of Durham, purchased the house and gardens adjoining it, removed the old postern, and promoted the building of the present spacious arch, which now affords a carriage-road to the Prebends'-bridge.

### THE CHURCH.

The church of St Mary-the-Less closely adjoins the buildings of the college, and is half hidden from the street by boughs of trees which shade its little cemetery. The old parsonage stands just without the gate of the church-yard, and is the only tenement now belonging to the rectory. The church until lately was a very mean looking edifice, with low ceilings, sash windows and blue tiles. The period of its foundation is œval with the earliest parts of the cathedral, and goes back to at least the year 1100. Its founder was a lord of Brancepeth, of the name of Bulmer, from whose family its advowson passed, by marriage, to the Nevilles of Raby, who continued to be its patrons till the rebellion of the last Earl of Westmoreland, in 1569, when it fell into the hands of the crown, in the patronage of which it still remains. Previous to the incumbency of the Rev. Chancellor Baker, but little had been done to prevent the building becoming an almost entire ruin; and, although the work of improvement was begun by Mr. Baker, it was not until the present rector, the Rev. Jas. Raine, M.A., was instituted, that anything approaching to a thorough restoration was effected. The church, in the Norman style, consists of a nave and chancel, separated by a circular arch, and has been almost entirely rebuilt. The external and internal ornaments of the doorway are faithfully copied from those so much admired in the gallery of the castle, and the decorations of the various windows are by Mr. Wailes of Newcastle. The window at the east end represents the Annunciation and the Offering of the Magi, and was the gift of Edward Shipperdson, Esq., in 1833, the year of his shrievalty; on the south side of the chancel is an armorial window, presented by the late Thomas Bowes,

Esq. The armorial window towards the west was presented by Robert Henry Allan, Esq., the present high sheriff of the county, during the year he exercised the office of chief magistrate for the city of Durham. The magnificent window at the west end of the church is the gift of the sons and daughters of the late Mrs. Hopper, of this parish, as a memorial of their mother, and of their brother Anthony Hopper, Esq., barrister-at-law, who is buried with his mother in the church-yard, in the same grave. The two principal windows on the north side, where there were no windows previously, were the gift of Mrs. Blackburn. The letter "B," which is found so frequently repeated, is a badge of the house of Neville—doubtless from its having received the estate of Brancepeth, by marriage with the heiress of Bertram Bulmer. Advancing into the chancel, we find, in the first window, Robert Fitz Meldred, the husband of the only surviving child of the Brancepeth heiress, depicted at length in the costume of the day, with the white cross of his family upon his surtout, the dun bull of Bulmer above, from a carving in stone at Raby, and his shield below, carefully copied from his seal. The north window in the chancel gives at full length a delineation of Oswald, King of Northumbria, and a half-length figure of St. Cuthbert. The seats in the nave are well adapted for the comfort and convenience of their occupants. The chancel screen and the stall work are by Cummings, a Durham carver, and are highly creditable specimens of the art. The baptismal font is from the chisel of White, of London, and is one of that artist's finest specimens of Norman decoration. The entire restoration was effected under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Raine, assisted by Mr. Pickering, clerk of the works of the dean and chapter, and displays the

\* A monument was erected in Oct. 1851, in the church of St. Mary, South Bailey, in commemoration of the late Count Boruw-laski, who died at Durham in 1837—(for a memoir of the celebrated

Polish dwarf, see page 290). The monument is of an ecclesiastical character, and has a rich canopy of tracery of the late decorated period, from a design by J. Cory, Esq. of Durham.

architectural taste of the learned and reverend antiquary; the whole of the expense was chiefly defrayed by private subscription. The re-opening of the church for divine service took place on Sunday the 16th Nov., 1847, the mayor, aldermen and town clerk attending upon the occasion.

RECTORS.—St. Mary-the-Less, rectory; a discharged living in the deanery of Easington; the crown, patron; pays no tenths nor first fruits; Epis. proc. 3s.:—

Richard, 1300; Adam de Tanfield, 1354; Peter Postell, 1357; Richard de Castro Bernardi, 1359; Richard Damusell, 1366; Robert de Messyngham, 1371; Adam de Seggefield, 1377; W. de Cottingham, 1386; Richard Bourn, 1414; Galfrid de Langton, 1415; John Bewmarres, 1440; Edward Cheseman, cap., 1470; Thomas Dawson, cap., 1497; John Hackeforth, cap.; George Rippon, cap., July 29, 1531; John Hamsterley, cap., Nov. 1, 1537, p. m. Rippon; John Baxter, cl.; William Lee, verba Dei minister, Feb. 26, 1572, p. m. Baxter. (After Lee there does not appear to have been any institution to this church, but it seems to have been held by sequestration till 1742; or rather the profits were so small, that whoever had the key of the church left him by his predecessor, became minister without any let or hindrance.) John Knightley occ. Feb. 3, 1577; Rectoria vacant, July 22, 1578;

Thomas Little occ. Jan. 29, 1578; John Wilkinson occ. Feb. 7, 1582; Thomas Little occ. Jan. 18, 1583; George Cockledge occ. Dec. 13, 1633; Matthew Cooper, cl., 1663; Henry Smyth occ. 1675; John Thoresby occ. 1696; Abraham Yapp occ. 1698; Francis Clement occ. 1700; John Teasdale, A.M., 1705; Robert Leake occ. 1712; John Waring, A.M., 1721; John Branfoot, A.M., 1732, p. m. Waring; Abraham Gregory, A.M., Aug. 28, 1742; Thomas Leighton, A.B., Aug. 23, 1755, p. res. Gregory; Dickens Hazlewood, A.M., Jan. 23, 1790, p. m. Leighton; James Baker, A.M. (spiritual chancellor), Feb. 18, 1822, p. m. Hazlewood; James Raine, A.M. (rector of Meldon, Northumberland), 1828, p. res. Baker.

REGISTERS.—The registers commence in 1559, from which it appears several of the Bowes' family and Whartons have been buried here, and many of the Carnabys, Forsters, and Greys of Northumberland. Register Book, No. 1, on parchment, contains entries of baptisms, commencing 1559 to 1644, and from 1656 to 1812; of burials from 1559 to 1812; and of marriages from 1559 to 1644, and from 1655 to 1753. Book No. 2 contains marriages from 1754 to 1812. The books of the parish have been carefully preserved since 1662.

## PARISH OF ST. NICHOLAS.

THE parish of St. Nicholas forms the central portion of the city, including the Market-place, and the streets which branch from it; Silver-street, with part of Framwellgate-bridge; Fleshergate and Sadler-street, to the site of the old gaol gateway; part of Elvet-bridge; Claypath to the site of the Leaden Cross; the Back-lane, Wanless-lane, the interjacent fields and gardens, and the sands as far as Kerpier-gate.

The Market-place\* forms a square, sloping gently from south to north. The church of St. Nicholas occupies nearly the whole of the north side; the town hall stands on the north-west, and elegant shops occupy the south and east sides. In the centre of the Market-place is a public *pant*, or fountain of excellent water; until 1849, this was the only source from which that necessary of life was supplied to the inhabitants of the city: the octagon of the fountain, crowned by the well-known statue of Neptune, was erected in 1729. In 1617, a market cross, covered with lead, was built near the fountain; it was removed in 1780, and a piazza of nine arches erected before the south front of St. Nicholas church, but which for the purposes of erecting the new markets, are in the course of removal.

### THE CHURCH.

The church of St. Nicholas is a spacious edifice, on the north side of the Market-place. The north wall is

strong, supported by square buttresses. The exterior of the building was repaired and chiselled over in 1768, when a large new window was inserted at the west end. The tower was again repaired in 1833, but the exterior generally presents no characteristic feature. The tower occupies the south-west corner of the church, and beneath it is the principal entrance or porchway. The roof of this entrance is groined, but its external doorway has lost all its original mouldings and ornaments. The recent widening of the street at the east end of the church caused that portion of the building to be taken down; and considerable improvement at that extremity of the chancel was effected on its being rebuilt. The church consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, a chancel, besides the tower. The south aisle extends from the tower to the eastern extremity of the church, and is separated from the nave by two pointed arches supported by a slender octagonal pillar, and from the chancel by two smaller arches and a light pillar. Be-

\* A portion of the city residence, in the Market-place, of the Earls of Westmoreland, described in the charters as the New-place, or Bull's Head, was until very recently to be seen from the Back-lane; its removal, however, was considered requisite for the erection of the new market. The mansion, with the other possessions of the Nevilles,

became vested in the crown by the attainder of Charles Earl of Westmoreland, in 1569; and in 1612 were purchased from King James for the city of Durham, by the governors of the charitable funds left by Henry Smith, Esq., the particulars of whose bequests are given at page 351.

tween the nave and the north aisle, which runs the whole length of the building, there are three pointed arches, with low octangular pillars; but the chancel is separated from this aisle by two circular arches, supported by a heavy cylindrical pillar and two pilasters with Norman capitals. Hence the date of this part of the building has been fixed as far back as the time of Bishop Flambard. A low pointed arch separates the nave and chancel. The windows are all of modern date. An ancient stone pulpit was removed in 1803. Near the chancel are seats appropriated to the mayor and aldermen, and the Drapers' Company. At the west end of the church is a gallery, erected in 1721 by Sir John Eden, Bart., now used by children of the Sunday schools, and containing an organ. Another gallery, 34 feet in length, was erected over the north aisle, by voluntary contributions, in 1826.\*

The burying ground consists of a small slip of ground on the north side of the church, but it has long been in a bad state (see page 355); it has, however, been much improved during the alterations in the immediate vicinity in connection with the erection of the new markets, and future interments are now understood to be discontinued.

The living was formerly a rectory; and the advowson was appropriated to Kepier hospital by Bishop Neville, and came to the crown at the dissolution. Some time after, it was granted to Sir William Paget, Knt., and afterwards, with that of St. Giles, to John Cockburn, lord of Ormston, from whom they were purchased by John Heath, whose daughter Elizabeth intermarried into the Tempest family; and the right of presentation is now vested in the Marquis of Londonderry. The

\* This church anciently contained four chantries, viz. St. Mary's, value £4, founded by Hugo de Querringdon; St. James's, valued at £5 18s. 4d., founded by Thomas Cockside and Alice his wife; the Holy Trinity, of the value of £7 13s. 10d.; and Sts. John the Baptist and Evangelist, value £6 16s. 4d., founded by Thomas Kirkbey, rector of Whitburn. The two chapels on Elvet-bridge were also chantries under this church; and there was anciently a guild in it, called the Corpus Christi Guild, established by virtue of a licence from Bishop Langley, according to the ancient mode of instituting fraternities of merchants, before any royal charters were granted for that purpose. The procession with the Corpus Christi shrine is described at page 217. In 1516, St Nicholas' church was visited by the royal commissioners, Drs. Harvey and Whithy. The former "called for the said shrine, and when it was brought before him, he trode upon it with his feet, and broke it into pieces, with many ornaments of St. Nicholas' church."

† SALE OF THE ADVOWSON.—A special meeting of the town council was held on the 12th Dec., 1850, for the purpose, as stated by the mayor, of considering the propriety of taking steps for the sale of the advowson or right of presentation to the Lectureship of St. Nicholas. It appeared by the law that the sale was properly vested in the council, and that if not sold during the life of the person who now held the living, the right of appointment would pass out of their

living is a perpetual curacy, in the deanery of Easington, and of the certified value of £13 19s. 4d. About the year 1750, Mr. Tempest contributed £200, Sir Philip Butler, of Kent, £100, and Mr. Foster, curate, by collection, £100, towards its augmentation; on which £400 was obtained from the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and with the amount land was purchased at Easington, then worth about £30 per annum.—The award for the commutation of tithes for St. Nicholas has been confirmed for a rent charge of £5 15s. payable to the impropriators.

RECTORS.—Galfrid de Elimer, 1133; Galfrid de Elnie, 1267, 1312; Wm. de Orchard, 1346; John de Appilby, 1348; Robert de Bulmer, 1355; John Austen, 1362; Thos. de Bryston, 1376; Wm. de Bowland, 1378; John de Hayton, 1392; William de Yharum, 1405; John de Stafford, 1406; D'nus Richard Bukely, 1418; Thomas Bukely, 1437. He was rector June 5th, 1443, when Bishop Neville annexed this rectory to the hospital of Kepier. It is supposed that this church was served by a stipendiary chaplain from the hospital till the dissolution. John Swain, occ. 1501; William Headlam, 1556; Christopher Green, cur. not licensed comparuit p'sonaliter, Feb. 3, 1577, occ. July 22, 1586; Francis Foster occ. March 7, 1637; Jonathan Devereaux, an intruder.

CURATES.—Samuel Martin, cl., occ. April 7, 1663, again May 13, 1680; John Sanderson occ. 1688 and 1702; Henry Porter, 1710; William Eden, 1720; John Perkins, 1722; Robert Pigot, A.M., 1726; William Forster, A.M. (vicar of Heighington, and lecturer of this church 1754), 1749, p. res. Pigot; Jonathan Branfoot, 1763, p. m. Forster; John Robson, A.M., 1783, p. m. Branfoot; Edward Davison, A.M., 1802, p. m. Robson; Edward Davison, jun., 1822, p. res. his father.

There is an evening lectureship instituted in this church, to which the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, have the nomination.† The stipend arises out of lands at Easington.

hands. The town clerk explained the law upon the subject, by referring to the 139th section of the Municipal Corporation Act, from which it appeared that the sale of the advowson was not a matter of choice with the corporation, but of compulsion. If, therefore, they did not proceed to comply with the requirements of the act, in the event of the present holder of the lectureship dying or vacating it, the next nomination would be vested in the Bishop of Durham—or in the event of their being any change in the see, then it would be vested in the ecclesiastical commissioners.—It was stated that the corporation claimed the right of presentation under an order of the lord chancellor, and that the annual value of the lectureship was £79, but the deductions reduced it to about £70. The following resolution, almost in the terms of the act of parliament, drawn out by the town clerk, was unanimously agreed to:—"That the town clerk do give notice to the ecclesiastical commissioners for England of the intention of this council to proceed to a sale of the advowson or right of presentation to the Saint Nicholas Lectureship, and ascertain from the commissioners the time and manner at, and in which they would recommend the sale of such advowson or right of presentation shall take place, in order to the best price being obtained for the same."—During the proceedings of the quarterly meeting, held May 7, 1851, the subject again came before the council. The town clerk stated that he had communicated

LECTURERS.—T. Heath, gen'osus p'prietarius eec'l'æ parochialis divi Nich'i Dun., occ. May 27, 1625; John Cock, A.M., 1675 and 1690; Michael Burton, A.M.; Henry Porter, A.M.; John Rymer, A.M., 1722, p. m. Porter; William Forster, A.M., 1732, p. m. Rymer; William Forster, A.M., p. res. Forster; Abraham Gregory, A.M., 1764, p. m. Forster; Jonathan Branfoot, A.M., held by sequestration, appointed Oct. 9, 1780, under the new charter; Samuel Viner, A.M., Aug. 8, 1783, p. m. Branfoot; Edward Davison, A.M., June 20, 1815, p. m. Viner.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1—3, contain baptisms and burials from 1553 to 1812, and marriages from 1553 to 1753; books Nos. 4, 5, contain marriages from 1754 to 1812.\*

Proceeding with a notice of the other portions of the parish, we enter Silver-street, from the south-west angle of the Market-place, which leads by a short descent to Framwellgate-bridge. There is a tradition that this street derived its name from the episcopal mint being established here. Some of the buildings in Silver-street are extremely ancient. A house about the middle of the north side had, a few years ago, a pointed wooden arch, with the Nevilles' arms rudely carved on each stanchil.

#### SIR JOHN DUCK, BART.

A large house a little higher on the same side, was the property and residence of Sir John Duck, Bart. The origin of this wealthy citizen, says Surtees, was so obscure, that the place of his birth and the name of his parents are equally unknown. In his will he mentions the daughter of his late brother Robert Duck, but appears to be uncertain of her existence. It is plain that he was a stranger, and came to Durham to be a butcher's apprentice. Fortune, who afterwards made such ample amends, seemed to deny him even this humble situation; for an order appears in the books of the company, warning "John Heslopp that he forbear to sett John Ducke

with the ecclesiastical commissioners respecting the disposal of the St. Nicholas Lectureship, from whom he had received a letter acquiescing in the disposal of the living, which they suggested should be done by tender, to be duly advertised. Before, however, he proceeded to act upon that recommendation, he deemed it advisable to search for the deeds relating to the title to the living, but up to the present time no such deeds had been found. There had been evidently four deeds in existence, the last of which had been made so late as 1830. As he could not find any trace of the deeds amongst the corporation papers, he had communicated with the late town clerk on the matter, but Mr. Hutchinson had informed him that he knew nothing of the missing documents. He had then searched the Master's Office in London, and also the office of Mr. Hutchinson's town agent, but with no better success. Notwithstanding, he had hopes that they might be found amongst Mr. Hutchinson's private papers at Lanchester. Of course, until they had possession of the deeds the matter must remain in abeyance, but as soon as they were found not a moment should be lost in pressing the business forward.

on worke in the trade of a butcher." It is perhaps to this period that we must refer the adventure which so strangely laid the foundation of Duck's future fortunes. As he was straying in melancholy idleness by the water-side, a raven appeared hovering in the air, and from chance or fright dropped from his bill a *gold Jacobus* at the foot of the happy butcher boy. The golden seed fell in grateful soil, and the broad piece became "the fruitful mother of a hundred more." It is the first step which costs. Duck rose to the top of his trade, became rapidly rich, and secured his accumulations in fortunate investments in land and collieries. Before 1680 he purchased from William Belassye, Esq., the manor of Haswell-on-the-Hill; in 1688 lands at Rainton; and in 168- lands in Great Lumley. At Rainton he became lessee of the mines under the dean and chapter of Durham, and won the valuable seam of coal known as the *Old Duck's Main*. In 1680 he served the office of mayor, and was placed in the commission of the peace by Lord Crewe. In politics he adhered steadily to the tory party, and during the last years of the Stuarts, advocated the interest of government in all the intrigues of the corporation. In 1686 the useful loyalty of the butcher was rewarded by a baronet's patent, in which he is described "of Haswell-on-the-Hill." The title expired with him, for Sir John Duck died childless in 1691.† He was buried in St. Margaret's, in the city of Durham; and Ann, his widow, "pia, prudens, felix," sleeps beside him in the middle aisle of the church. Sir John Duck probably built the house in which he resided in Silver-street. In a principal upper room a painting on pannel represents the adventure which laid the foundation of his fortunes. Duck, in the dress of a butcher boy with a cap and jacket, stands near the bridge, and a raven is flying towards him with

\* The register under the year of 1568 records the bringing to Durham of a "very greate strange, and monstrous serpent, in length sixtene feete, in quantitie and dimensions greater than a greate horse, which was taken and killed by speciall pollicie in Ethiopia, within the Turke's dominions; but before it was killed it had devoured (as it is credibly thought) more than a thousand persons, and destroyed a whole countrey." It is also stated, that in 1592, five men, whose names are given, were hanged, being "Egyptians," or gipsies.

† NICHOLAS SALVIN, a younger son of Gerard Salvin, of Croxdale, Esq., was for years the inmate of Sir John Duck, in Silver-street, and afterwards of his widow; he was a trustee in all Sir John's purchases, a joint devisee with his relict in his will, and equally executor to the latter. It is evident that Mr. Salvin had not any interest in land or colliery, for at the baronet's death, all passed to Lady Duck's own connexions. The difficulty remains to account for the circumstances which inclined a cadet of the honourable house of Croxdale to form so intimate a connexion with very worthy people, but who certainly did not apparently lie in his ordinary way.—*Surtees*.

a piece of money in his bill; on the right is the mansion in Silver-street, and on the left the hospital which Sir John Duck built and endowed at Lumley.—The mansion in Silver-street has for many years been occupied as an inn, and known by the sign of the Black Lion; it is now the property of Mr. Robinson, of Houghton-le-Spring.

But to return from this digression; the other portions of the parish to be noticed are—the Back-lane, which passes under the north wall of St. Nicholas church and of the New-place, amidst old time-worn tenements, (many of which are now yielding to modern improvements), and by various intricate branches reaches to the river and Market-place mill, and to Silver-street-lane, which connects it with Silver-street; in this neighbourhood is situated the extensive carpet manufactory of Messrs. Henderson & Co., already noticed. Immediately opposite, on the south side of Claypath, a small venell, sometimes called Rashell's-lane, winds round to

\* On the 20th Sept., 1848, whilst some workmen were engaged in Sadler-street laying pipes for the new water company, they struck upon what was either the trunk of a small oak, or the limb of a large one, a few feet below the surface of the street. This is supposed to

be a relic of the primæval forest, which the good monks, some eight hundred years ago, cut down on the skirts of the hill, after the increase of the population upon the summit rendered enlarged space necessary.

the foot of Elvet-bridge. Near the east end of St. Nicholas' church was the old city gateway, called Claypath-gate, removed in 1791. Beyond this point the street of Claypath stretches eastward, and climbing about two-thirds of the first hill, joins Gilesgate at the spot where the leaden cross once stood. Wanless-lane branches from Claypath on the north, at the foot of the hill, and leads to the sands. The whole line of street from the south-east angle of the Market-place to the boundary of the parish at the site of the old gaol gateway, is usually called Sadler-street; but the lowest portion, next the market, is the ancient Fleshergate, and is still partially occupied by shambles; in some old charters it is called Northgate-street, and some of the tenements are described as situate on the castle moat. Sadler-street\* is almost entirely occupied by shops. A short descent from Fleshergate leads to Elvet-bridge, of which about two-thirds are in the parish of St. Nicholas; the boundary was formerly marked by a large blue stone.

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## PARISH OF ST. GILES.

THE parish of St. Giles is bounded on the north by the Wear, dividing it from the chapelry of St. Margaret; on the west by St. Nicholas; on the south by the Wear and by the parish of St. Oswald's; on the south-east by Pittington; and on the north-east by Houghton-le-Spring.

The long suburb of St. Giles, or Gilesgate, joins Claypath in St. Nicholas' parish, near the summit of the first hill. After crossing a small valley it ascends the second hill, and stretches along the height eastward, terminating on Gilesgate-moor. This was anciently styled the borough of St. Giles. The burgages and lands are held, with few exceptions, by copy of court roll, and courts have been regularly held by the masters of Kepier hospital before the dissolution and since by the successive lay owners.\* When Gilesgate-moor (270 acres) was divided in 1817, the Marquis and

Marchioness of Londonderry had a sixteenth allotted in lieu of their manorial rights over the said moor, and reserved the mines.

### THE CHURCH.

The church of St. Giles stands on the highest ground in Durham, at the head of the street of St. Giles. It was built by Bishop Flambard, and dedicated June 11, 1112. The tower was added in 1414, and rises from a pointed arch. The body of the church consists of a nave and chancel, separated by a pointed arch; but no

\* PERAMBULATING THE BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of Gilesgate were perambulated on the 29th May, 1851, with the customary formalities, and in compliance with the following notice previously published in the local newspapers: "Borough and Manor of Gilligate:—Notice is hereby given, that the Capital Court of the most Honourable Charles William Vane, Marquis of Londonderry, and the most Honourable Frances Anne Vane, Marchioness of Londonderry, his wife, lord and lady of the borough and manor of Gilligate, in the county of Durham, will be holden by and before me Joseph John Wright, Esq., steward of the said manor, at the house of Miss Jane Usher, known

by the sign of the "Britannia" in Gilligate, on Thursday, the 29th day of May instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, when and where all persons owing suit and service, and having any business to transact at the said court, are required to attend; and all out rents are then to be paid. And notice is hereby also given, that the boundaries of the said borough and manor will be perambulated on the said 29th day of May instant, and that such perambulation will commence at 12 o'clock at noon, from the house of the said Miss Jane Usher. Dated this eighth day of May, 1851.—JOSEPH JOHN WRIGHT.

side-aisles. The nave is the original Norman chapel; the chancel is probably Bishop Pudsey's work, and the upper stages of the tower, as well as the clerestory of the nave, are of the date 1414. In 1828, three large perpendicular windows were inserted in the nave, and an unsightly gallery erected over the font (a very good, although a plain example, of an early English font), and other alterations in the taste of the time were effected. For want of a better place, a Sunday school is taught in the belfry.

There was a chantry or guild of St. Giles, attached to the church of St. Giles; and, at the time of the survey of Henry VIII., the incumbent was possessed of a house with two gardens, and twenty-four burgages in the street of St. Giles, altogether of the value of £4 7s. 4d.

The only monument in the church is a wooden effigy of an esquire in armour, which (having been painted and gilded in its present fashion about twelve years ago) now rests within the altar rails; it is probably the monument of John Heath of Kepier, who died in 1590; the head rests upon an helmet, surmounted by the crest of the family, a heath-cock's head erased sable, and at the feet is the warning motto, *Hodie Michi, eras tibi*. Near the south porch is a monument of the Davison family; and a large altar tomb commemorates the Rev. Henry Egerton, M. A., who died prebendary of Durham, 28th Feb., 1795, æt. 66.

There is a beautiful and extensive prospect from the church-yard, comprehending the windings of the Wear, Pelaw Wood, Maiden Castle Scar, Old Durham, Elvet with its bridge, the Baileys, the cathedral, the castle, South-street, and the buildings of the Market-place. Further distant are the villages of Shincliffe, Houghall, Butterby and Croxdale; while in the horizon may be seen the high grounds of Quarrington and Coxhoe, Ferryhill, Merrington with its lofty tower, and Brandon Hill, with a spit of high land extending towards Auckland. Amongst the inscriptions on "this enchanted ground," are some belonging to the Rankins of Newcastle and Burdons of Gilligate.

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1, contains baptisms from 1584 to 1642; burials, from 1584 to 1643; marriages, from 1584 to 1622, 1624 to 1653, 1665 to 1666. Books Nos. 2—7, contain baptisms and burials from 1667 to 1812; marriages from 1668 to 1753. Books Nos. 8, 9, contain banns mar. from 1754 to 1812.—There are various entries relative to the plague in 1589, 1597, 1604, and 1636.

The benefice, which is a curacy not in charge, and its

certified value £24, was augmented in 1768 with £400, one half of which was obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, and the remainder from a subscription of the parishioners. It is in the deanery of Easington, and in the patronage of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry. The award for the commutation of tithes for St. Giles, has been confirmed for a rent charge of £284, payable to the impropiators, and £42 to the incumbent curate.

INCUMBENTS.—Meldred, occ. 1131; Thomas White & Will. de Eden occ. 1501; John Kirman, occ. curate July 6, 1559; George Cooke, occ. July 10, 1561; Oliver Eshe, occ. Oct. 16, 1565; Christopher Greene, cl., 1574; Robert Prentize, occ. July 22, 1578; James Hobson, occ. July 23, 1578; James Pinkney, occ. June 20, 1583; William Murray, Feb. 4, 1584; John Watson, occ. 1604 and 1629; Elias Smith, M. A., p. m. Watson, lic. April 18, 1632, ob. 1676; William Cam (rector) 1678, p. m. Smith; Thomas Teasdale, M. A., occ. 1685; Charles Maddison, M. A.; Richard Becl, bur. May 12, 1685; Pexall Forster, M. A., occ. 1686; William Dunn, occ. 1691 ob. 1706; John Perkins, occ. 1706; William Foster, M. A., June 24, 1723; Robert Pigot, M. A. 1725; Chilton Wilson, M. A., occ. 1727; Robert Davison, M. A., occ. 1749; John Robson, M. A., of Line.-coll. Oxon. occ. curate 1760, ob. 1802; Joseph Watkins, M. A., St. John's-coll. Camb. 1802, ob. 1828; Wm. Robt. Wyatt, M. A., 1828; James Carr, p. res. Wyatt, 1831; Samuel A. Fyler, M. A., 1831, p. res. Carr; the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, M. A., Jan. 11, 1835, p. res. Fyler; Charles Balston, M. A., Fellow of Corpus Christi-coll. Oxon, July 26, 1836; William Cassidi, B. A., of Trin.-coll., Dublin, Oct. 22, 1837; Francis Thompson, M. A., of University-college, Durham, July 14, 1841, p. cess. Cassidi.

#### KEPIER.

The hamlet of Kepier, surrounding the ruins of the hospital of the same name, stands on the banks of the Wear, about a mile north-east from Durham, and half a mile from the street of Gilesgate; it contains several farms, a corn-mill, and a public house. The hospital was founded and endowed in 1112, by Bishop Flambard, for a master and brethren; but during the devastations committed by the usurper Cumin, it was destroyed by fire. Bishop Pudsey restored the house, and confirmed the endowment, appointing the fraternity to consist of thirteen brethren (six of them to be chaplains) and a master. At the dissolution, its revenues were estimated at £186 0s. 10d. a year in the whole, and £167 2s. 11d. clear. It was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir William Paget; and it afterwards became, by purchase from the Cockburnes, the property of the Heaths. The latter family, in 1658, sold it to Ralph Cole, Esq., whose son, Sir Nicholas Cole, again disposed of it in parcels to the families of Carr and Musgrave, whose descendants are yet owners. The only portion of the hospital now standing is the gateway, a strong and not inelegant piece of masonry, with pointed arches.

### CHAPEL AND HOSPITAL OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN.

The ruined chapel of St. Mary Magdalen stands in the fields, a little to the north of Gilesgate, and within a few yards of the Durham railway station. The structure is reduced to a mere shell; the east window is pointed, with remains of tracery. This was a place of worship attached to a small hospital, called St. Mary Magdalen's, which stood near it, and included in-brethren and out-brethren and also sisters. The new church of St. Mary Magdalen, evidently that of which the ruins are now standing, was consecrated on the 6th of May, 1451, being under the direction of the almoner of Durham priory. On the dissolution of the convent of Durham, the office of almoner was not restored but the revenues annexed to the office were granted to the dean and chapter, who leased out the hospital lands, giving a monied payment to a clerk officiating in the church of St. Mary Magdalen; but some time after the Restoration, the church having become ruinous, service was totally discontinued, and the church-yard only, with the ancient stipend of the rector (£5 per annum), was annexed by the dean and chapter to the office of librarian, and is now received by the Rev. James Raine.—In 1822 the ancient church-yard, then unfenced and over-run with reeds, was converted into a garden. At this time the foundations of the Infirmary were discovered to the east of the church.

**NEW DURHAM.**—At the head of Gilesgate, on the Sherburn road, is a village of modern erection, called New Durham, containing about 700 inhabitants. It consists of several rows of houses, occupied almost entirely by pitmen, engaged at the adjoining collieries. The Durham Water Company has laid pipes to the village, and an abundant supply of good water is thus provided.

**RAMSIDE.**—The farm or grange called Ramside, in the parish of St. Giles, was by a decree in chancery, in 1737, vested in John Hutton, of Marske, Esq., in the county of York, who, in 1746, conveyed it to Ralph Gowland, gentleman, for £3,450. The estate was again conveyed in 1769, to John Pemberton, of Sunderland, for £4,800, and his son and heir, Stephen Pemberton, M.D., sold the estate with some adjoining property, to

Walter Carles Hopper, Esq., for £9,350. In 1820 the estate was again alienated to Thomas Pemberton, Esq., for £13,000. A handsome mansion, called Belmont, was erected by the late owner, on the site of the old grange, and the grounds adorned by considerable plantations. From the name given to the new mansion, the whole estate is now usually called

**BELMONT**, the name also given to the railway station erected here, and from which the line to the city of Durham branches off. *Broomside*, upon the Belmont estate, and *Carville* upon the estate of Standish, of Duxbury Park, Cheshire, are villages of recent existence, and occupied entirely by the pitmen engaged at the adjacent collieries. There is a school house at Belmont, attended by about thirty children; a piece of ground was granted by the Pemberton family to trustees and their successors for ever, for the purpose of erecting a school thereon, for the education of poor children; the deed of grant is dated June 19, 1838, and the school was built under the authority of 6 & 7 Wm. 4, c. 70.

**RAVENSFLAT** adjoins Gilesgate moor on the south, and is parcel of the lands which were assigned to the deanery of Durham, but now in the possession of the warden, masters, and scholars of Durham university.

### THE MAIDEN'S BOWER.\*

On a flat plot of ground between the roads leading to Sunderland on the one hand and to Sherburn hospital on the other, a little before they unite, was a square platform raised above the common level, which was anciently called the Maid's Arbour or Maiden's Bower, where the fine cross stood which Cockburn of Ormiston, lord of Kepier, permitted to be removed to Durham Market-place at the instance of Wm. Wright, of Durham, merchant. Cade believed and Hutchinson disputed, that on this spot stood a watch tower or signal post, connected with the station at Maiden Castle, which Cade supposed to be Old Durham. Hutchinson thinks that the square platform was the ground work of the old cross; and Surtees supposes that the Maiden's Bower had an early origin, but that its history and the romantic derivation of the name are now lost. The monks are said to have here elevated St. Cuthbert's holy corporax-cloth on a spear point during the battle of the Red Hills, or Neville's Cross.

\* **THE MAIDEN'S BOWER.**—This attractive appellation will naturally lead the reader to expect sundry romantic associations connected with the early history of this place; and his imagination may perchance conjure up scenes connected with the chivalric time when the city was honoured with the presence of Philippa of Hanault, the fair Margaret the flower of France, or of Margaret Tudor James of Scot-

land's queen. No such heroic reminiscences, however, are recorded as appertaining to this spot; and its history is sufficiently commonplace to satisfy the most matter-of-fact utilitarian of the present age. For in the grassmen's accounts of the parish of St. Giles, are various entries for repairs of the Maiden's Bower, an enclosure used by the servant maids of Durham for milking their kye, and hence its name.



## PARISH OF ST. OSWALD.

THE Parish of St. Oswald is separated from the two parishes of St. Mary in the Bailey, and from St. Nicholas and St. Giles, by the circuitous course of the river, and includes all that portion of the city and suburbs which is not within the peninsula, consisting of the Borough and Barony of Elvet, termed the township of Elvet, and of the township of Broom. The parish formerly included seven constabularies, viz. :—1, the Borough of Elvet; 2, the Barony of Elvet; 3, Shincliffe, which comprised Croxdale and Butterby; 4, Crossgate; 5, Framwellgate; 6, Broom; and 7, Witton Gilbert. The Chapelry of St. Margaret includes the townships of Crossgate and Framwellgate; and Shincliffe and Croxdale have recently been divided into separate parishes under the provisions of the Act 58 Geo. III., c. 45.

The earliest mention made of Elvet, is in the time of Bishop Carilepho, and has already been alluded to at page 112. In 1231, Bishop Poor ratified to the prior and convent their customs and right of jurisdiction over the prior's men in Elvet and in the Old Borough; Hatfield, who confirmed Poor's convention with the monastery, ratified also in 1379 the possession of several tenements granted to the convent by Bishop Bury, in Elvet and in the Old Borough; and in 1483 Bishop Dudley, in a licence to the monasteries to acquire lands in mortmain, names distinctly the Barony of Elvet, the Borough of Elvet, the Old Borough of Durham, and the Borough of Durham. The Borough of Elvet, says Surtees, was the New Borough, founded by Bishop Carilepho's charter in Elvethalgh; the Barony of Elvet was that remaining and larger portion of the prior's ancient Manor of Elvet, which was not erected into a Borough; the appellation of the Old Borough has always been exclusively applied to Framwellgate; the Borough of Durham is evidently synonymous with the city itself, which remained under the bishop's jurisdiction. Elvet, (see page 218), in its usual restricted sense, is applied merely to the two streets of that name and their branches. These several streets are partly in the Borough and partly in the Barony of Elvet. The Borough is divided from the Barony by Water Lane, Raton Raw, and in continuation by the lane leading from the head of Old Elvet to the Fordstead, across the Wear to Old Durham. Thus the Borough includes the whole of Old Elvet, with the houses on the bridge, the Smithyhaugh or Race-ground, and the tower or northern portion of New Elvet as far as Water-lane, and the north side of Short-lane and of Raton Raw. These may seem to have been very much the boundaries established by Bishop Carilepho's charter; but in consequence of much more modern arrangements, the Borough and Barony of Elvet

are now co-extensive, and the same constabulary acts in both.

After the dissolution, Henry VIII. restored the manor of Elvet Hall to the new cathedral, and the dean and chapter of Durham are now lords of the manor. The houses and tenements within the two Elvets were generally held under the church by leases for years; but several of these tenements have been enfranchised under the Land Tax Redemption Act. On the distribution amongst the dean and prebendaries, the manor of Elvet Hall was allotted in moieties to the first and second prebend. Elvet Moor (400 acres) lying to the south from the head of New Elvet, was inclosed by act of parliament in 1772. The dean and chapter, lords of the manor, reserved the mines, and a rent of sixpence per acre.

## THE CHURCH.

The church of St. Oswald stands in a fine elevated situation, at the top of Church-street. It is in the centre of a large burial-ground, on the brink of the steep woody bank of the river, and commands a fine view of "the sunny gardens and houses of the Bailey on the opposite side, clustered at the feet of the reverend abbaye which rises proudly behind them." A church was founded and dedicated here before the Conquest; but the present fabric cannot claim so high an antiquity. It is, however, considered the handsomest of the parochial structures of Durham, though the alterations which were considered necessary a few years ago, owing to the failure of its foundations by the working of a colliery, have deprived it of much of its ancient character. The tower is of the perpendicular period, and its foundation being uninjured, was subjected to no other alteration than the insertion of a western window, copied from the one which originally existed in the same place. The side

walls of the aisles, and part of the chancel were taken down and rebuilt, the original character of the windows being attended to in the restoration. The perpendicular windows of the clere-story were restored at the same time, but the elegant open-work parapet which surmounted them was removed. In the interior, the beautiful curved oak roof, which appeared from an inscription on one of its bosses to have been the work of W. Catten, vicar of St. Oswald's, in 1411, was unfortunately almost wholly destroyed—the only portion remaining is in the north aisle. The piers of the nave, of which the two westernmost are octagonal, are light and beautiful specimens of early English, at the period of its transition from the Norman, the arches being semi-circular. The chancel opens under a wide pointed arch, springing from early English piers and capitals of beautiful character. There are some remains of old desks and stall-work of oak in the chancel and one or two monumental slabs robbed of their brasses. The church was re-pewed at the time of the recent alterations, and the nave partially filled with seats.\*

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1, contains baptisms, burials, and marriages from 1538 to 1592. Books Nos. 2—4, contain baptisms, burials, and marriages from 1599 to 1781, interrupted by book No. 5, containing baptisms, burials, and marriages, from 1695 to 1706; and by book No. 6, containing burials from 1678 to 1800. Book No. 7, contains baptisms and marriages from 1782 to 1812. Book No. 8, contains burials from 1801 to 1812; and books Nos. 9—11, contain marriages only, from 1754 to 1812. The registers of this parish include numerous entries of many of the most distinguished families in the county. Amongst the earliest are the ancient Salvins of Croxdale, the Booths of Old Durham and Claxtons of Burn-hall; and somewhat later, Bulmer, Swinburne, Tempest, Eure, Blakiston, Howard, Lambton, Chaytor, Belasyse, Morland, Dodsworth, Hutton, Davison, Shuttleworth, &c.

St. Oswald's, vicarage, in the deanery of Chester; it is a peculiar belonging to the dean and chapter of Durham; pays no procurations to their official or to the archdeacon. King's Books, £16; Tiths, £1 12s.;

\* During the course of a collection on Sunday evening, the 16th March, 1851, a walnut of the ordinary size, and apparently whole and sound, was dropped into one of the plates extended to receive the offerings of the congregation. On retiring to the vestry to balance accounts, the collectors felt a little curiosity as to the contents of this "unconsidered trifle," and on dividing the shell in the usual way, they found—not the ordinary kernel—but an outer rind of white paper, inside of which was another layer of the material; inside of that another; inside of that another; and inside of all *two* bits of paper

Epis. proc. 7s.—The tithes of Elvet were recently commuted for a rent charge of £375 4s., payable to the dean and chapter and prebendary of Durham:—

VICARS.—Dolhaus oec. 1156; Richard de Coldingham, 1175, ob. 1198; Nicholas, 1230; John de Derlington, 1266; Ralph, prior of Finchale; the Vicar deprived 1283, and another collated the same year, names not obtained; Nicholas de Bishopton, 1353; William de Lancheester, 1371; Robert Ashburn, 1405; William Bosun, 1408, p. res. Ashburn; Thomas Raket, 1409, p. res. Bosun; William de Caton, 1411, p. res. Raket; John Holderness, 1414, p. res. Caton; William Newton, 1419, p. res. Holderness; William Briseoc; Wm. Doncaster, 1420, p. res. Briseoc; John Lethon, 1436, p. res. Doncaster; Wm. Newton, 1445; John Pikering, 1472; Bertram Herbotell, 1485; Hugh Snell, LL.D. (rector of Haughton 1479), 1486; William Appulby, A. M.; Thomas Farne, B.L., April 4, 1498, p. m. Appulby; Christopher Werdale, LL. B., 1519; Anthony Bellasis, LL. D., 1533; Lamelet Thwites, LL. B., 1534; Hugh Hutchinson, A. M., May 7, 1550; Thomas Pentland, cl., October 23, 1562, p. depr. Hutchinson; Charles Moberley, cl., March 24, 1574, p. m. Pentland; Jacob Cudfill, A. M., March 28, 1593, p. m. Moberley; Richard Snowden, cl., June 8, 1602, col. to the 1st stall in Carlisle; John Browne, A. M., October 15, 1622, res. May 19, 1630; John Searth, deest dies mensis, 1631; Xian Sherwood, A.M., December 20, 1631, p. m. Searth, rector of Bishopwearmouth January 20, 1643; . . . Holdsworth, an intruder, ejected for nonconformity; John Wood A. M., 1662; John Cook, A. M., 1666, p. res. Wood; Pexall Forster A. M., 1691, p. depr. Cook; Thomas Rud, A. M., September 1, 1711, p. res. Forster for Egglecliffe; William Forster, A. M., January 24, 1725, p. res. Rud; Thomas Hayes, A. M., 1765, p. m. Forster; Peter Penson, A. M., July 20, 1819. Edward Sneyd, M. A., July 20, 1848.

The land lying immediately southwards from St. Oswald's church-yard, and extending to the small rivulet which falls into the Wear, was given to the hostiller of the monastery by Bertram, nephew of Prior Bertram. This ancient croft is now divided in two closes; that immediately adjoining the church-yard is called the Anchorage, or Hermit's Close, the further is termed the Palmer's Close, a name said to be derived from the circumstance of the pilgrims' or palmers' horses grazing here whilst their owners crossed the old foot-bridge to the shrine of St. Cuthbert. The little rivulet forms the boundary of St. Oswald's parish and St. Margaret's chapelry. The shaft of a land sale colliery, called Elvet colliery, † was formerly in Palmer's Close, but it was afterwards abandoned and a new one sunk in part of the Mountjoy-farm, towards the head of Hallgarth-street; the engine shaft still remains in the Anchorage

bearing a powerful resemblance to two £5 notes, compressed into the smallest possible dimensions, and enclosing a slip of paper with the words, "a nut for the vicar to crack," written upon it. What a happy mortal it must be who can afford to crack such racy jokes as these!

† The first high pressure winding engine introduced into this part of the country was fit up at this colliery, with cast metal boiler, by Mr. Trevithic, about the year 1805; at the same time he erected the first travelling high pressure engine at Wylam colliery, Northumberland.

field, in connexion with the colliery; it is, however, in a great measure concealed from the walks on Elvet banks by the vale of wood and cliff which skirt the Wear.

Retracing our steps to Old Elvet, a lane at the head of the street, skirting the Race course, leads to Old Durham-ford. On the south of the road the ground rises swiftly to the lofty station of

### MAIDEN CASTLE.

On the north-east of the cliff or scar is the platform called Maiden Castle,\* inaccessible from the river by reason of the steepness of the cliff, which is almost perpendicular, and about one hundred feet in height. On the right and left the steep sides of the lofty mount are covered with a thick growth of oak coppice and tangled underwood. The crown of the mount consists of a level area or plain, forty paces wide on the summit of the scar in the front or north-east side, one hundred and forty paces long on the left hand side, and one hundred and seventy paces on the right. The approach is easy on the land side from the south-west, fortified with a ditch and breast-work; the entrance or passage over the ditch is not in the middle, but made to correspond with the natural rise of the outward ground; probably this entrance was guarded by a draw-bridge. The ditch is twelve paces wide, and runs with a little curvature to each edge of the slope; on one hand being fifty paces in length, on the other eighty paces. After passing the ditch there is a level parade or platform twenty paces wide, and then a high earth fence, nine feet perpendicular, which as in most cases of the like kind, it is apprehended was faced with masonry. A breast-work has run from the earth fence on each hand along the brink of the hill, to the edge of the cliff or scar. The earth fence closes the whole neck of land, and is in length one hundred paces, formerly the south-west side of the area. It is most probable that this was the *vetus burgus Dunelmensis*; it is opposite to Old Durham, the river almost filling up the intervening space. It was supported anciently, as is presumed, by another fortress called the Peel, erected on the opposite eminence, which now bears the name of Peel Law. The defensive lines of Maiden Castle have been attributed to the Romans;

\* The name of *maiden*, applied to a camp or castle, is now become indefinite; by some it is thought to have been derived from the British *mad.*, beautiful; but the term may have been sometimes given in its later sense, simply implying a *maiden fortress*, secure and inviolate.

† The family of Smith of Burn-hall, numbers several individuals distinguished by talent and literary attainment. John Smith, D.D.,

the station at least may have been occupied as a summer camp for the protection of their corn and cattle. A few years ago, in removing a portion of the earthen ramparts, several square stones were found, one of which appeared to be a rude and defaced Roman altar. Allowing this spot to have been occupied by the Romans, there is no improbability in supposing that the Saxons afterwards sat down here. The lines of this interesting spot are not now so distinct as when Hutchinson surveyed the whole ground. Surtees is of opinion that the Romans occupied both sides of the Wear in force; and that Cade and Hutchinson, who fought many a pitched field amidst the Roman and Danish trenches, may both be right.

### MOUNTJOY.

A short distance from Maiden Castle, near the head of Hallgarth-street, is Mountjoy, a smooth green conical hill, thought by some to have derived its name from being the spot where the wanderers first rested with the corpse of St. Cuthbert, and saw the guarded cliff and lovely vale which was to receive their wandering patron; or the name may have been taken simply from its being the spot where later pilgrims sat down within sight of the cathedral.

HOUGHALL—an ancient manor, built by prior Hotoun, is divided from Maiden Castle shaw by the Shincliffe road, forming a continuation of the wooded range of hills which skirt the green levels of the Wear. *Houghall-house* stands low and secluded; it has been surrounded by a moat and other fortifications, and is said to have been in the possession of Sir Arthur Hazelrigg and other parliamentary officers during the civil wars, and Oliver Cromwell, on no other grounds than this occupancy, is said to have been a visitor here. The manor of Houghall forms a part of the lands belonging to the endowment of the university of Durham.

BURN-HALL.—The estate of Burn-hall is beautifully situated within the angle formed by the conflux of the Wear and Browney. On the north Burn-hall joins the enclosures of Elvet-moor. Burn-hall, the residence of the Smiths,† stands low and sequestered. A handsome modern mansion has of late years been erected on higher

was born in 1659, at Lowther, in Westmoreland, of which place his father was rector. After distinguishing himself by classical attainments at St. John's, Cambridge, and by a severe attention to theology, he took holy orders in 1680, and in the following year accepted a minor canonry in the cathedral of Durham. In 1686 he was selected by Lord Lansdowne as his chaplain during his embassy to Madrid

ground in the park, and forming a striking object from the north-road. The early manor house of the Claxtons seems to have stood on the hill above Browney-bridge. The Brackenburies, the earliest owners on record, held Great Burne long before they acquired possessions in the west of the country. The manor was probably originally granted them by the Nevilles, who as lords of Brancepeth, uniformly claimed the wardship of the heir of Burne-hall. The estate was held by the Peacocks, previous to its becoming the property of the Smiths; it now belongs to Marmaduke Charles Salvin, Esq.

**RELLEY.**—Relley lies within the angle formed by the confluence of the Browney and Deerness. There are deep lines here of a considerable entrenchment, the history of which is unknown. In 1365 William Dalden granted this estate to Richard of Barnard Castle, clerk, who gave it and other lands to the convent of Durham. On the distribution of lands belonging to the cathedral, the manor of Relley was assigned to the ninth stall.

and on his return soon after the revolution was made domestic chaplain to Lord Crewe, bishop of Durham. In 1695 he was collated to the rectory of Gateshead, and to the seventh prebend of the cathedral. In 1704 he was removed from Gateshead to the richer rectory of Bishopwearmouth. Dr. Smith enjoyed the deserved reputation of an elegant scholar and a sound divine. He furnished Dr. Gibson with the "Additions relating to the Bishopric of Durham," inserted in that prelate's second edition of Camden's *Britannia*, and he is said to have made some topographical and other antiquarian collections for a history of the county. But Dr. Smith's attention as an antiquarian was directed chiefly to the early English historians, and to the first ages of the Saxon church, and his fame rests securely on the magnificent edition of "Bede's Historic Works," which he had completed for the press with the most devoted labour and industry. He had for some time resided in Cambridge for the advantage of more ample references, and for the purpose of superintending the press, when he was seized with a disorder which proved fatal on the 30th July, 1715. Notwithstanding his literary and antiquarian turn of mind, Dr. Smith was no improvident husband of his worldly estate, which he managed liberally but carefully. He received £4,500 with his wife, and had £1,600 for a lease of Prior Close Colliery (part of the lands of his prebend). He rebuilt the parsonage of Bishopwearmouth at an expense of £600, having only received £100 from his predecessor's executors, and spent £600 "in asserting and recovering the rights of that church;" he ex-

## BROOM.

The township of Broom contains a few scattered tenements, about three miles to the west of Durham. The manor of Broom became vested for some descents in the family of Fossour, who held it of the Prior of Finchale. *Broom-hall* stands further to the north-west, on nearly the highest ground between the Browney and Deerness. *Aldernage House*, now *Aldin Grange*, stands low and retired, close to the water of Browney. Half a mile down the stream are the evident vestiges of Henry Pudsey's foundation of Baestaneford, which was soon surrendered to the jealous feelings of the convent, and the endowment transferred to Finchale. *Aldernage* was the estate and residence of John Bedford, M. D., who died here in the year 1775. Alice, sister to Hilckiah Bedford,\* sold *Aldin-grange* in 1781, to Mr. Thomas Gibbon, whose granddaughters conveyed it to Mr. Francis Taylor. The estate is held by lease under the dean and chapter of Durham.

pended £200 on his prebendal house. At his death he left a good estate to his eldest son, and £15,000 in land and money.—Geo. Smith, Esq. of Burn-hall, eldest son of Dr. Smith, inherited much of his father's taste for literary and antiquarian pursuits. In 1722 he published from Bowyer's press his father's noble edition of Bede, which he had completed with great care. Mr. Smith in early life kept some terms in the Inner Temple, but afterwards took orders in the non-juring church, and became titular bishop of Durham. He led a retired life, and died at Burn-hall in 1756, respected for integrity and benevolence.—*Surtees, Grey, Nichol, &c.*

\* Hilckiah Bedford was a nonjuring clergyman, and in 1714 was sentenced to be imprisoned three years and pay a fine of 1000 marks for publishing a book entitled, "The Hereditary Right of the Crown of England asserted," but said to have been really written by the Rev. Geo. Harbin. The Earl of Weymouth, ignorant of the real author, sent a present of £100 by the hands of Harbin, to Bedford, on account of his sufferings. Mr. Bedford wrote in Latin a life of Dr. Barwick, which he afterwards translated into English. He was a man of infinite knowledge and reading, but of prejudiced judgment. He died Nov. 26, 1724.—Thomas, his second son, was educated at Cambridge; he resided some time in Durham, and during the time prepared his edition of "Symeonis Monachi Dunhelmensis libellus de Exordis atque Procursu Dunhelmensis Ecclesiae;" he also published, an "Historical Catechism," a work of considerable ability.

## CHAPELRY OF ST. MARGARET.

THE Chapelry of St. Margaret includes the whole of the suburbs lying on the west of the river, and a considerable portion of adjacent country. The chapelry is divided into two townships; 1, Crossgate, which includes South-street, Milburngate, and Allergate; 2, Framwellgate, which includes Sidegate, Crookhall, Aykleyheads, Dryburne, Caterhouse, Haghouse, Frankland Park and Wood, Frankland Colliery and houses, Newton Hall, Harberhouse, and several other tenements. The New North Road is partly in the township of Crossgate and partly in the township of Framwellgate.

Crossgate, commencing at the west end of Framwellgate-bridge, rises with a steep ascent westward, and terminates on the Brancepeth road. The church stands in an elevated situation at the junction of this street and South-street.

## THE CHURCH.

The church of St. Margaret, dedicated to St. Margaret of Antioch, was built by Bishop Pudsey, as a chapel of ease to St. Oswald's; and part of its original architecture still remains. The edifice consists of a square western tower, a nave and chancel, and side-aisles; that on the south extending the whole length of the building, and the northern one nearly so. There are four circular arches on each side of the nave, supported by cylindrical pillars with Norman capitals; and pointed arches separate the chancel from the side-aisles. A pointed arch supports the tower; and there is a circular arch over the entrance of the chancel. The east window is a modern sash: the rest of the lights, on the north and south of the church, were recently renewed. There are galleries on the west, and over the north aisle, in the latter of which is an organ. In this church there was anciently a chantry, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and of the yearly value of £7 14s. 8d., out of which 40s. was annually paid to the king's receiver. On each side of the chancel there are several mural tablets; in the floor of the nave lies the grave stone of Sir John Duck, also one belonging to the Raine family.

The burial place of this populous chapelry having become extremely crowded, the parishioners in 1820 purchased from Mr. David Swan, a large orchard in South-street, adjoining the old cemetery, which was consecrated Sept. 23, 1820, by the bishop of Oxford; and in 1845 the dean and chapter gave above two acres of land attached to the church, for the further enlargement of the burial ground; it was consecrated 7th November, 1845.

REGISTERS.—The parochial register commences in 1558, and contains numerous entries of the families of Billingham of Crookhall, Blakiston of Newton-hall, Mickleton of Crookhall, Skepper, Trollop, Hall, Lascelles, Heighington, Hutchinson, Wilkinson, &c. The register book, No. 1, contains baptisms from 1558 to 1681; burials from 1557 to 1643; and marriages from 1558 to 1650—very imperfect, and interrupted by book No. 2, containing baptisms, burials, and marriages from 1653 to 1720, and entries of the burials of dissenters from 1702 to 1712: books Nos. 3—8, contain baptisms, burials, and marriages from 1721 to 1812.

St. Margaret's chapelry, a perpetual curacy; a peculiar belonging to the dean and chapter of Durham, and in the deanery of Chester. King's books, £5 12s. 6d: tenths, 11s. 3d; cert. val. £31 6s. 8d. The tithes of Crossgate have been commuted for a rent charge of £127, (being a decrease of 10s. 6½d.) payable to the dean and chapter of Durham.

CURATES.—Rich. Collyson, cap., 1501; Rich. Grethed, cap., occ. June 1, 1521; Sir Henry Morle occ. July 12, 1564; Charles Moberley, cl., occ. April 28, 1572; vicar of St. Oswald's, 1574; Michael Patteson occ. Feb. 3, 1577; Jermain Gardiner occ. 1584; George Parkison, 1601; Edward Harrison, cl., 1628; John Durie, A. M., occ. 1641; Edward Moorcroft, A. M., occ. Easter Tuesday, 1666; Samuel Martin, min., occ. 1672; John Martin, min., occ. July 12, 1694; Philip Robson, 1703; John Powell, A. M., 1713, p. m. Robson; William Forster, A. M., October 27, 1719; vicar of St. Oswald's, 1725; Ralph Eden, cl., March 14, 1722, p. res. Forster; second son of Laton Eden, vicar of Hartburn, Northumberland, deprived in 1732 for immorality, and died in Yorkshire; Edward Gregory, A. B., December 2, 1732. John Wheeler, A. B., Oct. 4, 1753; James Britton, 1783; William Bayerstock, A. B., July 20, 1808; Henry Phillpotts, A. M., September 28, 1810; William Nicholas Darnell, A. M., November 20, 1820, p. res. Phillpotts; William Stephen Gilly, D. D., 1831, p. res. Darnell; Patrick George, p. res. Gilly; Edward Sneyd, M. A., 1834, p. m. George; George Townsend, D. D., p. res. Sneyd; John Cundill, B. D., 1842, p. res. Townsend.

South-street branches from Crossgate near the church. Allergate, or Allerton-gate, branches from the higher part of Crossgate on the right. Milburngate is a short

street branching from the foot of Crossgate to the north, and connecting the bridge with Framwellgate. Crossgate-moor, lying at the western head of Crossgate and Allergate, containing two hundred acres, was divided in 1769; the dean and chapter reserved the mines, and a rent of sixpence per acre. Leaving Crossgate, and proceeding up the hill for about half a-mile, you come to the mutilated remains of

### NEVILLE'S CROSS.

Neville's Cross is generally considered to have been erected as a memorial of the celebrated Battle of the Red Hills, commonly called the Battle of Neville's Cross, and sometimes, though not frequently, the Battle of Durham.\* The expressions used by the earliest historians, says Surtees, would almost lead to the supposition, that a cross of some sort did actually stand here before the important engagement which has given so much historical interest to this spot, and even that it already bore the name of Neville's Cross. If so, it was

\* THE BATTLE OF NEVILLE'S CROSS.—This important battle, so disastrous to the arms of Scotland, was fought on the 17th Oct., 1346. David, king of Scotland, whilst King Edward was prosecuting his victorious career in France, assembled one of the most powerful armies which had ever crossed the Border, and invaded England by the western marches. The first efforts of the storm fell upon the little tower of Liddell. Walter Selby, the governor, surrendered at discretion, after a brave defence; but David, with strange inhumanity, ordered him to be beheaded on the spot. After burning the abbey of Lanercost, the Scots pursued their usual route through Cumberland and Tynedale. They sacked the priory of Hexham, but spared the town, reserving it as a depot for their future plunder. The same orders were issued as to Darlington, Durham, and Corbridge. After crossing the Tyne and Derwent, David halted at Ebechester, and the next day encamped, without meeting with serious opposition, at Beaufrepaire. The northern nobles, meanwhile, exerted the remaining resources of the country with vigour and despatch; and an army of 16,000 men was quickly assembled, under the archbishop of York, the bishops of Durham, Lincoln, and Carlisle, the Lords Neville and Percy, and the sheriffs of Yorkshire and Northumberland. David, heedless of the approaching danger, continued at Beaufrepaire, indulging in all the pageantry of war, and wasting the country round Durham. On the 16th, the English forces lay in Auckland Park: the next day they proceeded forward, and, after gaining the rising grounds, halted at Merrington, from whence the motions of the Scots on the western hills might be plainly distinguished. The English leaders hesitated whether to advance or to observe the enemy, and expect his attack in so favourable a position; the marshals and standard-bearers moving a little forward, the troops insensibly followed them, and thus they proceeded slowly to Ferryhill. Here a strong foraging party of the Scots, under Douglas, fell unexpectedly into the midst of the English troops, and were pursued, with the loss of 500 men, as far as Sunderland Bridge. The English halted again on the high grounds above the Wear; but the standard-bearers went forward, and the army advanced slowly on in order of battle, leaving Durham on the right, to the Red Hills. Douglas, who had escaped his pursuers, meanwhile reached the Scottish camp, and gave the

doubtless restored and richly adorned in honour of this victorious field, and remained a stately monument of ancient prowess and high command, on which every Neville as he passed from Brancepeth to Durham might cast a glance of hereditary pride. This pillar fell in 1589, a victim to wanton mischief or to fanatic feeling, soon after the fall of the noble house, with whose name its history is inseparably connected. From the minute account given of the cross by Davics, it appears to have been a very beautiful structure, adorned with carving and imagery, having the figures of the four evangelists at the sides, and at the top the crucifixion of our Saviour.

The *Belasyse*, a portion of ground now in several closes near the south end of South-street; these lands belonged to a family who bore the local name, and whose rights all centered by grant in the convent. The property still rests with the church. *Bowes-close*, the property of the late Thomas Wilkinson, Esq. of Elvet,

first information of the approach of the English force. David had employed the preceding day in drawing out his troops (as if in defiance of opposition) on Durham moor, in order of battle, with standards flying, and had passed the night in Beaufrepaire park and wood, without the precaution of a scout or a sentinel on the watch. The prudent advice of Douglas to retreat to the hills and avoid an engagement, was rejected with disdain; and the Scots advancing to meet the attack, the armies joined battle on the Red Hills, a piece of broken and irregular ground rising swiftly from the Wear. The Scots were formed in three divisions, under the king, the Earl of Murray with Sir William Douglas, and the high steward of Scotland. The English distributed their force in four bodies: Lord Percy led the first, Lord Neville the second, Sir Thomas Rokeby, sheriff of Yorkshire, commanded the third, and a strong body of cavalry under Edward Baliol formed the reserve. On a little hillock in the depth of Shaw-wood, called the Maidens' Bower, the prior with his attendants knelt around the holy corporal cloth of St. Cuthbert, which was elevated on the point of a spear within sight of both armies. The city of Durham lay in dreadful suspense, a prize to the conqueror; and whilst the remaining brethren of the convent poured forth their hymns and prayers from the highest towers of the cathedral, their eyes wandered with anxious doubt over the field of approaching combat. The Scots were severely galled as they advanced by the English archers; and John Graham, impatient at seeing his men fall without the means of resistance, requested of the king an hundred lancers to break the archers: his request was denied, and the troops were ordered to keep the line of battle. Actuated at once by courage and indignation, Graham threw himself singly or with few attendants amongst the archers, dispersed them on every side, and fought till his horse was struck by a broad arrow, and himself, wounded and bleeding, was scarcely able to regain the ranks of his countrymen with life. The high steward immediately led his division to the charge with broad swords and battle-axes: the archers were driven back through Lord Percy's division, which they disordered in their retreat; and the Scots, pursuing their advantage, threw the whole of the body into confusion. Victory hovered on the side of the invaders; but the day was restored by the courage and decision of Edward Baliol. With a

who also held east and west Sheriff-meadows, the Ten-terfields, Sistertonsfield, and Runnerhead—these latter are now divided.

### FRAMWELLGATE.

The Borough of Framwellgate, or as it is very generally termed the Old Borough, includes the western suburb. It was governed by a bailiff, appointed by the bishop, till the charters of Bishops Pilkington and Mathew incorporated it with the city of Durham, since which time it has been governed by the civic officers.

Milburngate connects the bridge with the long street of Framwellgate, which terminates on the old road to Newcastle. The steepest portion of the ascent, beyond the houses, is called *The Peth*. The road or lane called the *Castle Chair*, branches from Framwellgate to the west, leading to Witton Gilbert. At the head of Framwellgate, *Sidegate*, or *Sidgate*, leads eastward to Crookhall. Framwellgate before and during the seventeenth century was, on account of its situation on the river, the residence of several wealthy citizens—tanners and dyers. The buildings in the Old Borough are very irregular, several good spacious houses being intermingled with meaner buildings. *Chapel flat*, the supposed site of St. Leonard's Chapel, is about half a-mile from the head of Framwellgate; here the bodies of such criminals as were not claimed by their relatives were interred, till the erection of the present gaol. The ground (one acre) belongs to the corporation of Durham, and is now occupied as garden ground. *Spittle-flat*, or *Spittle-close*, lies to the north of Chapel-close, immediately below Dryburn, and is the property of Francis Dixon Johnson, Esq.

The township contains eighteen farms. *Pity-me* and *Borough House* form a hamlet on the great north road, where there are two public houses. *Durham Moor*

*Houses* is a small hamlet, a mile and a-half north-west of Durham; and *Western Lodge*, formerly called *White-smocks*, is the property and residence of James Atkinson West, Esq.

**CROOK-HALL.**—Crookhall is situated near the north end of Framwellgate-street. This estate was anciently called *Sidegate*, and derives its present name from a family of the name of Crook, who settled here in the time of Edw. II., and from whom it passed to the Billingshams. It is the property of the Rev. Robert Hopper Williamson, and the residence of the learned antiquary, the Rev. James Raine.

**AYKLEY HEADS.**—Aykley Heads, or Aycliff Heads, the beautiful seat of Francis Dixon Johnson, Esq., stands on the east side of the turnpike road, one mile from Framwellgate head, occupying the height of the ascent. The view in front commands the city, castle, and cathedral, and the prospect from the eastern end of the terrace ranges over the whole wooded vale of the Wear. The original cover of the old fountain, from whence the city was until recently supplied with water, is still standing.

**FRAMWELLGATE MOOR.**—The whole of this moorland is now enclosed. Chester Moor was divided in 1794, and Framwellgate, Brasside, and Witton Gilbert commons, in all 2,400 acres, were divided in 1801. The bishop had a sixteenth of the soil, and reserved the mines, which are now under lease to the present occupants and owners of the colliery.

*Dryburn*, the handsome modern seat of William Lloyd Wharton, Esq., stands on the west of the great road opposite to Aykley Heads; *Windy-hills*, an estate

powerful body of cavalry, he made an impetuous charge on the high steward's divisions, and drove them from the field. King David was meanwhile engaged with equal fortunes against Lord Neville; and Baliol, suffering the high steward to retreat unmolested, threw himself on the flank of the royal troops, which were left uncovered by that commander's flight. The disorder of the Scots became irretrievable; and their third body, under the Earl of Murray, were cut to pieces amongst the inclosures which prevented their escape. After all was lost, a gallant band of nobles formed themselves around their king, and fought with the courage of despair, till only eighty of their number survived. David, after receiving two arrow wounds, and resisting several attempts to take him captive, was compelled to surrender to John Copeland, a Northumbrian esquire, two of whose teeth he dashed out with his clenched steel gauntlet. Besides the king, the Earls of Fife and Monteith, and Sir William Douglas, were made prisoners; the Earls of Murray and Strathmore, John and Alan

Steward, and a long list of Scottish nobility, were among the slain. Of the English leaders, Lord Hastings alone fell. Out of an army of 30,000 Scots and French auxiliaries, 15,000 were left dead upon the field; whilst the loss of the English was very trifling. After the battle, the prior and monks, accompanied by Ralph Lord Neville, John his son, Lord Percy, and many other nobles, proceeded to the cathedral, and joined in a solemn thanksgiving to God and holy St. Cuthbert for the conquest obtained that day. The event was commemorated annually by the organist, singing-men, and singing-boys of the cathedral, who, from the summit of the middle tower, sung the *Te Deum* to an audience in the church-yard below; this ceremony was continued (except during the Commonwealth) until the year 1811. The observance, however, of this time hallowed ceremonial was again resumed on the 29th May, 1828, and on each anniversary of that day the *Te Deum* continues to be sung from the central tower of the venerable edifice.

also belonging to Mr. Wharton. *The Hagg*—Hagg House estate is the property of the Hon. Gustavus Frederic Hamilton Russell, of Brancepeth castle; before 1711, Hagg House had become vested by purchase in the family of Liddell, and was thus re-united to the Newton Hall estate. *Caterhouse* is an ancient single tenement, shaded by a row of tall sycamores, a little to the west of the turnpike road, one mile and a half from Durham. John Richardson, who acquired Caterhouse by marriage, died under sentence of excommunication, and was buried in his own orchard, Sept. 29, 1684. The several parties entitled, conveyed this estate to the Rev. John Fawcett, of Newton Hall.

NEWTON HALL.—Newton Hall, a handsome spacious modern house, the residence of the late Rev. John Fawcett, is situated two miles north of Durham; this elegant mansion is now the residence of Henry John Spearman, Esq., M. P. Newton has been from an early date a separate vill and manor; it was one of those places resigned by the bishops to the earls of Northumberland; but by Bolden Book, it was held of the bishop of the abbot of Peterborough by agreement and free alms. It afterwards belonged principally to the Boweses till the 5th of Bishop Pilkington, when it was alienated to Anthony Middleton. Having become the property of the Blakistons, it passed from Marmaduke Blakiston, prebendary of the cathedral, in the 7th year of Bishop James, to the family of Liddell of Ravensworth. Henry Liddell, Esq., (afterwards the third baronet of his family) resided here 1676—1694, and represented the city of Durham: his grandson, Thomas Liddell, only brother of Henry first Lord Ravensworth, was of Newton Hall 1749—1772. In the early part of the present century, Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, Bart., the present Lord Ravensworth, heir and grandson to the aforesaid Thomas Liddell, sold Newton Hall to the late William Russell, Esq., of Brancepeth castle, for £90,000. *North Waists*, three closes conveyed to Lord Ravensworth, the owner of Newton

Hall; Henry Lord Ravensworth also purchased *Nagsfold* and *Entersteads* from Richard Rowe, Gent., of Plawsworth, who purchased of George Surtees, of Mainsforth, Esq., before 1752.

*Frankland*—Frankland Park and Wood lie beautifully on the Wear below Newton: Frankland has always been retained as demesne by the see of Durham, and regular keepers have been appointed from the earliest period of the records. Frankland Park Colliery and Brass-side Colliery, the property of the earl of Durham, lie contiguous; from each colliery rails are laid to form a junction with the Durham and Sunderland Railway.

*Harbourhouse*, or *Arbourhouse*, anciently *Harebrae*, is an estate forming the extreme boundary of the chapel of St. Margaret. The landscape on entering the grounds from the old road across the moor is singularly beautiful. To the north, the view commands Lumley castle, Chester, and numerous villages and freeholds, as far as the distant range of the north-western hills. The little domestic chapel stands a few yards to the east; the piscina still remains on the south of the altar, and a few old lancet lights are closed up in the south and west walls. The estate anciently belonged to the Kellaws, who assumed the name of Fossour, subsequently changed to Forcer, and the descendants of the family held it until the decease of Basil Forcer, Esq., in 1782; the property was sold by Charles Waterton, Esq., the nearest maternal relative, in 1806, to Mr. William Donald, of Aspatria, Cumberland, whose son, George Donald, sold it to the present proprietor, Thomas Fenwick, Esq., banker, Newcastle. The commodious and well built farm house is occupied by Mr. M. T. Clark.

The tithes of Framwellgate have been commuted for a rent charge of £359 15s. 4d. (being a decrease of 1d.) payable to the dean and chapter, £1 6s. 9d. to the prebendary of the fourth canon of Durham, and £2 13s. 4d. to the prebendary of the first canon of Durham.



## PARISH OF SHINCLIFFE.

THE Boundary of the Parish of Shincliffe commences at the bridge over the river Wear, between the city of Durham and the village of Shincliffe, from which it ascends the river southward along the division between the township of Shincliffe and Houghall, including on the west side of the river two fields, belonging to farms in Shincliffe, from the latter of which, called the Island, it crosses the river to the point on the south side, where the township of Shincliffe joins the Chapelry of Croxdale, from which it passes eastward along the division, between Shincliffe on one side and the Butterby and Tursdale estates on the other, till arriving at the road from Durham to Sedgefield, it crosses that road and proceeds eastward, and then northward along the division between Shincliffe and Whitwell House farms, till arriving at the junction of two small rivulets, it ascends the latter in an eastern direction by the same division to where Whitwell House lands meet those of Sherburn Hospital; then going on to the road from Durham to Hartlepool, it turns northward, and passing the premises of Michael Wheatley on the north east side, it descends to the river Pitting, which it follows westward to the commencement of the boundary between the parishes of St. Oswald's and Sherburn, along which it ascends northward to the junction of these two parishes with St. Giles, from hence it proceeds along the division between Old Durham and Saint Giles Moor, and descends to the river Wear at the north extremity of Old Durham estate, and thence follows the river southward to the bridge of Shincliffe from whence it commenced; and, for ecclesiastical purposes, Old Durham is annexed to this parish.

In accordance with the provisions of an act of parliament, the 58th Geo. III., chap. 45, Shincliffe and Old Durham were constituted a separate parish; and the boundary, as set forth above, was confirmed by an Order in Council, dated July 13, 1831, and announced in the *London Gazette* on the 2nd of August.

Shincliffe, a considerable village, lies on the south of the Wear, one mile and a half from the city of Durham, sheltered on three sides by the rising grounds which skirt the river valley, and open only on the south-west to the rich level grounds on the Wear. Shincliffe was granted by Bishop Carlepho to the convent, and the greater portion of the property is still held under the dean and chapter of Durham.

*Shincliffe Hall*, with about forty-three acres of land, is the property and residence of Capt. Prince, R. N.: *Shincliffe-grange*, on the height of the bank above the village, was built by C. Hopper, Esq. It became afterwards the property of Mr. Wolfe, and, together with the farm belonging to it, was sold by Mrs. Wolfe to the proprietors of Shincliffe colliery. The Hoppers, who resided here for several descents, have ceased to be connected with the parish; and the Millers, descended from the Inglebys, are at present the oldest leaseholders.

In the village of Shincliffe there is a parochial school,

erected in 1841, with a master's house attached; there is also a girl's school, but the school-room is rented. There are eight public houses and a common brewery, within three quarters of a mile from Shincliffe-bridge on the Sedgefield road. The Durham and Sunderland Railway, which proceeds to Houghall and Croxdale collieries, has a station near the village. There are two collieries within the parish, one at Shincliffe the other at Old Durham.

## THE CHURCH.

Previous to 1826, there was no place of public worship in this parish. A tithe-barn and tithe-garth, situate at the north of the village, was then fitted up for the purposes of a chapel, and consecrated Sept. 23, 1826, by the bishop of Durham. A portion of the interior only was pewed; the remainder fitted up with benches, and afforded sittings for one hundred and fifty-three persons. The chapel thus economically erected, was eventually found to be damp and extremely inconvenient. Instead therefore of attempting its improvement, an entire new edifice was erected and opened for the first time for divine service on Sunday the 9th March, 1851.

The present church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, was consecrated by the venerable bishop on Tuesday

the 5th of August, 1851. It is an unassuming though neat and commodious structure, in the early English style, from designs by Mr. Geo. Pickering, clerk of the works to the dean and chapter. It consists of a nave, north aisle, and chancel, with a tower at the west end. The pews are all open, one half at least are free sittings. A handsome pulpit, baptismal font, reading desk, and eight beautiful memorial windows all of which are by Howe, of London, adorn the interior. Three of the windows are the gift of Miss Anne Miller, two have been offered by the Rev. I. Todd and Mrs. Todd, two by Mr. and Mrs. Brack, of Shincliffe, and the eighth was inserted at the east end of the north aisle, as a tribute of respect from several of his friends and neighbours in memory of Mr. William Thomas Ward, who, as church warden, had been very active in promoting the erection of the church, and died on the 2d of May, before it was consecrated. The subjects of the memorial windows are the Baptism, Crucifixion, and Ascension of our Lord, in the three east lights; the Presentation of Christ in the Temple, and the Return out of Egypt, in the south aisle of the chancel; the two in the nave represent Christ blessing little children and Mary sitting at the feet of Jesus; and the one at the east end of the north aisle represents Moses with the Tables of the Law, and Christ bearing the Cross. The dean and chapter have given £50 towards the erection of a spire, in addition to £300 previously contributed to the church; and various sums from private individuals have been promised for the purchase of a peal of bells.

From the account of the small tithes paid in 1728, Shincliffe appears to contain twelve farms, and the freehold with the mill and the wood. They were at that time partly sub-divided, and are now more so. Each farm then paid 6s. 8d, or a portion of that sum in lieu of small tithes.

Since the avoidance of St. Oswald in 1848, Shincliffe has become a vicarage. It is in the deanery of Chester, and in the gift of the dean and chapter of Durham. The original endowment was £5 a year, augmented with a money payment in lieu of the small tithes of the parish; and to which other additions have since been made through the kindness of the patrons. Since the death of Dr. Wellesley, the tithes of the parish, which were previously assigned to the prebend of the fifth stall, have been placed at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, and they are now prepared to make an exchange of the rent charge in lieu of tithe for the two farms with which the living of

Shincliffe had been augmented. The first and present vicar, is the Rev. Isaac Todd, nominated by the vicar of St. Oswald, and licensed the 3rd Nov. 1826. The vicarage is a neat and pleasantly situated house, built near the church, on the south side.

**SHINCLIFFE-BRIDGE.**—Shincliffe-bridge crosses the Wear about one mile to the south-east of Durham, on the Stockton-road. The old bridge having been condemned by the county surveyor as being too narrow and out of repair, the present structure was in consequence commenced in June 1824; and rendered passable in Sept. 1826. It consists of two flat elliptic arches, of sixty feet span each, and a bank or causeway arch at the Shincliffe end twenty feet in width. The road at each end beyond the bridge has been diverted a little eastward, to suit the line of the bridge; and the very circuitous road which led from the old bridge to the village has been exchanged for a nearly direct approach. The cost to the county for this undertaking, was £7,056 7s. 5d.

#### OLD DURHAM.

A ford formerly crossed the river to Old Durham, but it is now impassable. Cade, it appears, considered Old Durham to have been a Roman station, and others have concluded, from the name, that there was a town here previous to the erection of the present city. A little verging to the west of Old Durham house, is a level plot of ground, immediately opposite to Maiden Castle scar, and separated from it only by the course of the river, on which Cade has, says Surtees, with great appearance of probability, fixed the site of a Roman camp. The position is guarded by the Wear on the north, and on the south and west the Sherburn beck answers the purpose of a fosse. On the only dry side, nearest to Old Durham, vestiges of trenches and earthen ramparts may still be traced. Induced by the easy command of water, and by the rich surrounding pasturage, it may be easily conceived that the Romans should fix their camp on this green semisle; but at the same time they would scarcely neglect to secure the vantage ground of the high and threatening opposite cliff, and Maiden Castle would bristle thick with lines of defence. This would have been all probable, had merely a guarded ford existed across the river; but very recent discoveries have proved, that one of the most doubtful of Cade's assertions was not hazarded without authority. During a late dry summer the wooden piers of a bridge over the Wear,

leading exactly to the station at Old Durham, were not only visible, but those very piers were taken up, consisting of long trunks of trees, squared and bored, and mortised together so as to form a strong foundation for each side of the river. At the same time, from the state of the river, the piers of a bridge of solid masonry were discovered on the north side of the Wear below Kepier Hospital, confirming, it should seem, the old tradition, that a great road passed this way across the race-ground, and so by Kepier northwards, apart from the later track of Elvet and Framwellgate bridges, which were only established when the convenience of the Norman castle or the New Borough of Elvet demanded them. Of these bridges of Old Durham and Kepier, the earliest monkish historians do not appear to have taken the slightest notice; their origin, therefore, may fairly be referred to a remoter period—to the distant era, in all probability, of the Roman dominion in Britain.

The property of Old Durham anciently belonged to the Booths, and afterwards to the Cockburnes, lords of Ormstrong, from whom it passed to the Heaths. The

\* The dean and chapter of Durham have endowed the parish of Shincliffe with a portion of Burn Hall tithes and a piece of land at Shincliffe, annual value, £129; Howlands Fields farm, with field and farm offices in the Hallgarth, £60; total annual value, £189; fee-simple, £5,670. In November, 1852, the Bishop of Durham added to his former subscription a donation of £25 towards making up the deficiency in the funds for building the church.

† Before quitting this parish, it may be proper to state that the dramatic muse, in her sportive mood, has not overlooked the quiet village of Shincliffe. A Durham play-bill, printed in Sadler Street, announces that on Monday, the 9th of April, 1787, (Mr. Cawdell ma-

nager,) will be presented the tragedy of "The Earl of Essex, or the Unhappy Favourite;" O'Keefe's farce of "The Beggar on Horseback, or the Clown's Disaster;" and "after the farce (for this night only) will be performed a new musical piece called THE SHINCLIFFE WEDDING, OR JOAN OF AUCLAND. Jerry Snip (the Sedgefield Taylor), Mr Collin, in which Character he will sing a Crying Song. Tom (the Durham Tinker), Mr Cooper. Corporal Bloody Bones (of Houghton), Mr Johnston. Jack Marlinspike (a Sunderland Sailor), Mr Tannett, who will sing a new Sea Song in Character. Joan of Auckland, Miss Valois. The whole to conclude with a Grand Chorus." The origin and merits of this *brochure* are now unknown.

third John Heath, who died at Old Durham in 1665, left an only daughter, who married John Tempest, son and heir of Sir Thomas Tempest, attorney-general of Ireland. Their son, Colonel William Tempest, and their grandson, John Tempest, resided here; "but their descendants abandoned Old Durham house, with its stately terraces and hanging gardens, all its green sloping hills and dales, and lovely views of wood and water, castle and cathedral, for Sherburn and Winyard." Old Durham is vested in the Marquis of Londonderry, by his marriage with the heiress of the Tempests. The mansion is quite dismantled. In 1849 an extensive colliery was sunk on the estate. Old Durham Gardens with a public-house adjoining, are much resorted to in summer.

Old Durham is within the Barony of Elvet, but for ecclesiastical purposes it was separated from the parish of St. Oswald and annexed to the parish of Shincliffe.\* It pays church rates to Shincliffe, poor rates and county rates to the parish of St. Oswald, and queen's taxes to the parish of St. Giles.†

## CONSOLIDATED CHAPELRY DISTRICT OF CROXDALE.

THE Boundaries of the Consolidated Chapelry District of Croxdale consist of the townships of Sunderland Bridge, and a small adjoining portion of the township of Elvet, in the parish of St. Oswald, Durham, and of the township of Hett, with a small detached part of the township of Ferryhill, in the parish of Merrington, and is bounded on the west and north-west by the parish of Brancepeth; on the north by following the present course of the river Wear, which divides the township of Sunderland Bridge and the above mentioned small portion of the township of Elvet from the remainder of the parish of St. Oswald, as far as the parish of Shincliffe; on the north-east and partly east by the said parish of Shincliffe; on the south-east and east by the parishes of Kelloe and Bishop-Middleham; and on the south by the road which divides the townships of Hett and Ferryhill, in the said parish of Merrington.

THE Order in Council for assigning the consolidated district to the chapel at Croxdale, is dated June 10, 1843. and appeared in the London Gazette of the 5th of September of that year.

Croxdale, Butterby, and Southern Closes are in the constabulary of Shincliffe, where they pay queen's taxes and county rates, but join with Sunderland Bridge in payment of poor and church rates.

## CROXDALE.

THIS manor was mentioned in a grant by Bishop Beck to Walter de Robiry, in 1299. It was afterwards held by John de Denum, and granted by him for life to Richard de Routhbury, by the service of a rose at the feast of St. John the Baptist; and it subsequently belonged successively to Robert de Whalton and Robert de Tirwhit. Prior to the year 1474, it became, by marriage, the property of the Salvins, a Norman family, who came in at the Conquest; and it has ever since continued in their possession.\* Gerard Salvin, Esq., is the present representative of this ancient family, which has descended in a direct line for four centuries.

*Croxdale Hall*, the seat of Gerard Salvin, Esq., is a spacious mansion, occupying an elevated situation near the banks of the Wear, about 3 miles south of Durham, and commanding a rich prospect towards the south-west. The pleasure-grounds, with the adjacent woods and plantations, are laid out with great taste. Round their western extremity flows a small rivulet, the channel of which is a romantic dell, so deep and narrow that the sun's rays are excluded nearly throughout the year; and this circumstance, in ancient times, gave rise to the idea that it was the abode of evil spirits, which probably gained credit from its being the resort of robbers and other lawless persons. To banish the infernal inhabitants a cross was erected; and *Croxdale* became the name of the adjacent lands. Several pleasing views may be obtained from *Croxdale Scar*, a neighbouring cliff.

## THE CHURCH.

PREVIOUS to its consolidation, Croxdale, with Butterby and Sunderland-by-the-Bridge, was a chapel of ease to the church of St. Oswald, in Durham. The ancient chapel, which is situated near Croxdale Hall, and at some distance from the villages of Sunderland-by-the-Bridge and Hett, is a humble, primitive looking building, consisting of a low nave and chancel, divided by a heavy circular arch. The west window has three lights, with some tracery under a pointed arch; a few lancet lights, mixed with modern windows, are thinly scattered about the nave. In the church-yard is the pedestal and a portion of the shaft of an ancient cross. Neither

\* Gerard Salvin, of Croxdale, Esq., had a general pardon (still in the possession of his descendant) in 1570, though his name is not mentioned in any of the transactions of the previous rebellion. Surtees conjectures that this precaution was rendered necessary from his being son-in-law to old Norton.—During the civil wars, Francis

the chapel nor its garth have ever been used as a place of sepulture.

The chapel being in a somewhat dilapidated state, and too small for the increased population, affording accommodation for only 96 persons, including but 26 free seats, it was determined to build a new church, on an enlarged scale, and in a more convenient situation, at the western extremity of the village of Sunderland-Bridge. This was finally effected by an exchange of land between Gerard Salvin, Esq., and the dean and chapter of Durham, who are the patrons of the benefice, during the years 1845 and 1846. At the same time, a residence near the church was built for the incumbent. In aid of the erection of the church, a grant of £50 was obtained from "the Incorporated Society for promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels," and also a grant of £50 from "the Durham Diocesan Church Building Society." It is a handsome structure in the Norman style of architecture, consisting of a nave, chancel, and western tower. The circular pillars and zigzag mouldings of the arches are designed with much taste. The church is capable of accommodating 182 persons: the number of free sittings is 140, and the remaining 42 are appropriated.

Croxdale, perpetual curacy, a peculiar belonging to the dean and chapter of Durham. Not in charge nor certified, consequently pays no first-fruits or tenths, but only 2s. 6d. episc. proc. Dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

CURATES.—John, 1176; Thomas Williamson, 1529; William Blunt, 1530; Nicholas Burnehoppe occ. February 6, 1564; Francis Brackenburye, cl., 1570; George Barker, 1604; Nicholas Walton, A.M., November 12, 1616; J. Green, July 2, 1639; Richard Roberts, A.M., October 24, 1667; John Milner, A.B., April 15, 1675; Robert Thompson, A.M., November 1, 1681; John Smith, A.M., November 4, 1682; John Lisle, A.M., July 21, 1684; Abraham Yapp, A.B., February 16, 1694; Francis Woodmas, A.M., November 16, 1695; Robert Leeke, A.M., January 23, 1696; Thomas Sherman, A.B., October 29, 1700; Robert Leeke again; John Powell, A.M., November 27, 1703; John Waring, A.M., May 31, 1714; John Parkinson, A.M., March 15, 1715; held by sequestration; Richard Dunn, A.M., August 31, 1723; John Delaval, A.M., December 18, 1725; Edward Gregory, A.B., 1731; John Branfoot, A.M., December 1, 1732; Robert Davison, A.M., October 19, 1742; Thomas Hayes, A.M., November 27, 1759; Jonathan Branfoot, A.B., July 29, 1761; John Wheeler, A.B., July 26, 1765; Samuel Viner, A.M., November 20, 1783; Samuel Gamlen, A.M., July 20, 1815; Thomas Williamson Peile, A.M., September 23, 1836; Henry Chaytor, A.M., July 20, 1841.

Salvin, brother to Gerard Salvin, of Croxdale, Esq., and a colonel in Sir Richard Tempest's regiment of horse, fell at Marston Moor; and Gerard Salvin, Esq., son of the above Gerard, was slain at Northallerton in 1644. Bryan Salvin, of Croxdale, Esq., compounded for his estates, £3, 6s. 8d. (See page 154.)

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1 contains registers of baptisms from 1696 to 1812, and marriages from 1732 to 1753. No. 2 contains marriages from 1754 to 1812. There is no register of burials.

The dean and chapter have endowed the chapelry of Croxdale with a portion of Burn Hall tithes, annual value, £80; fee-simple, £2,400; grant towards building and parsonage, £100; tithes of Hall, annual value, £114 5s.; fee-simple, £3,427 10s. At the confirmation of 1853, Croxdale was included in the Durham district.

### CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

A CATHOLIC chapel, attached to Croxdale Hall, was erected by the grandfather of the present proprietor, for the use of persons of that religion in the district, and finished and beautified in a superior style of architecture by his successors. The number of communicants is considerable. On the completion of the exchange with the dean and chapter above noticed, the old chapel became the property of Gerard Salvin, Esq.; since which time, the ceremonies considered requisite for its adaptation to the rites of the Catholic religion have been performed.

### BUTTERBY.

THIS ancient manor, the name of which is a corruption of *Beautrove*, descriptive of its beauty, is pleasantly situated on a sequestered peninsula formed by the Wear, about 2 miles south of Durham. It was, soon after the Conquest, in the possession of a Norman family, named D'Audre. Previous to the year 1240, the estate passed by marriage to the Lumleys, in which family it continued till 1566, when it was purchased by Christopher Chaytor, Esq., ancestor of the Chaytors of Croft, Witton Castle, and Durham. In the list of

\* The second daughter of Humphrey, married William Hutchinson, of Durham, Gent., and became mother of William Hutchinson, of Barnard Castle, the historian of Durham. (See page 10.) Thomas, fifth son of Humphrey Doubleday, was the father of George Doubleday, of Queen Square, Newcastle, merchant. Thomas, son of the latter, is well known in the political world as a staunch and consistent advocate of a radical parliamentary reform, long prior to the introduction of Earl Grey's measure. Amongst literary men, Mr. Doubleday has also earned a high reputation; and his work on the "True Law of Population" received the sanction of the French Institute. He is also author of a "Financial, Monetary, and Statistical History of England, from the Revolution of 1688 to the present Time;" "Remarks on the Currency Question;" "Mundane Moral Government;" the tragedies of "Babington," "Caius Marius," "Dioclesian," and "The Italian Wife;" and several fugitive literary and

persons who compounded for their estates, the name of Thomas Swinburne, of Butterby, Gent., occurs (see page 154). Under the authority of an act of parliament, passed in 1695, Butterby was sold by the trustees of Sir William Chaytor to Thomas, John, and Humphrey Doubleday,\* (sometime of Jarrow,) in the latter of whom it became subsequently vested. It was afterwards purchased by the family of Ward, of Sedgefield (one moiety of the salt-springs and mines of salt being reserved to John Doubleday and his heirs); and, during the present century, it has become the property of the Salvins of Croxdale, with the exception of the mines just named, the right to which is vested in Mr. Thomas Doubleday, of Newcastle.

The retired beauty of the situation cannot be surpassed in any part of the county. The site of the manor house is surrounded by a moat; and the gatehouse, which is approached through a vista of fine old trees, still remains; but the water has been drained from the moat, leaving a wet ditch overgrown with rank vegetation. Hutchinson mentions a stone trough, containing a coat of mail and other armour, which was discovered many years ago in cleaning the moat. A tradition exists that an hospital, with a chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, stood in an adjoining field, where many stone coffins and holy water vessels have been dug up.† There is a paper mill at Butterby, belonging to Gerard Salvin, Esq., and carried on by Mr. James Cook. *High Butterby* is a farm situated north-north-east from Sunderland Bridge.

At Butterby, a strong salt-spring flowed from the fissure of a rock in the Wear, about 40 feet from the shore, producing in summer, when not diluted by the overflowing water of the river, about twice the quantity of salt obtained from sea water.‡ In a cleft in the rock, nearly opposite, a sulphureous spring and one of fresh water were discovered, some years ago, by some work-

political essays and poems; to which may be added, "Hymnarium Anglicanum," a metrical translation of the mediæval Latin hymns from the Salisbury Breviary—and the Coquetdale Songs, published anonymously.

† Perhaps this chapel may be identified with that for which a license was granted by Ralph Kermech, prior of Durham, to Roger d'Audre, one of the Norman proprietors of Butterby. The total disappearance of all remains of this edifice has given rise to a Durham proverb, as it is usual to say of those who have not been at church at all, that they have *attended service at Butterby*.

‡ "At the little village of Butterby, when the river sinks in summer time, a reddish salt water springs out of these stones, which, by the heat of the sun, so whitens and concretes, that the people hereabouts make their salt of it."—*Camden's Britannia*.

men boring for coal. In consequence of the favourable analysis of the sulphureous water by Dr. Clanny, of Sunderland, Butterby was much frequented by invalids; but owing to the opening out of the collieries in the neighbourhood, these springs have now totally disappeared.

### SUNDERLAND-BY-THE-BRIDGE.

THE village of Sunderland Bridge is pleasantly situated on the ridge of a steep hill, on the south side of the Wear, and between that river and Croxdale water, rather more than three miles south-by-west from Durham. It contains two public houses, three farm buildings, a smith's shop, and some other tradesmen. A commodious school-room has been erected on the south side of the church-yard, and is well attended; and there is another school in the village. The present incumbent and his lady have bestowed considerable care and attention on a Sunday-school conducted under their auspices; and a branch of the Durham Church Missionary Association has been for some time established. A large and pleasant mansion, with an excellent garden and orchard, a little to the east of Sunderland Bridge, is the residence of the Rev. Thomas Smith, minister of the Catholic chapel at Croxdale. *High Croxdale* and *Woodhouse* are farms in this township.

\* REV. HUGH SALVIN.—The following is an extract from the parish register at Croxdale, signed and certified by the Rev. W. S. Temple, sub-curate, and a member of the family of the late Simon Temple, Esq., formerly of Jarro:—"June 6, 1773, Geoffry and Hugh, sons of Anthony Salvin, Esq., twins, were privately baptized." Geoffry became a captain in the army; and Hugh, being intended for the medical profession, was placed at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.B. in the year 1795. Owing, however, to an extreme sensitiveness, which he felt would prove an effectual hindrance to the proper discharge of his professional duties, he abandoned medicine; and, turning his mind to divinity, he subsequently entered into holy orders. During the early part of his life, he was engaged in tuition, for which he was eminently qualified, both by his extensive learning and knowledge of the world. He was not only an excellent Oriental scholar, but was familiar with most of the modern languages of Europe. About the year 1808, he succeeded the Rev. John Hodgson (the late lamented historian of Northumberland) in the curacy of Gateshead, and continued to act in that capacity under the Rev. Dr. Philpotts and the Rev. John Collinson (successive rectors) for many years, making himself generally acceptable to the parishioners by the amiability of his disposition and the agreeableness of his manners. His thanksgiving sermon, on the overthrow of Napoleon Bonaparte, preached in 1814, was printed. In 1824, he was appointed chaplain to H. M. S. Cambridge, Captain Maling, which vessel was stationed off the coasts of Peru and Chili during the eventful struggle between Spain and her South American colonies. Here his talents as a linguist were of great use, in the necessary communications between the officers of the ship and the Spanish authorities.

The skirmish between the English and Douglas ended near this village on the morning of the day of the battle at Neville's Cross. Douglas, who had been foraging at Ferry-on-the-Hill, fell in with the main force of the advancing English, and fled fighting and retreating till he lost five hundred of his best men near this place.

The manor of Sunderland, or Sunderland-by-the-Bridge, belonged to William de Kilkenny in 1321, and a moiety of it afterwards passed to the Nevilles, and from thence to the Hotouns. The Salvins of Sunderland Bridge are descended from Anthony, eighth son of Gerard Salvin, of Croxdale, who died 1663. He intermarried with Eleanor, daughter of Simon Peacock, of Burnhall, and was succeeded by his son James. Anthony,\* grandson of James, was a major-general in the army, and sold the property to William Thomas Salvin, Esq., of Croxdale, father of Gerard Salvin, Esq.

THE BRIDGE.—Sunderland-bridge crosses the Wear on the great north road, and consists of four handsome arches. Half a mile nearer Durham a bridge of one arch is thrown over the Browney, a wild western water, which meets the Wear a bow-shot below the bridge. The extreme point of the Brandon estate forms a *lingula* of green level land betwixt the two waters. The antiquity of the earliest bridge on this spot is

After his return to England, he printed, at Newcastle, in 1829, his very intelligent and interesting "Journal written on board H. M. S. Cambridge, from Jan. 1824 to May 1827." On a subsequent voyage, in H. M. S. Isis, Mr. Salvin kept a journal of his observations on the shores of Italy and Greece, but which was never printed. In 1839, he humanely volunteered to attend Ehlert, a Prussian convict in Durham gaol, condemned to death for the murder of his captain in Sunderland harbour. In 1840, he was married at Gateshead, to Julia-Alice, eldest surviving daughter of the late Anthony Surtees, Esq., of Ilamsterley Hall. In 1841, the Governors of Greenwich Hospital presented Mr. Salvin with the vicarage of Alston, in the county of Cumberland, but in the diocese of Durham. Although then at the advanced age of 68, the zeal and earnestness of his efforts, aided by the unwearied assistance of his excellent wife, accomplished immense results in this remote, and hitherto almost inaccessible district. His first good work was to sever the district of Nenthead from the original parish, and erect a church there, to which he appointed the Rev. Blyth Hirst, now incumbent of Slaley. He afterwards accomplished the erection of a new district, with a church and parsonage, at Garrigill, a mining district some miles from Alston, with 1,500 inhabitants; and in the town of Alston he added a girls' and an infant school to the boys' school already existing, and when called to his rest, had just completed the erection of mistresses' houses. Bishop Maltby, some time before Mr. Salvin's death, appreciating his merits, proposed to make him an honorary canon of Durham Cathedral; but in consequence of age and increasing infirmities, the offer was declined. He died suddenly, on Tuesday, September 28, 1852, in the 80th year of his age.

unknown: it probably existed long before 1346, when, in the account of the skirmish with Douglas, the "Pontes de Sunderland" are expressly mentioned. Surtees says, that the mention of the two bridges leads to the supposition that Douglas sustained his chief loss when hemmed in on the haugh-land betwixt the two waters. After the dreadful accident\* which happened to the mail in 1821, the west end of the road next the bridge was widened, and the parapets were also partially heightened; but the turn at the north end is still very abrupt, and the parapet is by no means superfluously high.

### HETT.

THIS township, which was formerly a member of the parish of Merrington, was attached to that of Croxdale by the order in council of June 10, 1843. It anciently gave name to a resident family, who held of the convent of Durham, and failed in male issue in the time of Bishop Skirlaw. The greater part of the land is still held by leasehold tenure under the dean and chapter; but the Salvins possess a freehold here; and another, formerly held by the Williamsons, was sold by them, in two portions, to John Laverick, who is still a proprietor, and to David Birkett, whose widow is the owner of his portion. There are seven farms in the township. The village of Hett, surrounding a green of some acres

\* The London mail proceeding southward on the 16th June, 1821, was overturned upon Sunderland-bridge. Two passengers were precipitated from the roof of the coach over the parapet wall, one of whom was killed on the spot, and the other only survived a few hours.

in extent, is situated about 4 miles south of Durham, and contains two public houses. There is a small land-sale colliery at its south end, containing a blue stone vein, belonging to G. R. H. Russell, of Brancepeth, Esq. *Hett Paper-mill* is situated about a mile from the village, on the *Thinford Beck*, and is carried on by Mr. Robert Cook. There is a good freestone quarry at *Broom Hill*. Two hamlets, 5 miles south of Durham, are called *High* and *Low Butcher Race*; the latter containing a public house.

The parish of Shincliffe and the Chapelry District of Croxdale having been separated from the parish of St. Oswald, are not included in the population returns given in page 350. In 1801, the township of Shincliffe, consisting of 1,303 acres, contained 244 inhabitants; in 1811, 282; in 1821, 367; in 1831, 302; in 1841, 1,137; and in 1851, 1,175, of whom 610 were males, and 565 females. There were, at the latter date, 231 inhabited, and 43 uninhabited houses. The township of Sunderland Bridge, consisting of 1,376 acres, and the township of Hett, of 1,256 acres, in 1801 contained together a population of 407; in 1811, 392; in 1821, 437; in 1831, 510; in 1841, 496; and in 1851, 438, of whom 220 were males, and 218 females. There were then 98 inhabited, and 4 uninhabited houses.

The guard was thrown inside the battlement, and the driver between the horses and the wall. Mr. Chater, of Newcastle, solicitor, who was on the box, escaped by holding on; the inside passengers received no injury.

## PARISH OF BISHOP-MIDDLEHAM.

THIS parish is bounded on the north-west by the Consolidated Chapelry District of Croxdale, by the parish of Merrington on the west, by Aycliffe on the south-west, by Sedgefield on the south, by the latter parish and Trimdon on the east, and by Kelloe on the north. It comprises the townships of Bishop-Middleham, Cornforth, Thrislington and Mainsforth, and Garmondsway Moor, an extra-parochial place.

### BISHOP-MIDDLEHAM.

THE township of Bishop-Middleham, consisting of 2,023 acres, in 1801, contained 331 inhabitants; in 1811, 391; in 1821, 404; in 1831, 387; in 1841, 511, and in 1851, 446, of whom 230 were males, and 216 females. There were 98 inhabited, and 8 uninhabited houses.

The village of Bishop-Middleham stands on two

sloping limestone hills and in the valley between them, and is about 8 miles south-east from Durham, and 2 from the Ferryhill station on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway. Its site has been thus happily described:—"The loftiest eminence of Middleham—the height formerly crowned by the fortified residence of its mitred lords, slopes to the marshy level of the Skerne,

here a little stream, and overlooks a flat, and in many parts an uncultivated country, as far as the course of the distant Tees. On the east and south sides, the declivity below the site of the castle is almost precipitous; and at the foot of the crag is a deep morass, which seems to be still imperfectly drained, and through which, on the south-eastern side of the castle hill, there was probably a fosse. Indeed, it would seem that upon occasion the whole site of the castle could be insulated. If history were silent as to Middleham, and if there were no visible foundations of ancient buildings upon the brow of this lofty hill, its whole aspect would nevertheless suggest its former occupation as a place of strength; and it is probable that in those early times, when the now tower-crowned hills of Durham were still forest solitudes, this lofty eminence formed one of the chains of encampments or fortresses of which one has been fixed, upon tolerably satisfactory evidence, upon the very remarkable circular hill that forms part of the Mainsforth estate."

The village contains four public houses, a corn-mill (formerly an extensive brewery), a malting, and a few tradesmen; and the township includes nine farms. The place has a very primitive aspect; several of the

houses and cottages, with their antique sun-dials in front, bearing marks of great age, and a few of them being in ruins. An annual feast is held here on Michaelmas day. The *halmot court* is held, once a year, alternately at this place, at Cornforth, and at Sedgfield. There is here, as in many other places, a society for the prosecution of felons. A colliery was attempted about six years ago, but did not succeed. *Bishop-Middleham Hall*, formerly the residence of the Spear-mans and Pearsons, adjoins the church-yard on the east, and is a spacious old-fashioned building, now the residence of William Smeddle, Esq. The immediate neighbourhood of Bishop-Middleham has hitherto escaped many of the changes introduced into places around and near it by the modern spirit of enterprise; and hence the rural character of its scenery is still undisturbed.\*

The manor of Middleham was the principal residence of the Bishops of Durham from the Conquest till the close of the 14th century. It is, indeed, mentioned in 1146, as the property of Osbert, nephew of Bishop Flambard, but occurs, both before and after that time, only in the possession of the bishops themselves; and several of their charters are dated at "the manor of Middleham."

\* *INVASION*.—In the present day, when the towns, villages, hills, and valleys of this country are undisturbed except by the struggles of commerce and the victories of science, it may be interesting to quote the following document, which was extensively circulated in this parish (as well as in other places) when the invasion of England by Napoleon Buonaparte was momentarily expected:—

"In case of actual invasion, to lessen as much as possible the confusion that must occur, in consequence of an enemy landing on this coast, THE FOLLOWING PLAN, for removing the women, children, aged, and infirm, and stock, is earnestly requested to be observed in the parish of Bishop-Middleham.

"Waggons and carts, first division. Station, No. for township. On the signal being given, the first division of carts must immediately assemble in the and draw up their horses fronting the and when the whole division are ready, the carts to move off, following close after each other, in a line; but, on no account, must any cart attempt to pass that which is before.

"Waggons and carts, division. Station, No. for township, must assemble in the and draw up their horses fronting the

When the division moves, the division must follow it as soon as possible; but must not move before the division of carts has first moved. Each division to have a conductor, wright, and a blacksmith."

[Blanks are here left for the rout and the signal, and a tabular form for entering the names of owners and drivers, the description of the carts, and the horses.]

"Each cart or waggon must have its own number, the number of the station and division it belongs to marked on it; and come provided with a truss of hay; some straw; and, if possible, with a windowing cloth, or large carpet; which, by the help of poles, may serve as a covering for night.

"Those, who wish to receive the benefit of the above regulations, being previously furnished with a ticket, describing their names and the number of their children, are expected, on the alarm given, to be at their proper station, with their blankets and a change of cloaths, bound up in the coverlid of their beds; with a direction on the same, describing their name, and the parish to which they belong. No one can be waited for.

"All women, (except those who are sick, or near being confined,) who usually go out to harvest, will be considered as able to walk; and children, above seven years old, will not be suffered to ride, unless sick or tired.

"A cart, for extra provisions, to last for a few days, until the first struggle is over, to attend at Station No. 1. in each township.

"The same signal, which assembles the carts, must be attended to by the cattle drivers; who must immediately repair to the rendezvous appointed, and observe the following directions: 1. To put a mark on the stock for the township. 2. To put on a private mark. 3. The rams should be cloathed as for teasers."

[The place of rendezvous and rout.]

"In order to facilitate the supply of provisions for the public service, each individual is desired to make out a list of what he can supply, that they may, as speedily as possible, be conveyed to the depot appointed.

"The persons attending the carts, waggons, and stock, are requested to take with them their spades, axes, or pick axes.

"The able-bodied men, not appointed to any of the above employments, are to arm themselves as well as they can, and remain in their respective townships, to await the orders of the high sheriff, or commander in chief of the district.

"Robert Waugh, Superintendent. Robert Surtees, William Taylor, Richard Spenceley, Thomas Haswell, Thomas Dixon, Rev. J. Smeddle, Agents."



Indeed, as their place of residence must have been of a size and strength consistent both with their dignity and the manners of the age, it has not unusually been termed a castle.\* In Bishop Pudsey's time, according to the Boldon Book, there were, in Middleham and Cornforth, twenty-six villains, seven cottagers, four *bordarii*, and other tenants, rendering various rents, payments in kind, and services in work. Bishop Richard de Insula died here in 1283, and Bishop Kellow in 1316. Bishop Richard de Bury distributed one hundred shillings to the poor whenever he journeyed from hence to Durham. Hatfield's Survey mentions the Grangemeadow, Ridding, Halbetson, Newmeadow, Midhirhomplek, Edmondsmeadow, Grangeerook, Stanyerock, Spurnhaws, Haynsorelmed, the Pyre, Redcar, Stynkenlech, Stanynghope, the park, Cotemoor pasture, a garden, and an orchard, the annual value of the whole being £12 7s. 10d. Middleham was, however, eventually deserted, as a residence, by its episcopal lords, for the more tempting hills and vales of Auckland; though the manor, which includes Sedgefield and Cornforth, still belongs to the see. The demesne and park were anciently leased to the Eures, Frevilles, and others; and recently to the Surteeses, Hallheads, and Russells.

#### THE CHURCH.

THE present church is supposed to have been erected by Bishop Beck; and many fragments of sculptured stones, probably from the more ancient edifice, are still visible in its walls. It stands on the hill south of the village, and is a venerable structure, of the early English style of architecture. It consists of a nave and side-aisles, each formed by three round pillars supporting pointed arches, with rich roll mouldings; and a chancel opening under a pointed arch springing from corbels. There are entrances both from the north and south. The western bell-turret contains two bells.

"This venerable edifice," says the writer above

\* "All that remains of the castle of Middleham," says a recent tourist, "are deep indented lines of foundation and mossy fragments of masonry, as hard as the crag on which they stand." Mr. Surtees, writing about 1820, says, "The last remaining portion of building, a low, oblong, arched room, was removed several years ago. From its north-eastern angle, a narrow, subterranean passage was traced, paved with broad flags, and descending rapidly towards the north. Of carved or sculptured stone," he continues, "nothing remains. The old barn across the road, to the north, has perhaps formed part of the offices of the castle, and the farm-buildings on what is called the Island Hill appear to have been built with the squared stones brought from the ruin." No one living when Mr. Surtees wrote re-

quoted, "is described to have been in a deplorable state before Mrs. Surtees, of Mainsforth, widow of the lamented historian, undertook its restoration as a monument to his memory. He was commended to rest in the adjacent church-yard. At that time, its roof was in decay; † whitewash filled up the mouldings of its arches, and lay deep in many coats over the whole fabric—the snows of many winters of churchwarden rule. The original lancet windows, (which in the eastern end were existing only a few years before Mr. Surtees wrote his great work), had given place to the mean, flat-headed sashes by which our churches were so commonly disfigured in the last century; the side lancets in the chancel had been blocked up; damp and moss overspread the fabric, and pools stood in the hollows of the floor. All these iniquities were reformed at the expense of Mrs. Surtees, who seems to have set herself to do honour to her lamented husband's name in a manner which Mr. Surtees himself would have preferred to tablet or eulogy, and to carry out a design of which he had often spoken, viz., the perfect restoration of the whole fabric. Her liberality was of no ordinary kind; she determined that no expense should fall upon the parishioners, the persons liable, of course, to repair the nave and aisles; and the other impropiator of the great tithes, liable with herself to repair the chancel, not contributing to the cost, Mrs. Surtees willingly undertook the restoration of the whole fabric, and the expense amounted to upwards of £800. Memorial glass was placed in the new eastern lancets, and some other windows were given by private friends. And thus, as Mr. Raine remarks, honour has been conferred in the most grateful and affectionate way, in conjunction with a work of devotional feeling and public benefit. The font, a fine early English font of Frosterly marble, now restored to its proper place, was in the adjacent 'Hall' garden when the work of restoration was commenced in 1842, where it had become a picturesque, moss-covered ornament!"

membered any buildings standing on the site of the castle, nor is a tradition preserved of the period of its final destruction.

† More than half a century ago, repairs were needed, as appears by the following circular:—

"Bishop-Middleham, 1801. Sir, The roof of the church here, upon inspection, being found unsafe, it will be necessary to renew it. As the expense will fall heavy on the tenants, it is hoped that the proprietors of the lands will give their assistance towards defraying it. It appears by the estimates made, that it will cost nine-pence in the pound. Your attendance at the vestry, or letter, is therefore required on — at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. ROBT. WAUGH, Vicar."

In 1146, the church of Middleham was given, with the consent of Bishop de St. Barbara, by Osbert, above mentioned, to the prior and convent of Durham; but, notwithstanding this appropriation, the church continued to be rectorial until the time of Bishop Robert de Insula, who, in 1278, instituted it a vicarage, and annexed it to Finchale Priory. In the interim, the following rectors occur:—

Rad. filius Ranulfi, epi., 1146; Richard de Coldingham, 1180; Philip Baillon, decanus Pictavensis, 1198, p. m. Coldingham; Berenganus de Montecuto, 1233; Robert de Coquina, 1258; Richard, 1262; William de Kyngeston, 1267, p. m. Richard; Peter de Montecuto, 1278, the last rector.

Bishop Middleham vicarage, in the deanery of Stockton; prior of Finchale, patron *olim*; since the dissolution, the king. King's Books, £4 19s. 2d.; Tenths, 9s. 11d.; Episc. proc., 4s.; Syn., 2s.; Archid. proc. 2s. Dedication to St. Michael.

VICARS.—William de Meneres, 1310; Henry de Lutrinton, 1317; John de Mistretton, 1325, p. res. Lutrinton; Walter de Swethop, 1345, p. res. Mistretton; William de Bernyston, 1348; Richard de Scardeburgh, 1353; William de Fraunces occ. 1375; Robert Hanslape, 1377, p. res. Fraunces for Merrington; John Gille, 1387, p. m. Hanslape; Thomas de Barneby, 1389, p. res. Gille; John de Crayke, 1395, p. res. Barneby; John de Newburgh, 1411, p. m. Crayke; John de Easingwald occ. 1421; William Bellingham occ. 1451; Richard Garnet, 1452; Richard Bland, 1458; John Cornay, 1474; Thomas Hall, 1477; Bertram Harbotell, 1484, p. res. Hall for Bedlington; William Wayk, 1485, p. res. Harbotell for St. Oswald's; Robert Turner, 1489, p. res. Wayk; Thomas Jenyson, 1502, p. m. Turner; John West, 1523, p. res. Jenyson; Thomas Clifton, 1536, p. res. West; John Benson, 1544, p. m. Clifton; Thomas Middleton, 1558, p. m. Benson; William Duxfield, 1577, p. res. Middleton; Marmaduke Myers (rector of Middleton St. George), 1584; Thomas Bedford, A.B., 1613, p. m. Myers; John Brabant, A.B., 1661, p. m. Bedford;\*

\* Brabant previously intruded, and ejected the old minister about 1652. Tradition adds that he was a soldier in Cromwell's army, and came to Middleham with a file of soldiers; when a battle took place in the church-yard, which ended in the parishioners securing the pulpit for their pastor, whilst the military intruder retreated into the chancel, and preached standing on the altar table, with a brace of horse-pistols by his side. Mr. Bedford was eventually expelled, but returned at the Restoration; and after his death, Brabant, who had conformed, was regularly presented.

† DR. SAMUEL WARD.—This gentleman was born at Bishop-Middleham, and received his education at Cambridge. In 1609, he was appointed Master of Sidney Sussex College, and afterwards became archdeacon of Taunton, prebend of Ampleford (York), rector of Much-Munden, Hertfordshire, and held the office of Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity about 20 years. In 1618, he assisted at the synod of Dort. In a letter to Archbishop Usher, he says, "There was the last week a codfish brought from Colchester to our market to be sold, in the cutting up of which there was found in the maw of the fish a thing which was hard, which proved to be a book of a large 16<sup>o</sup>, which had been bound in parchment; the leaves were glewed together with a jelly, and being taken out, did smell much at

Cuthbert Swainston, A.M., 1683, p. m. Brabant; James Thompson, A.M., 1740, p. m. Swainston; Robert Waugh, A.M., 1791, p. m. Thompson; Henry Phillpotts, A.M. (now bishop of Exeter), 1806, p. m. Waugh; Thomas Henry Yorke, A.M., 1813, p. res. Phillpotts.

The vicar is generally entitled to small tithes; excepting that a modus of 6s. 8d. is paid for the hay-tithe of Thrislington, 13s. 4d. for that of Cornforth, and 3s. 4d. for Jackson's Close, in Bishop-Middleham. This glebe consists of about 53½ acres. The vicarage-house, which stands at the foot of the church-hill, was almost rebuilt by the Rev. Robert Waugh, and has been much improved by his successors.

After the dissolution of the monasteries, the impropriation of this parish passed to the crown, and appears to have been granted by the Wards.† It was subsequently in the possession of the Right Hon. Charles Cockayne, Lord Viscount Cullen, of the kingdom of Ireland; and it passed by the marriage of his daughter, or, according to some authorities, his sister, to Robert Pearson, Esq., to the family of the latter, for many years resident at Bishop-Middleham. Their daughter married Gilbert Spearman, of Thornley Hall, Esq.; and George Spearman, Esq., son of the latter, after a long residence, died here in 1760. The impropriation afterwards passed from the Hoppers to the Russell family of Brancepeth. The tithes of Mainsforth and Thrislington were, previous to the last transfer, purchased by the respective proprietors of those townships.

REGISTERS.—No. 1 (parchment) contains registers from 1559 to 1653, and is imperfect; No. 2 (parchment), 1663 to 1793; No. 3, 1794 to 1812; and No. 4, marriages from 1754 to 1812.‡

the first, but after washing of it Mr. Mead did look into it. It was printed, and he saved a table of the contents. The book was entitled 'A Preparation for the Cross;' it may be an especial admonition to us at Cambridge. Mr. Mead upon Saturday read to me the heads of the chapters, which I very well liked. Now it is said to be made by Richard Tracey, of whom Bale maketh mention, Cent. q. p. 719. He is said to flourish there 1550; but I think the book was made in K. Kenry 8<sup>th</sup>s time, when the six articles were a-foot: the book will be printed shortly." This was accordingly done, under the title of *Vox Pisces*, in 1626. In the troubles that soon after occurred, Dr. Ward was suspected of Puritanism; but he preserved his loyalty, and concurred in sending the college plate to York, to supply the royal mint. On refusing to comply with a similar demand from the republicans, he was imprisoned several weeks, and thus contracted a disease which terminated his existence shortly after his enlargement, September 6, 1643. His last words were, "God bless the king—and Lord Hopton."

‡ ROB. OSWALD.—The following entries occur here:—"Robert, son of Thomas and Ann Oswald, baptized April 9th, 1729."—"Robert Oswald, out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, buried September 20th, 1822, aged 93 years." A considerable portion of the interval between

## CHARITIES.

*Lady Freville's Charity.*—Dame Elizabeth Freville, by will, July 1, 1630, directed her executors to purchase, in the names of eight trustees, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, of the yearly value of £20, or a perpetuity of the same value, to be disposed of by the said trustees as follows: viz., £12 thereof for the yearly binding out apprentices three poor children, to be chosen by the said trustees, the same to be equally divided for that purpose, the choice to be made for the two first years within the parish of Sedgefield, and the third year within the parish of Bishop-Middleham; and she directed that, out of the remaining £8—2s. should be given yearly to each of 60 of the poorest people within the parish of Sedgefield, and 20 of the poorest people within the parish of Bishop-Middleham, the said poor people to be yearly nominated by the parsons, vicars, or curates, and overseers of the poor of the said parishes for the time being. She also declared that if the lands purchased should be improved to a greater yearly value than £20, such increase should be bestowed amongst the residue of the poor of the said parishes proportionably. She expressly forbade the children to be put apprentices to weavers or tailors, "such being poor trades." Soon after her death, the trustees purchased a copyhold estate in Bishop-Middleham, known by the name of the *Poor Carrs*, comprising eight parcels of land, and containing 86 A. 1 R. 17 P., exclusive of the stells, or wide open ditches by which the parcels are divided. The property is let by auction every three years to the best bidders. It has hitherto been generally let to eight tenants, at rents amounting to about £130 per annum. The lord's rent, £1 18s. 6d., is paid by the tenants. The rents are received by the trustees; and, after payment of sundry small expenses (including 4s. modus to the rector of Sedgefield in lieu

the above dates was passed by the subject of the entries in "the tented field." Some of his vicissitudes were committed by him to paper, and were afterwards printed *verbatim et literatim*. After enlisting, he became a sergeant of grenadiers in the 58th regiment of foot, which was sent to join the grand army in Nova Scotia, where several severe engagements took place. On one occasion, he says, the French being driven into a town, the British "laidseag to them for 13 weeks night and day Candulating upon them with Cannian and Bumshill." The place eventually surrendered; and, after other exploits of the same nature, in relating one of which he says coolly, "So we set fire to the town and of we eame," the army proceeded to Canada, under the command of General Wolfe. In one of the engagements here, Oswald was wounded in the body, but was present at the general battle before Quebec. "Genrell Wolfe," says he, "was wounded sare and as he Lay he said has the Lorrels of England

of all tithes), the sum of £12 is set apart for the apprentices, and the clear residue is divided into four parts, three of which are appropriated to the parish of Sedgefield, and one to that of Bishop-Middleham. The latter portion is equally divided amongst the four townships, and given away to such of the resident poor as are thought most in want, in sums varying from 6s. to 16s. The apprentices are selected by the trustees at their annual meeting at Sedgefield, two being taken from that parish, and one from Bishop-Middleham. The sum of £4 is paid with each child, and the restrictions with regard to trades are attended to.

*Pellow's Leazes.*—In September, 1742, Anthony Lee, in consideration of £25 4s., assigned to trustees, for the use of the poor of this parish, this parcel of land, in the parish of St. Giles, Durham, containing by estimation an acre. It is now let at a yearly rent of £10, one moiety of which is distributed with Lady Freville's charity, and the other in a similar manner about Easter.

*The Hope.*—This land, containing one acre, is enclosed with two acres more allotted to the parish clerk in 1693; and the whole is let for £8 per annum. Two fifths of this rent is received and distributed by the churchwardens in the same manner as the rent of Pellow's Leazes.

*Quit Rents.*—The yearly sum of £1 10s. 6d. is paid by G. R. H. Russell, Esq., of Brancepeth Castle, for two pieces of ground, which were inclosed from the waste many years ago by George Spearman, Esq., upon condition of his paying the above sum for the poor of the township of Bishop-Middleham. It is distributed to the poor of this township at Easter, with their share of the two preceding charities.

*School.*—About 1770, a school was built on the waste, and a small piece of ground enclosed as a garden for the master, by subscription. A surplus of £40 remained, which was placed in the hands of the late Robert Sur-

the day so he dead with pease hoath with god and man." In a subsequent engagement, Oswald was again wounded, and adds, "We war forced to fight hoath men and women for a bout 11 weeks shor of pervition for we had onley a bout 2oz. of Pork and bread aday and half a pint of Room a day and our woman fired a 6 Goon batrey." On the conclusion of the Canadian struggle, the 58th was sent to Havannah, and afterwards home to Ireland. where, says Oswald, affairs "was little heter for we had to go to eurch with our fierlocks with ous." After visiting Gibraltar, he was discharged, in consequence of his wounds breaking out, and was one of three survivors who had originally left England in the grenadier company of the 58th. The aged veteran spent the remainder of his life in the quietude of his native village, where he procured employment in the neighbouring quarries; his eventful career having formed a striking contrast to "the short but simple annals" of those around him.

tees, Esq., of Mainsforth, and the interest upon which is paid by Mrs. Surtees.

*Ambler's Charity.*—By will, dated June 30, 1828, Elizabeth Ambler gave £300 stock in the new four per cents to Robert Surtees, Esq., in trust, to pay the whole of the dividends thereon to the master of the above school, towards the instruction of as many of the children of poor parents in reading and writing as the amount would afford, at the usual terms of instruction in the said school. Mr. Surtees having sold out £30 stock to pay the legacy duty, the remaining £270 was held by him in trust for the charity; and Mrs. Surtees pays £10 per annum to the schoolmaster in respect of it. She also contributes £10 a year on her own account to the school, which is attended by about 50 children on an average.

### MAINSFORTH.

MAINSFORTH is a hamlet and township containing three farms, nine inhabited houses, and one uninhabited. In 1801, there were 55 inhabitants; in 1811, 40; in 1821, 44; in 1831, 39; in 1841, 42; and in 1851, 59, of whom 24 were males and 35 females.

\* SALE OF MR. SURTEES' LIBRARY, &c.—Shortly after the death of Mr. Surtees, his library, manuscripts, and other valuable collections were disposed of to the public. Mr. Taylor, in his interesting memoir of his lamented friend, thus alludes to the circumstances which rendered necessary this painful proceeding:—

In noticing "the dispersion by sale of the manuscripts, books, coins, and pictures, which so identified Mainsforth with the tenderest reminiscences of its owner, and which, as part of the personals, became, by her husband's will, the absolute property of Mrs. Surtees," Mr. Taylor says, "It is due, therefore, to her profound affection and reverence for his memory, to explain the causes of this most painful sacrifice and exacerbation of a widow's grief.

"From purchases of land, enfranchisement of leasehold property, and from the large sums expended in the publication of his splendid volumes, Mr. Surtees' debts, at the period of his death, greatly exceeded the amount of his personal property; and, *having made his own will*, he omitted to charge his real estates with his personal debts. Almost the whole of the landed property was left to Mrs. Surtees—but for her life only: and it was hoped that an arrangement might be made with the parties in remainder, to secure the descent of the interesting memorials in the house of Mainsforth to the future possessor of the place. This hope, however, having been frustrated, the law required that Mrs. Surtees, as the sole executrix, should convert the whole of the personal property into money, to be applied towards the liquidation of the debts. The books and pictures, many of them from the pencil of Mr. Surtees' father, were sold by auction at Mainsforth, in December, 1836, and January, 1837. The manuscripts also were sold, with the necessary reservation of such as were extracts from the deeds of corporate bodies, or of private families, which had been, without scruple, confided to the known honour and delicacy of Mr. Surtees, but which could not have been intended for indiscriminate publicity. Of the other manuscripts prepared for the completion of

Though enclosed on the north, west, and south by the marshy level of the Skerne, which separates it from the lofty rising ground of Ferryhill, Mainsforth itself stands on a dry, gravelly and limestone soil, in an open and airy situation, at about an equal distance between Bishop-Middleham, and the railway station at Ferryhill. Its name is said to have been derived from the *Main Ford* over the morass above mentioned. *Mainsforth House*, the property and residence of Mrs. Surtees, widow of the late Robert Surtees, Esq., F.S.A., author of "The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham," is a good specimen of those peculiarly English mansions in which comfort and elegance are happily united; and its garden, orchard, and other appurtenances still attest the taste of its late proprietor.\*

One of those apparently artificial sand-hills, which have so often attracted the attention of antiquaries, is situated to the west of Mainsforth. Mr. Cade considered it to have been the site of a Danish fort, occupied by Gormundus; but this opinion was controverted by Hutchinson. *Nable-hill*, or *Marble-hill*, as it is called, rises steeply to the height of 32 feet above the plain below, and 76 above the level of the Skerne. Its summit is depressed into a basonic form; but as it is now

the History of Durham, some were purchased by Mr. Raine, the person of all others the most competent to render them available for the credit of Mr. Surtees's memory, and for the benefit of the public. The coins were sold by auction in London, in July, 1837, for £600. The collection did honour to Mr. Surtees' taste and judgment, including many rare and beautiful specimens, both ancient and modern, and of which a 'Catalogue Raisonné' was one of the last, and most elegant and instructive productions of Mr. Surtees' pen.

"Thus were dissipated treasures of refined delight to their possessor; the collection of which had formed one of the most interesting pleasures of his life, and their permanent connection with Mainsforth had constituted probably one of his most soothing anticipations."

MONUMENT TO MR. SURTEES.—In the chancel of Bishop-Middleham church has been erected an elegant monument, carved in Roche Abbey stone, the design of which was presented to Mrs. Surtees by Mr. Blenc. On the marble tablet is the following inscription:—"Robert Surtees, of Mainsforth, Esq., M.A. and F.S.A., the only son of Robert and Dorothy Surtees, and the author of the History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham, was born on the first day of April, 1779, and died on the eleventh day of February, 1834. He married Anne, third daughter of Ralph Robinson, of Herrington, Esq., and by her this monument is erected to his memory. His talents, acquirements, and character, are developed in his Book; and in the Memoir of his Life prefixed to it by a friendly but impartial hand. His Christian faith, principles, and hopes, are best described in his own memorable words:—"I am very sensible of the hardness of my heart, and of my totally corrupt nature.—My only hope is in the merits of Christ, but I cannot hope for his grace unless I strive to obtain it. What is our business? To make our election sure—to take heed to our salvation. Libera nos, Domine Jesu! audi nos."

A biographical notice of Mr. Surtees is given in page 11.

thickly covered with trees, conjecture is all that can be supplied as to its erection or purpose.

By Boldon Book, Robert de Maynesford held all the lands here in free service, except 26 oxgangs, which belonged to the bishop. Hatfield's Survey states that the free rent of the vill was 36s. 8d.; and William Hancclap, Thomas Smyth, Thomas Walworth, Hugh de Westwyk, and others, are named as free tenants. The chief portion of the estate soon after became vested in the family of Herdwyk, from whom it descended to Anthony Hebborne, and was forfeited by him in 1569. Parcels of it were granted to sundry persons, all of which appear to have centered in the Huttons, who, in 1708, sold Mainsforth to Robert Surtees, of Ryton, Gent., and Edward Surtees, of Crawcrook, ancestors of the late Robert Surtees, Esq.

### CORNFORTH.

THIS township contains 1,689 acres. Its population in 1801 was 324; in 1811, 327; in 1821, 330; in 1831, 353; in 1841, 700; and in 1851, 1,040, of whom 550 were males and 490 females. At the latter date, there were 209 inhabited, and 10 uninhabited houses. The great increase of population is attributable to the opening of collieries, particularly in the neighbouring township of Coxhoe.

Like several other villages in the south of the county of Durham, Cornforth is irregularly built around a green of several acres in extent, sloping gently to the north. It is about 6 miles south-east from Durham, and 2 from the railway station at Ferryhill. Its name is supposed to be derived from the *Corn Ford* to the bishop's manor mill on the beck. There are two corn-mills in the township, a brick and tile manufactory, and a pottery at a hamlet to which it gives name. *Blue House*, at the south end of the village of Cornforth, is the property and residence of Charles Garthorne, Esq.; and here are preserved, as gate-post ornaments, some beautifully sculptured capitals, supposed to have belonged to Middleham Castle. The township (which is intersected by three railways, viz., the York, Newcastle, and Berwick—the Clarence\*—and the Hartlepool Junction) includes thirteen farms, five public houses,

\* On March 18, 1837, a dreadful accident occurred on this railway. The coach train from Crow Trees to Stockton, in going down to the latter place, had reached the curve on Mainsforth Carrs, when the engine was thrown off the line, and precipitated over the embankment. The train consisted of two coaches, the first of which was dragged half way down the embankment, when the connecting bar fortunately broke. The passengers escaped unhurt; but three men connected with the train were killed, their bodies being so horribly mutilated by

and several tradesmen. A colliery was commenced here by Messrs. Ripon, Fox, and Co., under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Forster, of Haswell; coal was won in November, 1838; but it was laid in about eight years ago, and the mouth of the shaft is now overflowed with water.

A neat school for boys was erected by subscription† in 1835, on the village green, at which there is an average attendance of about 70 children. The Bishop of Durham, the Rev. T. H. Yorke, vicar of Bishop-Middleham, Mrs. Surtees of Mainsforth, and her sister, Miss Robinson, make up an annual sum of £25 for the master. There is also a school for girls on the west side of the village, erected about two years ago at the sole charge of Mrs. Surtees (who still contributes towards its support) on a site presented for the purpose by C. Garthorne, Esq. There is another day-school at the mill, a little to the north of the village. Some years ago, divine service was regularly performed in the boys' school on Sundays; but latterly this has been done only in the afternoon of every Friday, by the Rev. T. H. Yorke. As the distance to the parish church is above 2 miles, the want of religious observances is felt to be a great inconvenience. The miners from Coxhoe colliery opened a room for preaching, connected with the Wesleyan Methodist body; but on the abandonment of the colliery, this was discontinued.

Hatfield's Survey mentions twelve *niefs* of the lord, or native villains, in Cornforth, who were entitled to the privilege of erecting a booth at St. Cuthbert's fairs, and contributed the services and payments usual at the period, besides being bound every year, if need required, to build a house 40 feet long and 15 wide. Richard de Kellaw and Robert Usher were free tenants; and their possessions were afterwards united in the Shaws. At more recent periods, the Hutchinsons, Haswells, and Garthornes held property here: the two latter families being still considerable proprietors.

### THRISLINGTON.

THE township of Thrislington contains 592 acres. In 1811, the population was 14; in 1821, 14; in 1831,

the engine rolling over them, that it was with difficulty their remains could be removed.

† The Bishop of Durham contributed the sum of £50; the Barington fund, £50; the Durham Diocesan fund, £15; the Rev. T. H. Yorke, £10; Mrs. Tilly, £10; Mr. Haswell, £10; Mr. Garthorne, £5; Mr. Moor, £2; Mr. Birkett, £2; Mr. Jopling, £1; Miss Bates, £2; Mr. Burrell, £1; Mr. White, £1; and Mr. Eggleston, 10s., making a total of £160 10s. 0d.

15; in 1841, 24; and in 1851, 45, of whom 28 were males, and 17 females, inhabiting 5 houses.

This township, comprising one farm, is situated on the brink of a hill on the east side of the Little Skerne. In 1262, an agreement was made by the Thurstantons (the original name of the township), the Fulthorps, and others, with the prior and convent of Durham, to whom they conceded their marsh, in consideration of certain pasturage on the moor of Fery. In 1613, the manor passed from the Fulthorps to the Shaws, from whom it was purchased by Sir Thomas Robinson, of Rokeby, Bart., who conveyed it to Hendry Hopper, of Durham. Messrs. Wawn and Co. erected a village for the workmen in their colliery, called *New Thrislington*, which, since the abandonment of that undertaking, has been principally occupied by the miners of Whitworth colliery and the workmen of the iron manufactory at Spennymoor.\*

\* In 1822, several human skeletons were discovered at Thrislington, beneath some broad limestone flags, about half a yard below the surface of the ground, and each protected by rows of round stones at the sides. Near two of them were iron lance heads, each about an inch in diameter, and seven and eight inches long respectively. As the

#### GARMONDSWAY-MOOR.

GARMONDSWAY-MOOR contains 1,040 acres. Its population, in 1801, was 28; in 1811, 41; in 1821, 35; in 1831, 43; in 1841, 157; and in 1851, 129, of whom 63 were males and 66 females. There were, at the latter date, 23 inhabited houses.

When King Canute performed his barefooted pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Cuthbert, it is recorded that he went by the *Via Garmundi*, the road or way of Gormundus, the Dane. Garmondsway evidently derives its name from this source. It is an extra-parochial constabulary, consisting of one farm, now held by the owners of a colliery commenced here by the East Hetton company, but discontinued about six years ago. In Boldon Book, Garmondsway is stated to have contained five oxgangs in cultivation and four lying waste. Bishop Pudsey endowed Sherburn Hospital with these lands, which still belong to that establishment.

graves were not dug east and west, although disposed so regularly as to forbid the supposition of the parties having fallen in battle, it was conjectured that this had been the family burial-place of some early Saxon owner of the soil, before the conversion of his tribe to Christianity.

### WHITWELL HOUSE, EXTRA-PAROCHIAL PLACE.

WHITWELL HOUSE, which was incorporated with Durham Ward in 1829, forms part of the parish of Kelloc, in Easington Ward. It adjoins the parish of Shincliffe on the west, and the township of Sherburn on the north, and is held by lease, which includes the mines and tithes, under Sherburn Hospital, in the chapel of which the inhabitants are provided with sittings. It contains 540 statute acres; and, in 1801, the population was 27; in 1811, 17; in 1821, 38; in 1831, 32; in 1841, 173; and in 1851, 160, consisting of 80 males, and an equal number of females, inhabiting 28 houses.

By Boldon Book, William held Whitwell, paying half a mark. Under Hatfield's Survey, it was held by the Master of Sherburn. Ralph Lever, master from 1577 to 1585, was succeeded in this lease by his widow, who, after intermarrying with Ralph Warter, Gent., died seised of it. Thomas Bulloek occurs as lessee of Whitwell about 1660, from whom it passed to his nephew, Thomas Brass, Gent.; and in 1718, it passed from this family to the Middletons and Teasdales, who appear to have coalesced; as, in 1806, Middleton Teasdale de-

vised to his aunt, Jane Bacon, who, in 1810, devised to her nephew, the Rev. Henry Wastell. *Whitwell Grange* was afterwards sold by him to John Gregson, of Durham, Esq. The produce of the estate is toll-free in Durham market.

The high main seam of coal, in the southern part of this royalty, was formerly wrought for landsale. In 1737, 1738, and 1739, it appears to have been carried on by Mr. Abraham Teasdale and Mrs. Ann Wilkinson. On exploring some of the old workings, in 1839, a quantity of work tools and other articles were found, of ancient date; also a pump, which had been used for draining the dip workings, of very curious mechanism. From the position in which these articles were found, it appeared that the working of that part of the mine had been suddenly abandoned.

The present colliery, which has been the principal cause of the increased population, was commenced in May, 1836; the Hutton seam was won on the 20th June, 1837, at the depth of 59 fathoms. In 1840, another shaft, of 95 fathoms, was completed to the same

seam, from which and the low main the coals are worked. The colliery was won by Messrs. White, Robson, and Ogden; and the coals are called in the market "Whitwell Wallsend." They were originally conveyed by the Durham and Sunderland railway to

Sunderland (a distance of 14 miles) for shipment, but are now also shipped at South Shields and at the South Dock, Hartlepool. The village of *New Durham* (see page 378) was built in 1836-7, for the workmen of this colliery.

## PARISH OF PITTINGTON.

THE former boundaries of this parish were, St. Oswald's and St. Giles's in the suburbs of Durham on the west, Houghton-le-Spring on the north, Easington on the east, and Kelloe on the south. It included three constabularies: 1. Pittington, Elemore, and Hetton-on-the-Hill; 2. Shadforth and Ludworth; and 3. Sherburn. At the court held at Buckingham Palace, however, on the 8th day of May, 1841, present, the queen's most excellent majesty in council, it was ordered that the parish of Pittington be for the future divided into two separate parishes for ecclesiastical purposes; the one part, containing the township of Pittington and the north-western portion of the township of Sherburn, to remain attached to the old church; the other part, comprising the remaining portion of the township of Sherburn and the whole of Shadforth township, to be assigned to the new church of Shadforth, and to be named "St. Cuthbert's District," Shadforth.

### PITTINGTON.

THE township of Pittington, comprising 2,552 acres, contained, in 1801, 220 inhabitants; in 1811, 277; in 1821, 304; in 1831, 1,632 (the increase being attributed to the progress of the collieries); in 1841, 2,295; and in 1851, 2,530, of whom 1,326 were males, and 1,204 females. There were, at the latter date, 468 inhabited houses, 1 uninhabited, and 6 building.

The name of this parish and township (anciently *Piddingdune*, *Pedyngedune*, or, earlier still, *The Dune*) is derived from the Pidding brook, which rises near Moorsley, and flowing southward, joins Sherburn-water, and falls into the Wear at Old Durham. The township, as well as the rest of the parish, abounds with coal and lime; and nearly all the lands are held by lease under the dean and chapter.

LOW PITTINGTON is a village situated at the northern verge of the parish, about 4 miles north-by-east from Durham, and contains several public houses and tradesmen. On the west side of the road through it stands the library of "The Pittington Literary, Scientific, and Reading Institution," established in 1842. It is a spacious building, capable of holding 500 persons; and in its successive anniversary "soirees" have been held, for the benefit of the institution. There are now about 400 volumes in the library; and the number of members averages about 60. Adjoining the library is a large school-room, used as the parish school, at which there is an average at-

tendance of about 50 children. Higher up the village, on the opposite side of the road, is another school, endowed by the Marquis of Londonderry, and opened in January, 1853. Here, on an average, about 180 children are educated by a master and mistress, appointed by the marquis. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have each places of worship at Pittington.

HIGH PITTINGTON stands at a few hundred yards distance further up the hill, and contains a public house, a day school, and rows of dwellings occupied by pitmen. On the south of these villages, the limestone hill on which they are placed rises more steeply, until, near its lofty summit, the bare rock protrudes itself in ragged perpendicular cliffs. Its western extremity forms a bold promontory, the steep sides of which are covered by the little kitchen and flower gardens cultivated by the miners, and which overlook the plain occupied by the Hallgarth estate, and the low marshy valley south of the parish church.

HALLGARTH (so called from the Prior's Hall, built here by Hugh Whitehead, last prior and first dean of Durham, 1524-1548) is about half a mile to the south of Pittington, and contains the parish church, the vicarage, and the family mansion of the Shipperdsons. The estate contains about 912 acres, 28 of which are freehold; the whole being tithe-free, and in excellent cultivation. The old hall appears to have been taken down

by Ralph Tunstall, prebendary of the tenth stall, in the reign of Elizabeth; and all traces of it have now disappeared, unless some sculptured stones lying about the out-offices of the neighbouring farm-houses may be considered as fragments. *Hallgarth Mill* occupies a low and secluded situation about half a mile to the west of the church.\* There are two other mills in the township.

Long ranges of cottages for the colliers, commonly called pit-rows, form a striking feature in the surrounding district. These dwellings usually open directly, and without any entrance passage, to the road; and as their doors are generally kept open during the day, the passer-by has an opportunity of viewing the handsome furniture with which, in the majority of cases, they are stocked. *Little Town*, a short distance east from the church, is occupied by the Earl of Durham's colliers, who have here established a horticultural society. The coal in the township of *Pittington*, and in some of the adjoining royalties, is extensively worked by the Marquis

\* THE HALLGARTH TRAGEDY.—A most intense and painful excitement was created throughout the county of Durham, and the north of England generally, by the murder of Mary Ann Westrop, a servant at Hallgarth Mill, on the 8th of August, 1830, during the absence of the family. Her fellow servant, Thomas Clark, aged 19, was charged with the crime; and though he protested his innocence, stating that, on coming home, he had seen a man leave the place, and found the murder perpetrated, yet as he was the only person seen by others near the house at the time, and other criminatory circumstances appeared, he was committed for trial at the next Durham assizes. This took place on the 25th of February, 1831, before Mr. Justice Little-dale, when the examination of witnesses continued from before eight o'clock in the morning until nearly ten in the evening, the evidence being apparently clear, though circumstantial. The jury were then locked up for the night, and the summing up was commenced on the following morning. At noon, the jury, after a deliberation of twenty-five minutes, returned a verdict of "Guilty." On being asked why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, the prisoner simply replied, "I am innocent of the crime." At the place of execution, on Monday, February 28, he stood firmly, and addressed the assembled multitude in the following words:—"Gentlemen, I am innocent—I am going to suffer for another man's crime." A plain marble tablet, erected by subscription, was afterwards placed over the door in the north aisle of Pittington church, and is now within the open space beneath the western tower, bearing the following inscription:—"In memory of Mary Ann Westrop who in the 18th year of her age on the evening of Sunday the 8th of August 1830 (during the absence of her master and mistress) was cruelly murdered at Hallgarth Mill in this parish by a man her fellow servant who was executed for the offence at Durham on Monday the 28th of February, 1831."

† See page 378. The dense population accumulated at Belmont has long rendered the formation of a new parish indispensable. Towards accomplishing this desirable object, the dean and chapter, in 1852, contributed £200 towards the erection of a church; and the executors of the late Dr. Durell gave £20 for the same purpose. A grant of £300 was made from the Maltby Fund towards building a

of Londonderry, and is known in the market as "Stewart's Wallsend." A railway, 8 miles long, extends from Pittington colliery to the river Wear at Penshaw; but the coals from this, as well as from Broomside colliery, the Letch pit, and others, belonging to the marquis, and the colliery at Belmont,† worked by William Bell and Co., are also conveyed to the Sunderland Docks by the Durham and Sunderland railway,‡ and to Seaham Harbour, distant about 10 miles, by the railway belonging to the marquis. The numerous engine buildings, railways, inclines, and pit heaps here, are objects appropriate to a coal district; and the latter, sometimes containing 1,500 scores at one pit, have during the night a volcanic appearance.

The history of the township of Pittington is brief. Bishop William de Carilepho granted North and South Pittington to the church of Durham; and the remaining property in the township seems to have been added, from time to time, by the piety of other donors. After the dissolution, the whole was annexed to the cathedral.

parsonage; and at a convocation of the University of Durham, held March 26, 1853, the following grace was passed:—"To grant two acres of land at Ravensflat for a site for a church and parsonage house for the district of Belmont." The incumbent appointed is the Rev. Thomas Crossman, A.M., by whom divine service is performed in the school, and which will probably be continued till the church is erected. At the village of Broomside there is also a school, which is well attended.

‡ The traction on this and some of the other railways here is effected by means of stationary engines and inclines. Mr. Howitt says, "It is a mining country, and its great objects of notice on all sides, are the tall engine-houses of its collieries, and its trains of coal-waggons, or corves, as they call them,—[a mistake; the corves being the baskets in which the coals were, until recently, drawn up the pit shaft,]—running up hills and down dales, as if of their own accord. The sights and sounds were altogether such as must strike people from the south, that is, those who have not been accustomed to a coal country, as very strange. . . . Here and there, you saw careering over the plain, long trains of coal-waggons, without horses, or attendants, or any apparent cause of motion, but their own mad agency. They seemed, indeed, rather driven or dragged by unseen demons, for they were accompanied by the most comical whistlings and warblings, screamings and chucklings, imaginable. When you came up to one of those mad dragon trains, it was then only that you became aware of the mystery of their motion. They ran along railways, and were impelled by stationary engines at a distance, which stood often in valleys quite out of sight. A huge rope running over pulleys raised a little above the ground in the middle of the railway; and these pulleys or rollers, all in busy motion on their axles, made the odd whistlings and warblings that were heard around. In truth, the sight of these rollers twirling, and the great rope running without visible cause, was queer enough. Amid all these uncouth sounds and sights, the voice of the cuckoo and the cornerake came at intervals to assure me that I was still on the actual earth, and in the heart of spring, and not conjured into some land of insane wheels and machinery possessed by riotous spirits."



The tithes of North Pittington were assigned to the first stall, those of South Pittington to the fourth, and a portion of the manor, including the Prior's Hall, to the tenth. The lands not allotted to the prebends were let on leases; the principal portion being the Hallgarth estate, which was first granted, in 1559, to Christopher Morland. His grandson, Sir Henry Anderson, Knt., held Hallgarth in 1617; and a lease of it was granted in 1626 to Ralph Simpson, Gent. In 1638, Henry Simpson, of Pittington Hallgarth, was charged with a horse for the service of Charles I. During the Commonwealth, the tenants here were induced to buy the reversions, at about eight years' purchase, from the Commissioners of the Long Parliament; but, on the Restoration, the purchases were set aside, and the lessees, who never received any of their money back, were obliged to pay for renewing their leases as before. Margaret, daughter of Henry Simpson, married, September 17, 1671, Edward Shipperdson, of Murton, Esq., and became sole heiress to her brother William in 1675. Their posterity have continued to hold the estate since that period; the present representative of the family being Edward Shipperdson, Esq., who is about to enfranchise the property, under the provisions of the act passed August 8, 1851.

### THE CHURCH.

THIS church is one of the finest specimens of ancient ecclesiastical architecture in the diocese, and, in certain

\* The church, from the style of its architecture, has been considered as belonging to or about the year 1150. "It is, however," says a learned local antiquarian, "much more ancient, and cannot be referred to a later period than 1120, as far as regards its Norman character. But it also affords evidence that, although Norman has been held to have been the only style which prevailed for 140 years after the Conquest, the pointed, or what is called old English, is at least of equal antiquity. The original, or Norman clerestory, has been discovered, which stood over the pointed arches of the south side, as well as what is called Norman on the north. It has been held by some that the Normans had no clerestory. This theory is entirely contradicted. The square headed clerestory windows have been held to be not more ancient than the time of James or Elizabeth: here it is evident that they were as old as the time of Edward III. In one of the original Norman clerestory windows, which had been walled up ever since the later clerestory was built, there has been discovered an ancient fresco painting of the consecration of St. Cuthbert as bishop, which must have lain concealed for the last 500 years. There is now little reason to entertain a doubt, but that this church was the mother church of Durham. In pulling down a part of the walls of the old portion of the church, crosses and monumental stones were found broken up and used as common walling stones. Now this could not have taken place while the families remained, to the memory of whose father, or grandfather, they had been erected. We are, therefore, carried back at least to the Conquest. But the execution of these stones shews that they be-

longed to a class which had no existence in the present parish of Pittington since the Conquest. We are, therefore, carried beyond it; and they are so numerous that we must suppose a wider extent, connected with the church of Pittington, than the present limits of the parish imply. But since the covering of the walls has been removed, there is a discovery which sets this matter at rest: the west end of the Anglo-Saxon church appears on which the Norman tower was built. Another circumstance is of great weight, which antiquaries never think of, the nature of the soil. By nature, between the line of the North Pittington beck, (which pursues a straight course towards the south, passing below Sherburn Hospital,) on the river Wear, the country is of a stiff, cold, clay nature, covered with whins, and anciently called a moor. Between the rise of the hills to the east and the sea, the substratum is limestone, and the covering moor: whilst the land between the course of the North Pittington beck and the hills, averaging about a mile in breadth and four in length, is a rich fertile soil, lying upon what is called a hot coarse gravel. Pittington, therefore, must, at all times, have yielded pasture, and invited the settlement of population; whilst Durham and its neighbourhood must have been, before the Conquest, as the monks represented it to be when they discovered it, and the country, to the east of Pittington, thinly peopled; and Pittington, or le Deane, is, for every reason, the mother church of the Duncholm (Dunholm), and probably the first church erected between the Wear and the sea."

"If," says Billings, "the small and elegant specimen of Norman banded columns, and their highly decorated

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arches, were only part of a once complete church, it must indeed have been most beautiful in character; and we cannot but regret that it should have been shorn of its beauty by any meddling hand. The position of the tower staircase is singular, for instead of occupying the usual place, i. e. one angle of the tower, it projects in an octagonal form from the centre of the north wall. Another interesting peculiarity of Pittington is that it possesses the ancient timber framing of the belfry, in the form of an inverted T. The angular struts supporting the collar beams upon which the bells swing, are roughly formed into a pointed arch."

The font is a neat vase of white marble; and the pedestals of the altar-table are adorned with an imitation of the spiral ornament of the pillars. Under the western tower is preserved the mutilated effigy of a knight in armour; the vizor opened only by a transverse slit, the right hand grasping the sword, the plain shield on the left arm covering the breast, and the legs crossed. From perforations in the slab, it would appear to have been formerly pinned to a table monument; but there is neither record nor tradition as to the person represented. A stone coffin in the church-yard bears a Latin distich cut in the Saxon character.

In 1216, the church was appropriated to the prior and monks of Durham, on condition of their appointing a vicar, and giving him a specific endowment. A chantry to St. Katherine had been previously founded by Matilda, the daughter of William: and another and richer, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, was founded shortly after 1216. These were eventually united; and a chapel was added on the north side of the chancel, into which it opened by two pointed arches, supported by a pillar and two mural or half pillars, the bases and capitals of which were of the finest description, but have been cut down and the arches walled up. John Kirkman, the last incumbent of both chantries, had a pension of £4 per annum, which he received in 1553. The lands belonging to St. Mary's chantry are partly annexed to the Hallgarth estate, and partly to that of Elemore.

Pittington vicarage is a discharged living in the deanery of Easington, and a peculiar to the dean and chapter of Durham. Tenths, £1 9s. 5d.; Episc. proc., 6s.; Synod., 12s. Dedication to St. Lawrence.

VICARS.—Richard, presb. de Pytingdon, 1147; Peter de Derlyngton, 1230; Eudo, 1235; Yvo, 1285; William de Billingham, 1297;

\* "Mr. Shepherd," says Surtees, "though a worthy character, entertained very singular ideas on several subjects, particularly those connected with a future state of existence. By his own desire, a

John de Dalton, 1309; Hugh de Corbrig, 1329; Thomas de Throckington, 1340; Hugh de Prendstret, 1345; Richard de Aukeland, 1356; William Baty, 1358, p. res. Aukeland; Reginald Porter, 1388; John Appelby, 1407; William Winlawton, 1419, p. res. Appelby; John Gresmire, 1422; Robert Bates, 1439; William Maymorne, 1452, p. res. Bates; William Laybourn, 1458; George Johnson occ. 1481; William Greffeson, A.M., 1499; Thomas Patenson, A.M., 1507, p. res. Greffeson; Robert Jakeson, 1510, p. res. Patenson; Ralph Whitehed, 1528, p. m. Jakeson; William Whitehed; Sir Robert Forrest, pres., 1530, p. res. Whitehed; Nicholas Merley, S.T.B., 1548, p. m. Forrest; Roger Watson, S.T.P., 1560, p. depr. Merley; Robert Murrey, 1562, p. m. Watson; William Murrey, cl., 1594, p. m. Murrey; Richard Thursby, A.M., 1621, p. res. Murrey; George Shaw, A.M., 1631, p. res. Thursby; Christopher Thompson, A.M., p. m. Shaw; Christopher Thompson, A.M., p. m. Thompson; John Powell, A.M., 1717, p. m. Thompson; William Thompson, A.B., 1718, p. res. Powell; Arthur Shepherd,\* 1730, p. m. Thompson; Samuel Viner, A.M., 1770, p. m. Shepherd; James Deason, cl., 1772, p. res. Viner; Samuel Gamlen, A.M., 1810, p. m. Deason; James Miller, D.D., p. res. Gamlen.

The living was augmented with £10 a year from Lord Crewe's trustees, and one-third of the rent of the Island Farm, in the township of Bishop-Middleham, purchased with Queen Anne's Bounty, and containing 152 acres. The dean and chapter have also added four acres of land, of the annual value of £12; being a fee-simple of £360. The glebe includes the vicarage house (rebuilt by the present incumbent), and a garth and garden of about an acre. The manor of Ludworth pays a prescript rent of £3 12s. in lieu of tithe to the vicar of Pittington, due at Michaelmas, and 20s. per annum in lieu of a *horse-gate*.—Annual income, £469.

REGISTERS—Book No. 1 contains baptisms and burials from 1574 to 1762, and marriages from 1574 to 1753; No. 2 (a detached leaf), baptisms from 1762 to 1766, but no burial register for that period; No. 2, baptisms from 1766 to 1809, and burials from 1770 to 1810; No. 3, baptisms from 1809 to 1812; and Nos. 4 and 5, marriages from 1754 to 1812.

#### CHARITIES.

*Donor unknown*.—Some person unknown gave to the poor of this parish £35, which has long been vested in the Shipperdson family. £1 15s., the interest thereof, is carried to the overseers' account, and applied in aid of the poor's rate.

#### ELEMORE.

THIS estate, which has been included in those of LITTLE HASWELL and HASWELL GRANGE in the parish of

hatchet was deposited with him in his coffin, and a plate of looking-glass placed in the lid opposite to his face; both with a view to *facilitate his resurrection*."

Easington, was given, with them, by Bishop Pudsey, to the monastery of Finchale before 1190. After the dissolution, the manor of Little Haswell became the property of the family of Anderson, by whom it was conveyed, in 1631, to William Hall, of Newcastle, merchant, for £4,600. Sir Alexander Hall, of Elemore, was one of those charged with a horse for the service of the king. Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Hall, Esq., who died in 1680, was the wife of Thomas Conyers, Esq.; and their daughter and sole heiress intermarried with George Baker, Esq., of Crooke, parish of Lanchester. Their grandson, George Baker, of Elemore, Esq.,\* left an only daughter and heiress, Isabella, who intermarried with Henry, son of Christopher Towers, Esq., and Elizabeth, only sister of George Baker, Esq. Their son, Baker Baker, Esq., on attaining his majority, assumed the family name, in accordance with the provisions of his grandfather's will, and is the present proprietor of the estate. *Elemore Hall*, the family mansion, was erected principally by the second George Baker, Esq., and is situated in a valley, surrounded by hills, some of which were covered with plantations by its late proprietor.

#### HETTON-ON-THE-HILL.

THIS hamlet lies north-east of Elemore, and appears anciently to have been united with Hetton-le-Hole. In the 25th year of Bishop Hatfield, William de Dalden died seised of half the manor of Hepdon, which afterwards passed by marriage to Sir William Bowes. In 1466, it is described as consisting of two messuages and granges, a dove-cot worth 5s., 60 acres of arable land valued at 4d. each, six acres of meadow at 6d. each, and 60 acres of pasture worth nothing more than the right of common. The Blakistons, Collingwoods, and others, subsequently held this property. In 1638, Mr. Robert

\* GEORGE BAKER, Esq.—This gentleman died at Elemore Hall, May 15, 1837, in his 84th year. He was the only son and heir of the second George Baker, Esq., of Elemore, by Judith, daughter and co-heiress of Cuthbert Routh, of Dinsdale, by Judith, daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke, of Halmaby, county of York, Bart. He succeeded his father in his estates in 1774. In his earlier years, he was well known in the sporting circles, and was supposed to be one of the best gentleman riders in England. Mr. Taylor, in his *Memoir of Surtees*, styles Mr. Baker a "genuine representative of the hunting and cock-fighting 'squires of the last century,'" and relates the following characteristic conversation between him and the subject of the *Memoir*:—"I wonder, Mr. Surtees, why you should spend so much money and time over a History of Durham."—"I wonder, Mr. Baker," was the reply, "why you spend so much money and time in following a pack of hounds after a poor hare." In politics, Mr. Baker was, during the

Collingwood, of Hetton-on-the-Hill, was included in the list of gentlemen charged with light horses for the service of Charles I. In the last century, the estate passed from the Sparrows to George Baker, of Elemore, Esq.

#### SHERBURN.

THE township of Sherburn comprises 1,303 acres. In 1801, the population was 252; in 1811, 259; in 1821, 285; in 1831, 337; and in 1841, 1,946; in 1851, in that part of the township retained in Pittington parish, there were 855 inhabitants, or 440 males and 415 females; and, in the same district, 169 inhabited houses and 1 uninhabited.

The township derives its name from the *Shire* (clear) *burn*, which formed the northern limit of Queringdonshire. It is intersected by the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway, to a station on which it gives its name. The village is situated about 3½ miles east-by-south from Durham, and contains five public houses, five farmsteads, and a few tradesmen. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house here; and there is a reading-room, supported by subscription. At the western extremity of the village there is a spacious and handsome school-house, erected and partly supported by Mrs. Pemberton. There is a quarry in the township; and the collieries are extensively worked by the Earl of Durham.

By Boldon Book, Ulkill held lands at North Sherburn, and Christian the Plasterer and others held South Sherburn, in which there were also ten cottagers. In Hatfield's Survey only one Sherburn occurs; and the services of the bond tenants are described as similar to those in Shadforth. In the 16th century, a family named Pearson had acquired freehold property here. On August 26, 1635, a division of common lands took place. In 1720, the Tempests of Old Durham held lands in

course of a long life, sincerely attached to whig principles, from which he never swerved. He was a candidate for the representation of the city of Durham in the year 1813, when a severe and expensive struggle of nine days' duration, the longest in the annals of the city, took place between him and the late George Allan, of Blackwell Grange, Esq.; the latter being elected by a majority of 80. Mr. Baker was high sheriff of Northumberland in 1815. Directions were given in his will that he should be buried, not in the family vault of Pittington church, but in the church-yard, and that the following inscription should be placed upon his tombstone:—"Here lies the last of the George Bakers of Elemore Hall, in the county of Durham." It has been remarked, however, that "though he may not be the last George Baker, he will be succeeded by no one of more gentlemanly spirit, or who will live longer in the hearts of the poor and unfortunate, to whom he was a constant benefactor and the kindest friend."

Sherburn, which, with the mansion-house, were sold by them to Arthur Mowbray, Esq. *Sherburn Hall* and estate afterwards became the property of Thomas Hopper, Esq., from whom they were purchased, in 1827, by John Pemberton, Esq., whose widow is the present proprietor.

### SHERBURN HOSPITAL.

THE extra-parochial place called Sherburn Hospital, or Sherburn House, comprises an area of 730 acres. In 1801, the population was 80; in 1811, 56; in 1821, 67; in 1831, 59; in 1841, 86; and in 1851, 34, or 19 males and 15 females, inhabiting 19 houses.

Sherburn Hospital has usually been considered one of the most interesting and picturesque objects in the county, although modern improvements and alterations have, in a great measure, detracted from the architectural beauty of the building. This institution, founded by Bishop Pudsey in 1181, as an asylum for lepers, is situated about 2 miles to the south-east of the city of Durham, in a sunny vale on the east side of Sherburn water. The building forms an oblong quadrangle, enclosing an area of about an acre. The side next the road contains the entrance lodge, and a lofty wall of ancient date extends along the remainder of the front; on the second, or upper side, stands the master's house; the third is occupied by the chapel and the dwellings of the inmates, who are also domiciled on the fourth, or lower side.

Nearly the whole range of buildings erected by Bishop Pudsey were destroyed by the Scotch shortly after 1300, leaving only the chapel and a Norman tower, forming part of the master's house; and in 1833, the master's house, being in a dilapidated state, was taken down, and a modern mansion erected on its site. The gateway and boundary wall are of a date subsequent to the act of destruction committed by the Scotch invaders; and the chapel is now the only original part remaining.

The chapel occupies the south-east angle of the square, and contains some interesting examples of early English and Norman architecture. It consists of a nave, a chancel, and a west tower. The nave has three round-headed lights on the south, and the chancel six lights on the north and south, under pointed arches

\* Some persons have conjectured that in Christendom these hospitals amounted to no less than 15,000; and perhaps half of the hospitals established throughout England were for lepers, so prevalent was this complaint. Indeed, there was hardly a large city near which there

with tracery. The east window has been restored with five lights ornamented with tracery, and contains some ancient and modern painted glass. The arms of the see of Durham, of Neville, Montague, &c., are occasionally introduced. A modern screen across the archway to the chancel separates the nave from that portion, which is of larger dimensions than the nave. The latter, with the addition of the lower part of the tower, is 40 feet by 15, and the chancel is 36 by 16. This disparity of proportion is accounted for by the fact of the chancel having been originally the part where the service was performed; the present master (the Rev. G. S. Faber) having added the seats of the nave. The chancel is stalled on each side for the use of the brethren; and within the altar rails is the monumental memorial of Thomas Leaver, master, and "preacher to king Edward the sixth." On the stone is engraved a curious cross *floury*, with a Bible and chalice, supposed to indicate that he was one of the reformed itinerant preachers through the kingdom. The exterior of the chapel has been recently restored, with some regard to its original character, of which, however, the parapet is not a part.

Like many institutions of a similar nature, Sherburn Hospital has considerably diverged from the purposes of its original endowment; and fifteen aged men, whose poverty or misfortunes have rendered them eligible for its shelter during their declining years, at present occupy the place provided by the munificence of Hugh de Pudsey for sixty-five lepers, for such was the number the establishment was arranged to accommodate. At the period in which this institution arose and flourished, leprosy appears to have been a very prevalent disease in England, as may be deduced from the fact, that in the reign of Henry the Third there were so many as one hundred and thirty-one asylums throughout the kingdom for sufferers from this loathsome disease;\* and even as late as Edward the Sixth, leprosy appears to have existed in England to a considerable extent. Fortunately, however, from that time the disease seems to have gradually disappeared from this country. The only records at present remaining of this once fearful scourge, are the many nobly endowed institutions for its relief, which were so plentiful throughout the island, and of which Sherburn is so magnificent an example.

The rules and regulations which governed Sherburn

was not at least one of these lazar-houses erected, the site of which is generally fixed, even at the present day, by the word *'Spital*, or *Mess-in-deu* (Maison Dieu), which exist near all the old towns in the north.

Hospital may be regarded as a very good criterion of the manner in which similar institutions were conducted. Under Bishop Pudsey's constitutions, as revised and confirmed, with several additional regulations by Bishop Kellaw, it appears that besides five convents of lepers (sixty-five persons of both sexes), with a steward or guardian at their head, there was an establishment provided for three priests and four attendant clerks, one of whom at least was required to be a deacon. There were daily masses, which the lepers had to attend. The steward made up his accounts four times in the year. He was required to be temperate and modest in the exercise of his office, and not to exceed the number of three horses. The priests and clerks slept in a dormitory adjoining the chapel, and all dined and supped together in the common hall. In winter, the priests rose at midnight for the night mass, then slept till morning, and returned to the chapel to celebrate matins; but in summer, the night mass was so sung as to terminate at twilight. A perpetual lamp burned before the high altar of the Presence in the greater chapel. All the brethren, whose health permitted, were expected to attend the services; but the bed-ridden sick were enjoined to raise themselves, and say matins in their bed.

The lepers were allowed daily a loaf weighing five marks, and a gallon of ale to each; and betwixt every two, one mess or commons of flesh three days in the week, and of fish, cheese, or butter on the remaining four. On high festivals, a double mess; and on the feast of St. Cuthbert in Lent, fresh salmon if it could be had—if not, other fresh fish. On Michaelmas day, four messes on a goose. With flesh, fish, or eggs, a

measure of salt was delivered; and when fresh fish could not be had, red herrings were served, three to a mess, or cheese and butter by weight, or three eggs. During Lent, each had a razer of wheat to make fumenty, and two razers of beans to boil. Sometimes greens or onions; and every day, except Sunday, the seventh part of a razer of bean meal; but on Sunday, a measure and a half of pulse to make gruel. Red herrings were prohibited from Pentecost to Michaelmas; and at the latter, each received two razers of apples. The lepers had a common kitchen, and a common cook, fuel, and utensils for cooking. The sick had fire and candle; and one of the chaplains was assigned to hear the confessions of the sick, to read the gospel to them on Sundays and holidays, and to read the burial service of the dead. The old woman who attended on the sick had every week three wheaten loaves and one mess of flesh or fish; and when a brother or sister was buried, the grave-digger had his meat and drink. Each leper had a yearly allowance, for his clothing, of three yards of woollen cloth, six yards of linen, and six of canvass; and the tailor had his meat and drink the day he came to cut out the clothes. Four fires were allowed for the whole community. On Christmas eve, they had four yule clogs, each a cart load, with four trusses of straw; four trusses of straw on All Saints and Easter eve; and four bundles of rushes on the eves of Pentecost, St. John Baptist, and St. Mary Magdalen; and on the anniversary of Martin de Sancta Cruce, every leper received five shillings and five pence in money.\*

The lepers had the liberty of seeing their friends; and strangers, who came from a distance, were suffered to rest in the Hospital all night; but visitors from the

\* The liberal spirit in which provision was made for the physical as well as spiritual wants of the inmates, in contrast to the more niggardly regulations of modern days, is thus humourously alluded to in the following lines by William Howitt:—

“Now a riddle, a riddle, a riddle-ma-ree,  
Which of the two had a man rather be—  
A pau-per of this day, or le-per of that?  
Which of the two would the soonest get fat?  
Of meat and of measure, of food and of clothes,  
Which have the 'vantage—have these, or had those?  
The Guardians of old, or the Guardians of new—  
I've my notions about them—but pray what say you?  
With salmon and gammon, and gallons of ales,  
Would the pauper leap into the old leper's scales?  
With new suits of clothes and new tailors to cut them,  
With such measures of meal they scarce knew where to put them;  
With bushels of wheat to make fumenty luscious;  
With bundles of straw, and clean bundles of rushes;  
With sermons and prayers, and a chaplain to read them;  
With vats to make wine in, if chanced they to need them;

With yule-clogs, and firewood, cart-loads at a time;  
Wouldn't paupers be apt to think lepers sublime?  
With their friends all admitted to see them at pleasure;  
And on high-days roast goose, and of meal double measure;  
Throw into the bargain the scales and the sores—  
Would not paupers be apt to turn lepers by scores?  
If once in such quarters, a good roof above them,  
Whence no Poor Law Commissioners dared to remove them;  
Or feeling unable to rise up to prayers,  
They might lie on their backs and repeat them up stairs;  
If free to walk off, or stay,—jolly housekeepers—  
Would lepers turn paupers, or paupers turn lepers?  
This, at this minute, the thing I fain would see—  
Which is the wiser, Lord Brougham or Hugh Pudsey?  
Or whether a third track lies somewhere between them—  
Where lazy impostors have no one to screen them;  
But honest old folks, or the workless and sick,  
May find that compassion's no name for a brick.  
Now a riddle, a riddle, a riddle-ma-ree,  
Come find out the truth, and come tell it to me.”

neighbourhood departed at evening; and when the bell sounded for supper, the gates were closed. Disobedient members were punished at the discretion of the prior and prioress, by corporal correction, *per ferulam modo scholarium*; and offenders who refused to submit to the usual discipline, were reduced to bread and water, and, after the third offence and monition, were liable to be ejected.

Before the lapse of a century, in the time of Bishop Langley, great abuses were complained of; and the pious institution being converted into private emolument, and the buildings suffered to go to ruin, that prelate issued a commission, dated September 4, 1429, directed to William Chancellor, his temporal chancellor, and others, empowering them to visit and examine the dilapidations in the hospital erections, and to make inquiries concerning the abuses of the charity. Upon the commissioners reporting the miserable condition of the institution, the bishop applied to Pope Eugene IV. for redress, who granted him a faculty to make new rules and ordinances for the better governing thereof, which he accordingly did on July 22, 1434. It appears by these rules that two lepers were to be admitted, who were to be kept apart from the rest of the poor people admitted to the house. The latter were to be thirteen in number, and each was to be provided with meat and drink of 10d. value every week, or 10d. ready money at their own option, and to have yearly 6s. 8d. for fuel and clothes, and to mess and lodge in the same house, and daily to attend mass.

In 1557, Anthony Salvin, master, petitioned Bishop Tunstall that a commission of inquiry might issue, relative to the abuses committed by Thomas Leghe and Anthony Bellasis, previous masters; which commission was accordingly issued, and depositions were taken thereon April 27, 1557. Owing to the disorders produced by the differences of faith at that time, an act was passed in 27th Eliz. (1584), whereby this establishment was re-incorporated by the name of "The Master and Brethren of Christ's Hospital, in Sherborne, near Durham, in the county of Durham." The number of brethren was increased by this act to thirty, to be nominated (with one exception in favour of the owners of Thornley) by the master, who was to be appointed by

\* Bishop Chandler's visitation begun August 14, 1735, and continued by several adjournments to August 26. In answer to the third interrogatory—"What charters, writings, title-deeds, or other evidences of your estate, are in your custody?"—the answer was "In the Hospital there is not a scrip of paper left of any charters, title-deeds, or other evidence, or any remembrance of such in the Hospital;

the bishop, and be a preacher, having no cure or charge of souls elsewhere. In 1594, a commission of inquiry visited this and other hospitals in the county. Some additional statutes were made by Bishop Matthew in 1595, by Bishop Crewe in 1703, and by Bishop Chandler in 1735.\* From that time to 1809, the in-brethren received 40s. a year in addition to other advantages, and the out-brethren 40s. a year only. Dr. Bell, the master, in the last mentioned year, increased the annual provision of the out-brethren to £4, and gradually raised the annual payments to the in-brethren to £7 6s. each, which sums were paid until 1819. He also, before that year, erected a new range of buildings behind the apartments of the brethren for their better accommodation. In 1819, Bishop Barrington ordered a new wing to be erected, containing 15 apartments, for the out-brothers, so that the whole might be accommodated within the building. Those who, from having wives, could not comply with the rules of the resident brethren, were to receive £20 a year for life; but none are in future to be appointed who are not single or widowers.

The following was the yearly rental of the estates belonging to the Hospital in 1829:—

Rents for the demesne land, &c., let by the master alone, at rack-rent, to yearly tenants .....	£1,795	5	0
Rents reserved on leases granted for three lives, or 21 years, by the master and brethren, and renewed from time to time on the payment of fines .....	89	18	9½
Prescript rents payable to the master and brethren .....	8	19	8
	£1,894	3	5½

The amount of the fines paid to the master for the renewal of leases from 1809 to 1829 was £13,394 18s. 5d. The annual expenses are stated by the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities as follows:—

Provisions and coals for the in-brethren .....	£350	0	0
Clothing, furniture, books, &c., for 21 brethren, about .....	67	0	0
Paid in money to the in-brethren .....	148	10	0
"    "    to resident out-brethren .....	159	12	0
"    "    to non-resident ditto .....	180	0	0
Nurse and medical assistant .....	26	0	0
Chaplain's salary, £120; clerk, sexton, &c., £2 2s. ....	122	2	0
Repairs, £200; quit-rents, taxes, and other dues, £70 .....	270	0	0
Agent's salary .....	50	0	0
	£1,373	4	0

but I have been told (*Magister loquitur*) by some antiquaries, and believe, that they were mostly embezzled before Queen Elizabeth's time, and the rest a few years after Queen Elizabeth's act, while Dr. Valentine Dale, a civilian, was master, and employed abroad in the queen's service." Wadham Chandler, A.M., was appointed master in the year in which the visitation took place.

“The residue of the funds,” they add, “arising from the rents and the fines taken upon the renewal of leases, is received by the master to his own use; and, according to the preceding statement, it will appear that, since his appointment in 1809, he has received on an average, after deducting £1,000 laid out in building the new apartments for the out-brethren, about £1,164 per annum.”

The support of the fifteen in-brethren is thus described by the Commissioners:—In lieu of the former weekly allowance of bread, small beer, and cheese, each receives 1s. 6d. a week; also a quart of good beer every day, one pound of meat boiled or roasted every day, except on Fridays and fast-days, when they receive one pound of pudding; and there are particular allowances for the several festivals and feasts throughout the year. Each of them also has two loads of coals in the course of the year delivered at his door; and he receives annually at Christmas a suit of clothes of strong drab cloth. Their apartments are supplied with furniture, beds, and bed-linen, which is washed by the nurse; and they have given to them Bibles and other religious books. The several articles are provided by the master, and he also supplies them with cloth cloaks; but these are considered as his free and voluntary gift. An allowance is also made to each in-brother of £1 3s. 6d. every quarter, and 1s. a week for good behaviour, which is stopped and disposed of amongst the other brethren in case of any misconduct. The out-brethren residing in the Hospital enjoy the same allowances of clothing, furniture, and books; but they are not supplied with provisions, and therefore receive a greater allowance in money than the fifteen in-brethren, viz. £6 a quarter each in addition to the weekly sum of 1s. each for good behaviour.

The Hospital continues to be governed by the statutes of Bishop Chandler, except so far as they were altered by an ordinance of Bishop Barrington. By

\* During the civil wars between the king's army quartered at Durham and the parliament's army stationed at Quarrington, the Hospital was plundered of its cattle and goods, and also of many of its old charters and muniments, and Mr. Machon was much abused and dispossessed, and one John Fenwick, a tradesman in Newcastle and guide to the Scottish army, was put in master, who soon after got an order from Oliver Cromwell to put in his son, John Fenwick, a layman, to be master there, whereby Machon was kept out of the Hospital eighteen years. After the Restoration, he petitioned the king to be restored, and enjoyed it till his death in December, 1679.

† DR. BELL died at Cheltenham, January 27, 1832, in the 80th year of his age, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was born at St. Andrew's, and was educated in the university of his native city.

these regulations, it is appointed that the master shall be an M.A., and that he and his deputy shall usually reside within the Hospital. The master to keep the common seal, and have also the custody of counterparts of leases. The names of the brethren, time of entrance, &c., to be entered in a book by the master or his deputy. Vacancies to be filled up within six weeks; a preference being given to out-brethren, at the option of the master. The qualifications for admission of a brother are, that he shall have lived creditably in the world, and, at the time of his admission, not be worth £20; to be a native of the county, of the age of 56 or upwards, a member of the Church of England, and shall take an oath of obedience to the rules and ordinances of the institution.

MASTERS OF SHERBURN.—Ewald or Arnald, 1183; Arnald de Auclent occ. 1200; Sir Martin de Sancta Cruce, 1245; Roger de Seyton, 1269; William de Insula, 1302; Lambert de Torkyngham, or Tricklingham, occ. 1317; Thomas de Hessewell occ. 1330; Thomas de Neville, 1339; Alan de Shutlyngton, 1362, p. m. Neville; Thomas de Bernalby, 1367, p. res. Shutlyngton; John de Waltham occ. 1384; John Burgeys occ. 1391; Alan de Newark, cl., 1403, p. depr. Burgeys; John Newton, 1409, p. res. Newark; Nicholas Dixon, pres. 1427; John Marshall, LL.B., 1433, p. res. Dixon; Alexander Lyghe, Lye, Lugh, or Lee, 1489; Robert Dykar, cl., 1501, p. res. Lyghe; Dr. Roderick Gundisalve (a Spaniard), 1507, p. m. Dykar; Geoffrey Wren; Edward Fox, S.T.P., 1527, p. m. Wren; Thomas Leghe, L.D., 1635, p. prom. of Fox to the see of Hereford; Anthony Bellasis, alias Bellassyse, 1545, p. m. Leghe; Richard Read, 1552, p. m. Bellasis; Anthony Salvayn (afterwards imprisoned for being a Catholic), 1552, p. res. Read; Ralph Skynner, 1559, p. depr. Salvayn; Thomas Lever, 1562, p. m. Skynner; Ralph Lever, 1577, p. m. Lever; Valentine Dale, LL.D., 1584; on the death of Dr. Dale, 1589, Bishop Hutton bestowed the mastership on his own nephew, Robert Hutton, B.D., who resigned in favour of Dr. Robert Bellamy; Thomas Murray, Esq., 1606, p. m. Bellamy; William Shawe, A.M., 1623, p. m. Marray; John Machon, A.M., 1636,\* p. m. Shawe; John Montague, 1680, p. m. Machon; Thomas Rundle, 1727, p. m. Montague; Wadham Chandler, A.M., 1735, p. res. Rundle; Robert Stillingfleet, 1738, p. m. Chandler; David Gregory, D.D., 1759, p. m. Stillingfleet; Mark Hildesley, D.D., 1767, p. m. Gregory; Thomas Dampier, 1773, p. m. Hildesley; Thomas Dampier, 1774, p. res. his father; Andrew Bell, D.D. and LL.D.,† 1809, p. res. Dampier for the see of

In 1789, he went to India, and was appointed chaplain to Fort St. George, and minister of St. Mary's, at Madras. Whilst there, he was led by circumstances to the formation of his system of education. Having undertaken, gratuitously, the superintendance of the Military Male Orphan Asylum, he adopted the plan of mutual tuition, and there fostered and founded the Madras system of elementary education, now called the National System. On Dr. Bell's return to England in 1797, the highest authorities in church and state decided in favour of his system of tuition, and it has since spread over every civilized nation in the world. Before the death of the reverend doctor, there were no less than ten thousand schools established in Great Britain alone, at which six hundred thousand children were educated by voluntary aid and charity. Dr. Bell published several treatises explaining his views, one of the most comprehensive of which is—

Ely, George Stanley Faber, B.D.,\* (previously rector of Long New-ton,) 1832, p. m. Bell.

A number of interesting and valuable charters, evidences, and other documents relative to the endowment,

"Mutual Tuition and Moral Discipline; or a Manual of Instructions for conducting Schools through the Agency of the Scholars themselves." He was rewarded with the mastership of Sherburn Hospital, conferred on him by Bishop Barrington; and in 1819 with a prebendal stall at Westminster. The ordinance requiring the usual residence of the master at Sherburn must not have been strictly observed in Dr. Bell's case, as we find him passing a great portion of his latter years at Cheltenham, where his benevolence and social and domestic virtues

support, and government of Sherburn Hospital, will be found at length in the Allan Collection, to which, as well as to Hutchinson and Surtees, the reader curious in such matters is referred.

gained him the affection and respect of every class of the community. He had amassed a large fortune in India, which, before his death, he distributed amongst the principal institutions in the cities of Scotland. To his native city of St. Andrew's he left £10,000, besides a sum of £50,000 for the building and endowment of a new college there.

\* THE REV. G. S. FABER, B.D., formerly Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College, Oxford, is well known as a profound scholar, and the author of a variety of works on theology.

## PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF SHADFORTH.

THE boundary of this parochial chapelry (see page 401) commences on or towards the south, at the lane or road leading from Sherburn House to or towards Hartlepool; thence proceeds in a north-westerly direction along the boundary dividing the townships of Cassop and Shadforth to the place at which the township of Cassop joins the township of Sherburn House; from thence runs in a northerly direction to a stream of water called Shadforth Beck, where a bounder-stone is, or is intended to be erected or placed, denoting the boundary of the said chapelry of St. Cuthbert's, from thence continues in a straight line in a north-easterly direction on the west side of the village of Sherburn Hill, to a point in the lane leading from Sherburn to Low Haswell, where another bounder-stone is, or intended to be placed, denoting the boundary of the said chapelry; and from thence in a south-easterly direction to the boundary which divides the township of Pittington and Low Haswell; thence in a south-easterly direction, along the boundary line which divides the said township of Shadforth from the several townships of Low Haswell, High Haswell, and Shotton; and from thence in a westerly direction along the boundary line which divides the said township of Shadforth from the townships of Wingate and Thornley until it reaches the said line leading from Sherburn House, to or towards Hartlepool, at which the boundary commences.

### SHADFORTH.

IN 1801, the township of Shadforth, comprising 2,872 acres, contained 184 inhabitants; in 1811, 226; in 1821, 223; in 1831, 236; in 1841, 336; and in 1851, 1,348, of whom 733 were males and 615 females. There were, at the latter date, 244 inhabited houses, 4 uninhabited, and 1 building. In that part of the township of Sherburn annexed to the chapelry there were 1,508 inhabitants, or 794 males and 714 females, inhabiting 296 houses; thus forming a total population in the chapelry of 2,856, of whom 1,527 were males, and 1,329 females, inhabiting 540 houses. The township of Shadforth contains eighteen farms, and is within the bishop's manor of Easington.

In Boldon Book, Shadforth is mentioned as a member of Queringdonshire, and, with North Sherburn and Cassop, had fifty-one villains, whose services are described as similar to those of Boldon, and one free tenant, named Thomas. By Hatfield's Survey, Sir

Ralph Eure, Knt., had acquired the lands of Thomas de Tesedale; and there were other two free tenants, Isaac Bonner and the heir of John Freeman. Sixteen bond tenants held each a messuage and two oxgangs of land. In the 16th and 17th centuries, a family named Swalwell appear as freeholders. On August 26, 1635, a division of common lands took place; but there are now only two small freeholds in the township.

### THE CHURCH.

THE church is situated on a gentle slope on the north side of Shadforth Beck. It was licensed by the bishop under the 6th and 7th Wm. IV., and was consecrated by his lordship on the 5th of August, 1839, on which occasion the prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Miller, vicar of Pittington, and the sermon was preached by the Ven. Archdeacon Thorp. It is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and is a chaste and elegant structure, con-



sisting of a nave (without side aisles) and a chancel. On the western gable is a bell-turret; and there are neat spires at the angles of the nave and chancel. The entrance is by a porch on the south. In the interior, over the doorway, is a tablet, with the following inscription:—

“This church was erected in the year 1839. It contains 505 sittings; and in consequence of a grant from the Incorporated Society for promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, 350 of that number are hereby declared to be free and unappropriated for ever. A plan shewing the numbers and situations of the free seats, has been fixed up in the vestry room. R. G. L. BLENKINSOPP, M. A., Minister. HENRY NEWBY, JOHN HUNTLY, Churchwardens.”

The roof is supported by a timber frame-work, of considerable taste. The west window of the nave consists of three pointed lights; and there are three pairs of pointed lights on the south side, and four single ones on the north. At the eastern extremity of the nave, also, there is a pointed window on each side of the entrance to the chancel. The latter is lighted on the east by a similar window to that at the west end of the nave, and by three pointed lights on the south. The vestry is on the north side of the chancel. The altar table is of oak, elegantly carved. The pulpit and reading desk are placed against the pillars supporting the pointed arch over the entrance of the chancel. The font is an octagonal bason on a cylindrical pedestal. Appropriate texts of scripture, in old English characters, are placed on various parts of the walls.

The burial ground is on the south side of the church. The parsonage house, a handsome and commodious structure, stands a little higher up the hill to the north, and overlooks the church and the village of Shadforth. The living is a perpetual curacy; the dean and chapter of Durham, patrons, who have endowed it with the tithes of North Pitlington and Hetton-on-the-Hill annexed, annual value, £130; Shadforth do., £112; total, £242; fee-simple, £7,260; also towards the parsonage, building, and purchase of land in augmentation, in fee-simple, £482. The annual income has been stated at £260. The Rev. R. G. L. Blenkinsopp, A.M., is the incumbent.

SHADFORTH.—This village is situated about 5 miles east-south-east from Durham. It is situated in a valley, through which the Shadforth Beck makes its way westward to the Wear. Enclosed by steep hills, much of the old rural and retired character of the place has been preserved, in striking contrast to the modern pit vil-

lages erected at a short distance around it. The houses are irregularly built on each side of the road; the ground floors of many of them being formed either of large irregularly shaped slabs, or of a gravelly concrete, frequently used for that purpose in the older cottages of the county of Durham. Here are three public houses, a skinnery, and blacksmiths', cartwrights', and joiners' shops. A small chapel was built, some years ago, by a congregation of Presbyterians; but, since their dispersion, it has been occupied by the Methodist community. There is a small school in the village, kept by a mistress.

LUDWORTH.—From before 1209 until 1349, Ludworth was held by a family of the same name, who made large donations to the church of Durham. It afterwards became vested in the Holdens; and Thomas Holden, in 1422, obtained a license to embattle his manor-house. In 1438; Thomas Holden, Knt., alienated this manor to Roger Thornton, merchant, whose heiress intermarried with the family of Lumley. In the sixth year of Bishop Pilkington, it was sold to Sir Richard Belasyse, of Morton, Knt., from whose descendants it passed to the Carrs of Coeken; and William Standish Standish, Esq., the present representative of the family, is now the proprietor.

Ludworth colliery is worked by T. Wood, Esq.; and the coals are shipped at Hartlepool. The village, which is about half a mile east from Shadforth, contains a good school, taught by the parish clerk; but the attendance fluctuates, according to the employment in the surrounding collieries. *Ludworth Tower*, supposed to be the house alluded to above, as fortified by Thomas Holden, stands near a rivulet at the head of a valley, and is constructed of rude masonry, in an oblong form, consisting of a vaulted dungeon, and an upper chamber, lighted by a few narrow casements. Surtees characterises it as “a dark, gloomy pile, exactly resembling one of the lowest class of Border fortresses.” Considerable dilapidations have taken place during the last few years; and it is to be regretted that this relic of antiquity is not better protected from the injuries inflicted by the thoughtless population surrounding it.

SHERBURN HILL, in the township of Sherburn, is a large and populous village, about half a mile north-west from Shadforth, and consists chiefly of rows of pit houses, occupied by the Earl of Durham's colliers. It stands on the crest of a lofty hill, the south side of

which rises abruptly from the valley of Shadforth, and which slopes steeply on the north towards the marshy ground dividing it from Pittington Hallgarth. The Wesleyans have a chapel here; and there is one belonging to the Primitive Methodists, built in 1851, to which a school is attached. A school-house was erected in 1845 by the Rev. R. G. L. Blenkinsopp,

who added a dwelling for the teacher in 1850. These schools are generally well attended; but, owing to the changes which sometimes occur in the mining population, the number of children occasionally varies. Sherburn Hill contains several public houses; and there are the usual shops for the necessaries of life, and the tradesmen required in such localities.

## FINCHALE PRIORY.

FINCHALE is a member of the borough of Elvet, in Durham; but, from its isolated position and other circumstances, it has been thought worthy of a separate notice.

The ruins of this interesting monastery are situated in a beautiful sequestered dell, about 3 miles north-north-east from Durham; and a more appropriate spot for a monastic retreat could scarcely have been selected. The priory is placed on a peninsula, around which the Wear makes one of its boldest sweeps; and the rising grounds to the south and west assist in rendering the seclusion still more complete. In reference to this beautiful specimen of the taste and piety of our ancestors, it has been aptly observed by the talented and enthusiastic author of the "History of the Monastery of Tynemouth," W. S. Gibson, Esq., that "to the architect, no less than to the antiquary, these ruins are full of interest, and the more so because there is not another building of decorated work worthy of note in the county of Durham. Indeed, there are few specimens of it as added to buildings of an earlier period in this part of old Northumbria, owing, perhaps, to the incessant wars between England and Scotland, in the age when the decorated style prevailed in this country, and to the active part which the ecclesiastical princes palatine of Durham, and their obedentiaries and vassals, monastical as well as lay, were obliged to take in those desolating contests. Unpeopled and desecrated for three centuries, time has spread over the chief portions of these grey walls, a mantle of venerable and luxuriant ivy, whose roots entwine about the foundations, and whose branches have penetrated the interstices of the masonry, rearing their perennial foliage where all beside is crumbling to ruin."

So early, it appears, as 792, in the time of Higbald, Bishop of Lindisfarne, a synod was held at Finchale, for the purpose of regulating church discipline and

manners. A second synod met here in 798; and, according to Leland, another council assembled at this place in 810. Hence it may be inferred that Finchale was a place of some importance long prior to the Norman Conquest. It was not, however, until about 1104 that the hermitage and chapel were erected by St. Godric, who, it is said, was directed in a vision to retire to this solitude, where he remained for upwards of 60 years, passing his life in the strictest austerity and devotion.\* The chapel built by St. Godric was dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

About the year 1118, the hermitage of Finchale was granted by Bishop Flambard to the monastery of Durham, in free alms, subject to Godric's life, who should hold it of them, and that after his death it might be inhabited by such of the brethren as they should appoint. In 1180, Bishop Pudsey granted a charter for a cell at Finchale; but it does not appear to have been carried into effect until the year 1196, when Henry, the bishop's son, founded a priory for Benedictines, subordinate to the convent of Durham. The prior, sub-prior, and celerar, were appointed by the prior and convent of Durham. The number of monks seems to have varied from time to time. In 1317, there were nine; in 1408, the fraternity numbered eight; and at the dissolution, according to Leland, the prior and twelve monks constituted the convent.

PRIORS OF FINCHALE.—Thomas, sacrist of Durham, first prior; Radulphus, t'pe Phil. ep. Dun. circa Ao. 1200; Robert de Stichlie, cl. bishop 1260; Robert de Insula, cl. bishop 1274; Galfridus de Buredon, in c'ro purif. 1308; Henry de Stamford, 1316; Henry de Castro; Thomas de Lunde, S. T. P., men. October, 1333; John de Beryngton, May 18, 1384; William Poklyngton, March 21, 1413; William Bawy, January 4, 1437; Richard Bell, S. T. B., October 20,

\* Reginald's Life of St. Godric has recently been published by the Surtees Society. There is also a memoir by Hegg; and to these the curious are referred for an account of the miracles and austerities wrought and practised by the hermit of Finchale.

1464; William Bryden, July 5, 1476; John Swayn, October 24, 1499; William Bennet, July, 1536.\*

Within the first fifty years after Henry de Pudsey had established the monks at Finchale, the greater part of their endowments were conferred upon them. The monastery, however, was not richly endowed; and the subjection of its lands to plunder in the Scottish wars and invasions occasionally reduced its income. At the dissolution, the yearly revenues were valued at £122 15s. 3d.† In the 26th Henry VIII., the church and the possessions of the house were granted by the crown to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Durham, and remain attached to the prebend of the seventh stall.

The church, the erection of which is attributed to Henry de Pudsey, was entirely of the early English character, having a north aisle to the nave, and north and south aisles to the choir. The nave may, indeed, be said to have had a south aisle, which was, in fact, the north side of the cloisters. The church and cloisters of about 1240 are parts of the first edifice; and the various abbey buildings are all of subsequent styles, down to the year 1500, to which period the crypt of the refectory on the south side may be assigned. Generally, those buildings may be ascribed to the beginning of the fifteenth century. In the year 1436, the church underwent a most singular alteration, or rather contraction. The whole of the aisles, together with a chapel attached to the east wall of the north transept, were removed; and the outer walls and windows of the church were inserted between the arches of the nave and choir. For proof of this alteration, and in opposition to the early accounts, that it was formerly an open church, having no external limits, it is only necessary

\* William Bennet, the last prior, was D.D. of Durham College, Oxford, and, after the dissolution, became the first prebend of the fourth stall of Durham cathedral (see page 255). Like many of the liberated monastics, he considered himself released from his vows of celibacy, and married Ann Thomson, which, at the time, gave rise to the well-known couplet—

“The prior of Finchale has got a fair wife,  
And every old monk will soon have the like.”

Another equally popular rhyme of the period was—

“I’ll be no more a nun, nun, nun,  
I’ll be no more a nun!  
But I’ll be a wife,  
And lead a merry life,  
And brew ale by the tun, tun, tun,  
And brew good ale a tun.”

Dr. Bennet was vicar of Kelloe, which he resigned, but held the vicarage of Aycliffe along with his stall in the cathedral. His will bears date April 4, 1533, and has been printed by the Surtees Society in the “Proceedings of Bishop Barnes.” It proves him (in the inven-

to refer to the copings of the roofs and broken stones of the walls still visible against the transepts. The abbey, in its perfect state, was very similar in arrangement to that at Durham, though of course on a much smaller scale, many minor parts being necessarily omitted. Of the central tower of the church, which was groined and surmounted by a short octagonal spire, nothing now remains but the four circular columns which supported it; that on the north-west containing a spiral staircase, which led to the upper parts of the structure.

Further down the river, a little to the east of the ruins, is a place called Godric’s Garth, said to be the site of the dwelling and the oratory of the holy anchorite. “Of St. Godric’s abode,” adds one of the publications of the Surtees Society, “there are remains of old walls clothed with ivy, lines of masonry covered with earth and turf, and a smooth green sward, marking ancient care and cultivation. The little plot of ground, about a quarter of an acre, is of a triangular shape, with the river on one side, a brook on the other, and a ditch on the third. A modern cottage, itself a ruin, stands in the midst of it, amid more ancient *rudera*.”

“The remains of the priory,” says Mr. Allan, “in conjunction with the opposite cliffs of Cocken, rising with amazing grandeur, compose a peculiarly fine and interesting scene. During the summer months, frequent excursions‡ are made to this delightful place, which cannot fail affording a high gratification to those who love the wild, the grand, and the sublime.” Since 1830, this interesting fabric has been partially cleared from the fallen masonry and rubbish which had been allowed to accumulate during the last three centuries; and in September, 1839, a society was formed, called the St. Godric Society, having for its object the preser-

tory) to have been rich in plate and furniture, and to have had his barns and graneries well plenished. His books were valued at *five shillings* only! He left three sons, Isaac, Robert, and John, and one daughter, Jane. According to Hutchinson (vol. ii., p. 183), his great-grandson was living at Aycliffe in 1717. He had a brother, Robert, (also a monk,) who became the first prebendary of the eleventh stall and vicar of Gainford. The will of the latter was printed by the Surtees Society, among other “Durham Wills,” in 1835.

† See Charters of Endowment, Inventories, and Account Rolls of the Priory of Finchale, published by the Surtees Society.

‡ When the poet Wordsworth visited Finchale, with the Rev. J. Raine and a party of friends, he expressed the greatest admiration of the picturesque beauty of the place. He sat on the green turf reciting poetry; and on repeating a line from Milton, he asked Mr. Raine’s little girl, about six years old, if she had ever heard that before. “Yes,” she said, “it’s from *Lycidas*,” and repeated the next two lines. The old man was quite delighted, and kissing her, said, “There, remember that an old poet kissed you for repeating part of *Lycidas*.”

vation from further decay of these venerable remains,\* within the walls of which, it is said, St. Godric, Henry Pudsey, and other pious worthies, were interred.

\* **THE WISHING CHAIR.**—Beneath a window in this monastery is shewn a seat, said to have the virtue of removing sterility, and procuring issue for any woman, who, having performed certain ceremonies, sat down thereon, and devoutly wished for a child. Tradition says that this seat, called the Wishing Chair, was formerly in great

A farm house stands near the ruins of the priory, and belongs, with the remainder of the property, to the prebend of the seventh stall.†

repute; and though of stone, it appears much worn by frequent suitors for pregnancy. It may perhaps be needless to observe, that since the removal of the monks, it has entirely lost its efficacy.—*Grose's Antiquities.*

† See page 248.

## PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF WITTON-GILBERT.

THE chapelry of Witton-Gilbert, with the dissolved rectory of Kimblesworth annexed, is bounded by the parish of St. Oswald's on the south, by the chapelry of St. Margaret's on the east, by the parish of Chester-le-Street on the north, by the parish of Lanchester on the north-west and west, and by the chapelry of Esh on the south-west.

### WITTON-GILBERT.

THE township of Witton-Gilbert, comprising 2,535 statute acres, contained, in 1801, 359 inhabitants; in 1811, 399; in 1821, 364; in 1831, 417; in 1841, 1,243 (the increase being attributed to the extension of the collieries); and in 1851, 1,758, of whom 907 were males, and 851 females, and at which period there were 359 inhabited houses, and 13 uninhabited.

The village is situated in a valley on the road from Durham to Lanchester,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-west from the former. It is surrounded on the north by an amphitheatre of rising ground, and on the south overlooks the valley through which the river Browney,\* or Brune flows towards the east, dividing this parish from the lofty eminence of Ushaw. Here are five public houses and several mechanics and tradesmen. An old house, on the north side of the road, inscribed "Thomas Hopper, May, 1699," is now used as a Wesleyan chapel. The county police have a station in the village.

Witton derives its addition from *Gilbert de la Ley*, who, in the time of Bishop Pudsey, held it and a considerable tract of country to the west, extending from the Brune to the Conc Beck and the Tame, and includ-

ing Stanley, Beamish, and Tanfield *de la Leigh*. He gave 60 acres of arable land in Witton to the almoner of St. Cuthbert, and founded an hospital here, to which he gave a rent-charge of 30s. and free multure and common of pasture, for the maintenance of five lepers (afterwards increased to eight). The site, a little north of the church, is now occupied by a farm-house, still containing an antique pointed window. Philip, son of Gilbert, gave lands to Robert de Musters, but afterwards resumed and bestowed them on William de Laton, in whose heirs general they descended to the Musgraves and Colvilles, who alienated their property in Witton-Gilbert in small parcels. In 1801, an act, 41 Geo. III., was passed, "for dividing and inclosing certain moors, commons, or waste lands, and two parcels of ground called The Intack or Cow Pasture and Shaw Wood, within the several townships of Framwellgate and Witton-Gilbert, and in the several manors of Chester and Lanchester, in the county palatine of Durham; and for extinguishing all right of common on certain inclosed intercommon lands, within the same townships."†

*Fulforth* anciently gave name to a resident family,

\* This meandering little stream might appropriately, were it not for the perpetration of a pun, be called "The Fairy." It is here crossed by a rickety foot-bridge of unshaped trees and branches, that shakes at every step of the passenger, and vibrates with the breeze on its wooden supporters.

† The preamble states that the tracts of land in Framwellgate township contained about 1,350 acres, and that in the township of Witton-Gilbert were the commons called Findon Hill Moor and Potter Moor, containing together about 530 acres; and also the common called Charlaw Moor, held under the lord of the manor of Lanchester, containing about 500 acres. There were also, in the

townships of Framwellgate and Witton-Gilbert, several parcels of enclosed lands, subject to commonage thereon, called "right of intercommon," from St. Cuthbert's day in March to St. Cuthbert's day in September in every year, O.S. Right of common was claimed by the lessees under the Bishop of Durham as lord of the manors of Chester and Lanchester, of divers messuages, tenements, &c., in Durham; by the owners of certain ancient messuages in the parishes of St. Nicholas, St. Mary le Bow, and Little St. Mary, and the borough of Framwellgate; by the freemen of Durham (see page 345); by Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, Bart., the trustees under the will of the late William Henry Lambton, Esq., Sir John Eden, Bart, Robert Hop-

and was afterwards held by the Eshes, Hildyards, and Wrays. It is now the property of the Earl of Durham; and a part of it, with *Springwell* and *Johnson's House*, are extra-parochial. *Sacristan-heugh* (so called from having been anciently appropriated to the sacrist of the church of Durham), and *Lingey House*, are held under the dean and chapter. *Witton Hall* and *Slate's House* are held under the university of Durham. *Earl House* and *Straitstopes* (the latter now called *Findon Cottage*) are the property of Captain Ellis. *Witton Gilbert* farm is the property and residence of Mr. W. Bransom. *Bearpark Lodge* belongs to William Greenwell, Esq. *Simperley*, or *Sniperley Hall* is the residence of Henry Stapleton, Esq. *Hartsides* is the property of Mr. T. R. Holmes; and a family of the same name are the proprietors of *Acron Close*. A farm of 60 acres, on *Findon Hill*, is the property of Mr. Francis Holmes; and two others belong to Mr. Jopling and Mr. Featherstone. *Archey's House* is the property of Mr. Hyams. Some of the above residences are handsome buildings; and many of them enjoy the advantage of extensive prospects of great beauty.

### THE CHURCH.

ANCIENTLY, Witton-Gilbert was a dependent chapelry upon St. Oswald's, and was created a parish in 1423, upon the petition of William Batmanson, John Shepherdson, and other inhabitants; the parishioners covenanting to "fynde all manner of charges whatsoever touching the chapell," and the curate, "after the manner of a parson," was to "gather or have for his mayntenance all manner of tythes in kind to Witton belonging." The church stands a little to the south of the village. It is a small neat building, consisting of a

per Williamson, Esq., and several other owners of freehold and copyhold property in the townships.

The act appointed Joseph Grainger, of Flass, and John Fryer and John Bell, of Newcastle, to be commissioners. Richard Wharton, of Offerton, Esq., was appointed arbitrator for disputes respecting boundaries, &c.; Robert Hopper Williamson, Esq., of Newcastle, to be arbitrator for disputes between the burgagers; and William Hoar, of Durham, Esq., to be arbitrator for disputes, &c., between the land owners. John Fryer and John Bell, above named, were also appointed to make a survey of the grounds to be divided. The commissioners were to allot 1-48th part in value of all the commons except the Intack and Shaw Meadows to the Bishop of Durham as lord of the manors, and also 1-24th part to him and his successors. The burgagers and the freemen were each to receive certain proportions, and the remainder was to be divided amongst the proprietors of land, &c., in proportion to their respective claims. The freemen's allotments were vested in Shute, Lord Bishop of Durham, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, Bart., Sir Ralph

nave and chancel, separated from each other by an oaken screen, and, with a gallery erected at the west end of the nave in 1742, affording accommodation for 300 persons. There is an old pointed light in the chancel; but the windows of the nave are modern sashes. Here are still preserved some of the memorials of the delicate and affectionate, but almost obsolete custom, of hanging up funeral garlands. They are formed of artificial paper flowers, fastened to transverse hoops, inclosing white paper slips cut in the shape of gloves, and inscribed with the name and age of the deceased. The dedication of flowers to the dead has ever been a spontaneous offering of the human heart.

"..... With fairest flowers,  
Whilst summer lasts and I live here, Fidele,  
I'll sweeten thy sad grave: thou shalt not lack  
The flow'r that's like thy face, pale primrose; nor  
The azur'd harebell, like thy veins; no, nor  
The leaf of eglantine."

*Cymbeline.*

The parsonage house, which was much improved by the late incumbent, is situated near the church. The gross income of the living was stated, in 1835, at £322 per annum, and the permanent payments at £19, leaving a net income of £303, from which the salary of a curate, £78, was deducted. The dean and chapter have since annexed 3 r. 14 p. of land, annual value, £4 10s.; fee-simple, £135.

Witton-Gilbert is a perpetual curacy, not in charge; dean and chapter, patrons. No first fruits nor tenths; Episc. proc., 3s. 4d.; Pension, dean and chapter. 3s. 4d. Dedication to St. Michael.

CURATES.—John Browne occ. 1561; Laurence Pilkington, cl. m. of God's word, February 6, 1570, p. depr. Browne; Michael Pattenson occ. January 17, 1583; Robert Hawkesworth, July 20, 1605, p. m. Pattenson; Joseph Cradock, A.M., January 14, p. m. Hawkesworth.

Milbanke, Bart., Sir John Eden, Bart., Sir Henry Vane Tempest, Bart., Rowland Burdon, Esq., Ralph John Lambton, Esq., Michael Angelo Taylor, Esq., Robert Hopper Williamson, Esq., John Shatto, Esq., Matthew Russell, Esq., William Thomas Salvin, Esq., and William Nesfield, clerk, as trustees, who, on the 31st of January and 31st of June in every year, were to produce an account of their income and outgoings, and divide the balance into so many shares as to provide one for each company; and such shares were to be proportioned to the number of resident freemen then composing each company, and named in lists previously prepared by the wardens. The distribution of such shares by the respective companies was to be according to their own discretion.

The act did not prejudice the right of the Bishop of Durham, as lord of the manor, to the royalties and other manorial rights. He retained power to work mines, lay waggon ways, erect engines, &c., on paying damages. The charges of obtaining the act were to be paid by the owners of the respective allotments, except the freemen of Durham and the curate of Witton-Gilbert.

Henry Hutton, A.M., (Randal says, "A true vicar of Bray,") August 4, 1635, p. res. Cradock; Edward Kirkby, A.M., September 28, 1671, p. m. Hutton; John Smith, A.M., July 1, 1684, p. res. Kirkby; Abraham Yapp, A.M., (a Nonjuror,) 1695, p. res. Smith; Thomas Drake, A.M., January 17, 1716, p. depr. Yapp; Bryan Turner, A.M., November 25, 1720, p. res. Drake; Abraham Gregory, A.M., (precentor of the cathedral, and vicar of Aycliffe,) November 1, 1738, p. m. Turner; James Douglas, D.D., (prebendary of Durham and rector of Stainton,) February 19, 1773, p. m. Gregory; Richard Richardson, D.D., (rector of Brancepeth, chancellor of St. Paul's, London, and precentor of St. David's cathedral,) 1780, p. m. Douglas; John Cartwright, A.M., 1839, p. m. Richardson; C. J. Carr, A.M., 1850.

REGISTERS.—Books, Nos. 1 to 8, contain baptisms, burials, and marriages, from 1571 to 1812.\*

### CHARITIES.

*School.*—Jane Finney, widow of Dr. Finney, prebendary of the third stall, and rector of Ryton, by will, dated the 14th November, 1728, gave to trustees a close in Witton, containing about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  acre, and through which there was a footway to the church, for the endowment of a school, the master of which should instruct four poor children to read English. The close is now let for £5 15s. per annum; and an allotment of between 2 and 3 acres, made in right of this close under the powers of the act of 41 Geo. III., is let for £5 17s. 6d. per annum. A school was built at the east end of the village about seven years ago, and the former school-house is wholly occupied as a dwelling by the master, who receives the amount of the above rents; in respect of which he instructs four children, boys or girls, of the parish. The average attendance is uncertain, according to the season, but may be stated at about 30.

*Poor's Land.*—A small cottage, with about a quarter of an acre of ground, subject to a rent of 1d. to the bishop as lord of the manor, is let at a low rent of £2 a year, which is divided annually by the churchwardens amongst the poor of the parish, in sums varying from 1s. to 4s.

\* The register records that "the largest snow that ever was known in England" took place in the year 1614. It began on the 15th of January, and continued to snow every day until the 12th of March. The loss of human life and cattle was immense.

† After the sale of the working stock, Mr. George Harcastle, the auctioneer, offered, as the last lot, the unexpired term of the lease of the colliery, being for two years and eight months from the date of sale. Having duly expatiated on the value of a current-going land and sea-sale colliery—with a short lift of 30 fathoms, and a short railway lead of 16 miles to either Newcastle, Shields, or Sunderland—producing excellent coal from a royalty of hundreds of acres, duly furnished with pumping and winding engines of excellent quality, and with tram-ways throughout the workings, the auctioneer requested to be favoured with a bidding. After a solemn pause, a grey-

SACRISTON is principally composed of the dwellings of the workmen in the collieries. The Wesleyans and the Primitive Methodists have each a chapel; and there is a school belonging to the Church of England. *Sacriston colliery* was commenced, about fifteen years ago, by Messrs. Edward Richardson and Co., of Sunderland, who leased it to Messrs. Oley and Co. The working stock and the unexpired term of the lease were sold by auction on the 7th of April, 1851.† It was afterwards leased to, and carried on for some time by Benjamin Bell and Co., but was again offered for sale in 1853. *Charlaw colliery*, commenced about the same time as that of Sacriston, by Messrs. Richardson and Co., is carried on by themselves. The coals from both pits are shipped at Sunderland and at Shields, and are known in the market as "Acorn Close Wallsend."

BEAUREPAIRE.—About 3 miles north-west from Durham stand the ruins of the house and chapel of Beaurepaire (corruptly called *Bearpark*), the ancient retirement of the priors of Durham. "Situated," says Billings, "on the brow of a short slope, descending to the rivulet's bed, and within hearing of its plashing ripple, it overlooks an alternation of copse-wood wild and cultivated field, of upland knoll and lowly dell, forming a prospect on which the eye may dwell with pleasure; while amid the solitary stillness of the scene, the imagination may resuscitate some occupant of old, a warrior, a churchman, or a king, whose name memory hath cherished, and written upon the 'book and volume of the brain.'"

Little more of the building remains than a small, grey, moss-clad fragment, in the form of a gable-end, containing a large and beautiful window, divided by a transom and mullions into twelve lights, and surmounted by a cross. Between the buttresses supporting the walls of the chapel have been double lights; and these have been connected in the interior by grace-

ful old pitman exclaimed with much energy, "I'll gie ye a *farden*, sir!" A hearty laugh from the assembled crowd greeted this liberal offer, which was, however, very respectfully declined by the auctioneer, who begged for a coin of rather higher value. Hereupon, the pitman and a colliery-viewer simultaneously bid the magnificent sum of *one shilling*. Mr. Harcastle explained that as both had spoken together, an advance must be made. The pitman, determined not to be outdone, summoned courage enough to bid—*two shillings*; and at that marvellous price the lease was actually knocked down, and Mr. Peter Strong declared the purchaser. The announcement was received with a shout of applause from honest Peter's fellow-workmen, one of whom cried out, "Away, Peter! thoo'se been a poor pitman lang anufe, but thoo'se a grit coal-owner noo!" "Aye," said another, "noo we've gitten haud on her, we'll work wor wages out, onny hoo!"

ful pilasters supporting small pointed arches. An apartment under the chapel has been lighted by small square windows. For years past, the ruins have been gradually lessening; many of the venerable fragments being observable in the walls of the adjacent farm-buildings, and scattered about the vicinity.

Prior Bartram II., 1244-1258, founded Beaurepaire as a place of solace and retreat for himself and his successors; and Prior Hugh, 1258-1274, enclosed the park, and added to the buildings. Bishop Beck, during his quarrel with the monks, broke down the fences of the park, and drove out the game. The whole stock and store of game and cattle were destroyed during an irruption of the Scots in 1315. Edward III. passed the night here on his return from Scotland in 1327. In 1346, when David Bruce lay near Beaurepaire before the battle of Neville's Cross, he is said to have committed great ravages, by laying waste the park and ruthlessly killing the deer. The buildings were re-edified by Prior Fossour, who made this place his residence. The priors appear to have appointed keepers regularly to this manor. After the dissolution, the manor-house and park were regranted to the deanery; but the ruin of the neglected buildings is said to have been completed by the Scottish armies in 1641 and 1644. A claim for dilapidations, however, was made by Dean Granville on the executors of his predecessor, Sudbury; in an inquisition respecting which, in 1684, the estate is valued at £285 or £300 per annum. The result does not appear.

### KIMBLESWORTH.

THE township of Kimblesworth, anciently a rectory and peculiar belonging to the convent of Durham, contains 571 acres. In 1801, the population was 24; in 1811, 42; in 1821, 32; in 1831, 36; in 1841, 33; and in 1851, 36, of whom 16 were males and 20 females; and the township contained eight inhabited houses and two farms.

The hamlet is situated a little to the west of the great north road, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-by-west from Durham.

\* On February 26, 1851, an elegant silver coffee-pot, and a handsome silver pocket communion service, were presented by the parishioners of Witton-Gilbert, to the Rev. J. Waite, sub-curate, "as a token of respect and esteem for his faithful and zealous discharge of

In a field on the south, the foundations of its little church may be traced. The estate was anciently the property of the Eure family, which fell into female issue in 1485. On the attainder of Robert and Michael Tempest, of Holmside, in 1569, Kimblesworth appears as parcel of their estates. It subsequently became successively the property of the Bowses, Sandfords, and Honeywoods. In 1638, the lordship of Kimblesworth is mentioned as charged with a horse for the service of Charles I. General Lambton, of Lambton, purchased the estate from Lieutenant-general Honeywood; and it is now the property of the Earl of Durham. *Findon Hill*, a tenement in this parish, passed from the Bowses to the Harbottles, and afterwards to the Hildyards and others. It was purchased from the Johnsons by General Lambton.

Kimblesworth was a discharged living in the deanery of Chester. Tents, 6s. 8d.; Episc. proc. 1s. 8d. Dean and chapter patrons.

RECTORS.—William de Hilton, 1255; Robert de Haslarton, 1308; John de Lytham; William Boven, 1353. p. res. Lytham; John de Derlington, 135—; Robert de Ormesby, 1358, p. res. Derlington; Thomas de Whome, p. res. Ormesby; Hugh de Chilton (vicar of Norham), 1360, p. res. Whome; John de Sykethorp, 1371, p. res. Chilton; William Barker, 1374, p. res. Sykethorp; John de Aekliffe, p. res. Barker; Robert Carles, 1383, p. res. Aekliffe; William de Bishopton, 1394, p. res. Carles; John Skirwith, 1406, p. m. Bishopton; John Soulbly, 1414, p. res. Skirwith; John Clerk, 1416, p. res. Soulbly; Robert Kemp, 1421, p. m. Clerk; Robert Foston (bishop of Elphin and suffragan to Bishop Langley), 1430, p. m. Kemp; Thomas Ryhall, 1434, p. m. Foston; Richard Creswell, 1462, p. res. Ryhall; Robert Clerk, 1465, p. res. Creswell; John Pykering, 1478, p. res. Clerk; John Woodfal, 1483, p. res. Pykering; Ralph Hamsterley, 1484, p. res. Woodfal; Henry Merington, 1487, p. res. Hamsterley; John Young; Christopher Blunt, 1519, p. res. Young; John Tyndale, 1520, p. m. Blunt; Robert Hertborne, 1526, p. m. Tyndale; John Smythe, September 1, 1543, p. m. Hertborne; Robert Crawforth, May 25, 1560, p. m. Smythe; Laurence Pilkington, 1572, p. depr. Crawforth; Michael Pattenson, el., January 19, 1583, p. m. Pilkington. In his time, Kimblesworth was united to Witton-Gilbert.

The church having fallen into decay, Kimblesworth was annexed to Witton-Gilbert in 1593, at the church of which its inhabitants were entitled to attend divine service, and all other rites, they paying the same dues as they had before done for themselves; and, "in respect of the surplice and other things, iis. iiijd."\*

his duties whilst amongst them." The presentation took place in the school-room. The circumstance was remarkable from the fact that this was the first occasion on which the inhabitants of the chapelry had ever assembled for a like purpose.

## PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF ESH.

THE chapelry of Esh, or Ash, is bounded on the north by that of Witton-Gilbert, on the east by the parish of St. Oswald's, on the south by the parish of Brancepeth, and on the west by the parish of Lanchester, on which it is dependent.

THIS township and chapelry includes an area of 3,016 acres. In 1801, it contained 276 inhabitants; in 1811, 383; in 1821, 470; in 1831, 486; in 1841, 518; and in 1851, 642, of whom 394 were males, and 248 females; the discrepancy arising from the number of inmates at Ushaw College. There were, at that time, 102 inhabited, and 5 uninhabited houses.

The village of Esh is situated 5 miles west-north-west from Durham, on the lofty undulating ridge of land between the rivers Browney and Derness, which form the northern and southern boundaries of the township. It commands an extensive view to the north and west over a wide, well-cultivated valley, and contains a public house, and a blacksmith's and cartwright's shops. In the central area is a stone cross, placed on a pedestal, and inscribed on one side, "I. H. S.," and on the other, "1687." A school-house, and a dwelling for the teachers, were erected in 1836. The Diocesan Society contribute £20 per annum towards the school, the Bishop of Durham, £10, and the Ven. Archdeacon Thorp, £1. The salary of the master and mistress is fixed at £60 per annum; and the children each pay 2s. 6d. per quarter; but as the whole is inadequate to make up the amount, the balance is contributed by the Rev. T. Chevallier, who also supplies books for the children. The present mistress teaches the girls plain and ornamental needle-work gratuitously.

Two small landsale collieries, worked by gins, and belonging to Sir G. Smythe, are carried on principally for the use of the tenants in the chapelry.

## THE CHURCH.

THIS church was almost entirely rebuilt in 1770, towards which £100 was contributed by Lord Crewe's trustees. About five years ago, it was completely re-edified, and is now in an excellent state of cleanliness and repair. It consists of a nave and chancel, of equal height and breadth, with a south transept, apparently the most ancient part of the building, opening under a pointed arch, supported by cylindrical pillars. The

east window, which is in three compartments, contains representations, in stained glass, of the Offering of Isaac, the Presentation in the Temple, and Christ blessing little Children. In roundlets above are the arms of the see, of the ancient family of Esh, and of the Rev. T. Chevallier. There are two narrow lights on the south side of the chancel, containing representations of the Crucifixion and the Ascension. The transept windows are double lights; and there are two narrow lights on the north side of the nave. The west window is a double light, with an ornamental compartment above. The church is capable of accommodating 150 persons.

Esh chapel is not in charge; college of Lanchester, patrons *olim*; afterwards the perpetual curate of Lanchester; now the Bishop of Durham. Cert. val., £6 13s. 4d., out of which is paid £1 8s. 4d., clear £5 5s., being a pension paid by the crown. Dedication to St. Michael Archangel.

CURATES.—Anthony Rutter occ. December 14, 1562; Richard Milner, cl., occ. February 3, 1577; Peter Norman; Mathias Wrightson, cl., lic. September 30, 1623, p. m. Norman; Robert Swann, cl., October 12, 1627, p. res. Wrightson; Timothy Barnes, literat., February 14, 1634; John Martin, A.B., 1673; William Dunn, cl., 1696; John Bryding, cl., *a Scot*; Miles Patric, cl., September 17, 1731, p. m. Bryding; William Adey, cl., September 14, 1744, p. m. Patric; Abraham Gregory, A.M., (perp. curate of St. Margaret's, Crossgate, and minor canon,) February 13, 1768, p. res. Adey; John Wheeler, A.B., August 7, 1773, p. m. Gregory; Thomas Capstick, cl., 1783, p. m. Wheeler; Edward Marshall, 1808; Peter Ionn, 1819; John Harriman, cl., 1821; Joseph Thompson, cl., 1832, p. m. Harriman; Temple Chevallier, B.D., 1835, p. res. Thompson.

At the dissolution, a small pension was reserved for this living, which has since received augmentations from Lord Crewe's trustees and Queen Anne's Bounty. In 1835, it was stated to be worth £65 per annum; and the dean and chapter have since added Underside Farm, value, £40 (fee simple, £1,200): from other sources, the annual value is increased to £190. The present incumbent, who is assisted by a curate, has erected a neat parsonage house at the west end of the village.

The *prebend of Esh* was part of the dissolved collegiate church of Lanchester; and the tithes of corn



and hay were granted by the crown, 30th Eliz., to Edmund Doding, and Miles Downing, Gents. These tithes have passed through various hands to the Smythes, who have again sold several portions of them.

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1 contains baptisms from 1799 to 1812, and burials from 1800 to 1813; and No. 2, marriages from 1756 to 1812. The earlier registers are at Lanchester.

ESH HALL, an irregular building with a projecting porch, fronts the south. It is supposed to have been built by Sir Edward Smythe, the first baronet of the family, some time after the year 1660; but it has long been deserted by his descendants. An upper room was fitted up as a domestic chapel. There is a Catholic chapel near the village, a plain neat building of stone, and covered with the flags common in this part of the county. The site was given by the late Sir Edward Smythe, Bart.; and the Rev. William Thompson officiates here and at the Brooms on alternate Sundays. There was a previous chapel about a mile from the site of the present edifice.\* Schools, in connection with the chapel, have been erected close to the parish church; and in them the post-office of the village is established.

From the middle of the 13th century till the reign of Henry VIII., Esh was, with some interruptions, the property of a resident family, to whom it gave name. Anthony Eshe left two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret, who married, respectively, Thomas Norton, and William Smythe, of Nunstainton; the latter of whom engaged in the Northern Rebellion, and forfeited his life estates here, and at Harrington, Walworth, and Nunstainton. His son, George Smythe, succeeded to the inheritance; whose grandson, Edward Smythe, married Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Lee, of Langley, co. Salop, Bart., and was created a baronet February 23, 1660. Sir Richard, son of Sir

\* Esh seems to have afforded a refuge and a grave to several members of the scattered ancient Catholic families of the north; amongst whom were Howards, Bulmers, and Carnabys. The Rev. Ferdinando Ashmall, the last survivor of the Ashmalls of Amerston, resided at Esh many years, and officiated at the chapel. He died February 5, 1798, aged 104 years. A writer in the Catholic Magazine and Review for March, 1832, describes the travelling costume and equipage of Mr. Ashmall as "at once characteristic of the man and the times in which he lived, when to be known as a Catholic priest might have endangered his safety, or exposed him to insult at least. The old leathern gaiters, drawn considerably above the knee, the left heel alone armed with a spur, the well worn grey coat, the cheque cloak wrapped up and fixed behind the saddle, and the slouched hat drawn carefully over the flaxen wig. Mounted upon a pony, whose colour age recounted should have been white, but whose rough and soiled coat wore the appearance of no great expense of grooming, and whom the

Edward, was succeeded in the property and baronetcy by his brother, Sir John Smythe, whose great-grandson, Sir Edward Joseph Smythe, of Acton-Burnall, co. Salop, Bart., is the present proprietor of Esh.

*Flass Hall* occupies a low and sequestered situation near the Derness. The estate belonged successively to the Brasses, Johnsons, and Halls. It was recently the property of Lady Peat, and now belongs to Lead-bitter Smith, Esq. *Blackburn* was anciently the estate of the Carlisles, and passed by marriage to the Thirkelds in 1488, who sold it to John Wrangham before 21st Eliz. It now belongs to the Misses Stringer. *Finings* consists of two farms, the property of Mr. Hedley and Mr. Joseph Wigham. *Hamsteels*, previously in the parish of Lanchester, was annexed to the chapelry of Esh about the year 1833.

USHAW is a village three-quarters of a mile east from Esh. A hamlet called *Hilltop*, recently erected, is principally occupied by tailors and other tradesmen employed by the students of Ushaw College. An act was passed, 2 George III., 1760, "for dividing and enclosing a certain moor or common, called Middlewood Moor, or Ushaw Moor, within the manor of Lanchester, in the county of Durham." This moor is described as containing upwards of 600 acres, and as being partly in the chapelry of Esh, and partly in the parish of St. Oswald, and intersected from north to south by the Scotch Dyke and Holywell Syke, the parochial boundaries. The allotments were to be subject to a clear yearly rent of 6d. per acre to the bishop.

#### USHAW COLLEGE.

DEPRIVED of the means of obtaining a suitable education in their own country, English Catholic students were formerly sent to the Secular College at Douay, in French Flanders, founded by Cardinal Allen.† When

loss of sight rendered at once unfashionable and unsafe. The salutation of the peasant, as going to his daily toil, of 'Weel, I warrant ye are for the fair;' and the ready reply of 'Aye, aye, I reckon see:' has afforded many a joke to his friends."

† Cardinal Allen was afterwards archbishop of Mechlin. He was himself an Oxford student, and was associated in the foundation of Douay College with several learned men from Oxford and Cambridge, amongst whom was Mr. Morgan Philips, who had been Provost of Oriel. The college was opened in 1568; and, in a few years, the number of its inmates amounted to 150, of whom eight or nine were eminent Doctors of Divinity. It was the first college in the Christian world that was founded in strict accordance with the decrees of the Council of Trent. Of the numerous priests who were sent to the English mission from Douay, 160 perished on the scaffold under the old penal laws, besides innumerable others who died either in prison or banishment.

that establishment was seized by the republican army, on the 12th of October, 1793, the professors and students who had not previously escaped were seized and conveyed to the fortress of Dourlens in Picardy. They were forty-five in number. Of these, four escaped from the guards on the journey, and fifteen effected their escape during the night, in three several parties, over the walls of the fortress. Aided by guides, they passed between the French and Austrian lines, and finally reached the British camp in safety. Here they

\* REV. DR. LINGARD.—This celebrated divine, scholar, historian, and amiable man was born in the city of Winchester, on the 5th February, 1769, and was sent, at the age of 13, to the English College, at Douay. There he gave proof of that cheerful and happy disposition which endeared him through life to those who were acquainted with him, and developed those eminent talents which have rendered him one of the glories of English literature. He left Douay with the late Lord Stourton, a short time before the Revolutionists took possession of the College, "When we were about leaving Douay," he used to relate, "I resolved to visit Paris, for I then thought I might possibly never have another opportunity; and, though it was rather a hazardous experiment, I went. All went on well and safely till the last day of my stay, when a miscreant of a *bonnet rouge*, who, by some inscrutable mystery, saw 'Ecclesiastical Student' written on my face, suddenly shouted '*Calotin!*' This was from the *Calotte* or coif—the black skull-cap, so commonly worn by the continental clergy. I quickened my pace; but their cry continued, and at last was accompanied by the terrible refrain '*A la lanterne!*' '*Calotin: a la lanterne!*' I dashed up a narrow passage followed by the mob, which was now headed by a stout *dame de Halle*. In the passage were some posts, which I got through, or over, I cannot tell you which. I reached the end of the passage; and, on turning the corner, I caught a view of my pursuers and their she-captain, and saw that madame, being, fortunately for me, possessed of more ardour than circumspection, had stuck fast between the posts, and that the *citoyens*, her companions, could not advance until the impediment was removed, nor very easily retreat, from being so closely packed. So I got clear off, leaving them all really in what may be called a 'fix.'"

His merits were too great, and his acquirements too extraordinary to be passed over without notice; and even before he was ordained priest, he was called by Dr. Gibson, Catholic bishop of the district, to fill the important offices at Crook Hall named in the text. With the assistance of the Rev. Thomas Eyre, he was here enabled to surmount many difficulties. He revisited France when Bonaparte was first consul, who received him civilly, and ordered that he should have access to any documents he wished to see. His first appearance as an author was in 1805, during his residence as a priest in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he wrote a series of letters in the *Courant* newspaper, which were afterwards collected under the title of "Catholic Loyalty vindicated." He continued, for some years after this, to write controversial works. An anonymous English version of the New Testament, which was published in London in 1836, was the work of Dr. Lingard. But his position as an author was established in 1809 when he published, in Newcastle, his "History of the Anglo-Saxon Church;" a work which at once attracted public attention to, and illumined a subject of a most interesting character, but which had been previously too much neglected. "Of the monastic institutions," says the *Athenæum*, "Dr. Lingard has written in a spirit of candour and fairness: he points out the abuses to which

were very kindly received by the Duke of York, who furnished them with money and royal passports to convey them to England. The remaining twenty-six were liberated after the fall of Robespierre, and reached England on the 2nd of March, 1795. Those who had previously escaped from the citadel of Dourlens settled at Crook Hall, in the parish of Lanchester, on the 9th of September, 1794, where the Rev. Thomas Eyre was the first president and professor of divinity, and Dr. Lingard vice-president and professor of philosophy.\*

such communities are liable, and does not conceal the fact that such abuses frequently prevailed."

In 1808, Dr. Lingard removed, with the other professors and students, from Crook Hall to the new College at Ushaw, where he remained till the 3rd of September, 1811, when he was released from his college duties to devote himself entirely to historical studies. His Anglo-Saxon History had been but a precursor sent forth to test the current of public taste; and having found that an impartial and liberal-minded priest, without a compromise of any principle, might count on a cordial popularity, he boldly conceived the design of his great work, "The History of England from the first Invasion of the Romans to the year 1688"—printed first 1819-25, in six volumes 4to; in 1823-31 in fourteen volumes 8vo; in 1849-50, with the last corrections of the author, in ten volumes, being the fifth edition of the work. It is now superfluous to speak of its merits. His research in its compilation was extensive and varied; and the Vatican library and Stuart records at Rome were opened to his inspection. He might now have achieved any ecclesiastical distinction he desired; but absorbed in his work, and content with his position in the church, he preferred remaining in what has been happily styled "illustrious obscurity." With his characteristic candour, he relates, "Cardinal Lilla called on me one morning at the English College (Rome), and told me it was the pope's wish that I should be a cardinal. Now this was not at all in my way, so I said I could not accept it, as it was my intention to return to England, and go on with my History. He said that probably his Holiness might overcome that resolution, and that I was to go to the Vatican the following day. I did so, and, after going through many large apartments, was shown into a smaller one, where, seated in such a position with respect to the door that I did not perceive him on the first entering, was his Holiness Leo XII. He received me very kindly, seemed amused at my walking into the middle of the room, and then suddenly turning round and perceiving him, and immediately broached the subject. He said he wished me to become Cardinal Protector of the English missions. I told him I could not undertake any thing of the sort, that I possessed none of the qualifications necessary for such an office, and that it would quite put a stop to the progress of my History. His Holiness replied that I must live in Rome, that whatever could only be got in England might possibly be procured, perhaps without much difficulty, and that whatever influence he possessed in other countries should be at my service in procuring MSS., &c., for my purpose. I then said I did not possess the means that were, in my opinion, necessary properly to maintain that dignity; to which he replied that that objection could be easily obviated. Still I remained obstinate; but even at our parting interview, he returned to the subject, and said I should be a cardinal *in petto*. This I did not care about, so long as it was to remain there (i. e., a secret in the pope's heart)."

On his return to England, he took charge of the Catholic congregation at Hornby, near Lancaster, from whence he sent to the press, as they were composed, the volumes of his History. In this quiet

On the liberation of their twenty-six companions, Mr. Daniel, the last president of Douay, joined the community at Crook Hall, and assumed the presidentship on the 29th June, 1795, which he soon afterwards resigned into the hands of Mr. Eyre.

As this growing establishment soon exceeded the limits for its accommodation, Dr. Gibson, Catholic bishop of the district, conceived the design of founding a college on a larger scale; and, aided by the liberal support of the Catholic clergy and laity, he was enabled to effect the purchase of a small estate at Ushaw, containing 300 acres of land, from Sir J. E. Smythe, Bart., the hereditary owner, as has been seen, of the property. Here was erected the present ample edifice, designated St. Cuthbert's College, which was commenced in 1804; and on July 19, 1808, the president and his community took possession of their new habitation. The whole was not finished, however, till November, 1819. Dr. Gibson, to whom it owed its existence, lived to witness its completion, and died in June, 1821. On the death of the Rev. Thomas Eyre in 1810, he was succeeded in the presidency by the Rev. Dr. John Gillow. In 1828, Dr. Youens, vice-president, was appointed president; and on his resignation in April, 1833, he was succeeded by Dr. Briggs, Coadjutor to Dr. Penswick, the Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District. The Very Rev. Monsig. Charles Newsham, the present president, was appointed in 1837.\*

village and its neighbourhood, he was, from his gentle, kind, and obliging demeanor, a universal favourite, totally independent of his literary reputation. Such a thing as a religious feud was never heard of during the whole 40 years he lived at Hornby. With the late incumbent of the church (whom he survived only a few years) he lived in the continual interchange of all the kind offices of friendship and good neighbourhood; and when that respected clergyman was dying, he bequeathed his guinea-fowls and domestic pets to his Catholic friend and neighbour, because "he knew Dr. Lingard would take care of them." Among other indications of a kind and gentle heart, may be mentioned Dr. Lingard's great humanity to the brute creation. In conversation and general manners he was always lively, cheerful, and facetious, with a continual flow of good spirits and vivacity.

For some time previous to his death, his health had been breaking up. He died on the 13th July, 1851, in his 82nd year. His interest in the prosperity and welfare of the College at Ushaw had always been most lively; and as he was attached to it in life, so he would not be severed from it in death. According to a special provision in his will, he was interred there, by the side of those who, in early life, had been sharers in his joys and sorrows. His remains were, on the 23rd July, met by the clergy and students at the entrance to the College, and were placed during the night before the high altar, in the choir of the collegiate church. On the following day, a requiem mass was sung by his friend, the Catholic Bishop of Hexham; and he was interred with the solemn ceremonies of the church, a numerous body of the clergy being present. There is a striking portrait of Dr. Lingard, by Lous-

THE COLLEGE.—The situation of Ushaw College is well chosen. It is on an eminence, which, on the north, overlooks the delightful valley containing the village of Witton-Gilbert and the ruins of Beaurepaire; to the south, it commands an extensive prospect, embracing the Cleveland Hills; and the towers of Durham cathedral form a conspicuous feature on the east.† The College itself is a large quadrangular building of stone, measuring 180 feet from east to west, and 230 feet from north to south. The south front is flanked on the west by a beautiful chapel, and on the east by a noble library, in a corresponding style of architecture, and giving to the front elevation a length of about 470 feet, towards the external adornment of which further additions are still being made.

The College buildings inclose an extensive court, around which there is a spacious corridor, forming a commodious promenade when the weather is unpropitious for out-door exercise. Its walls and pillars are ornamented with numerous paintings and prints. Besides from fifty to sixty private rooms, there is sufficient accommodation in the College for above one hundred and seventy students, exclusive of professors.

The *Refectory* is a dining room of large dimensions, being 61 feet long by 37 broad. Here are portraits of several of the founders, presidents, and patrons of the College, with those of other distinguished personages.

The *Exhibition Hall* is a large and highly decorated

dale, in the hall at Ushaw College, to which he bequeathed it. It was presented to him by some of his friends, amongst whom were the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Brougham, Baron Bolland, Sir F. Pollock, and Rear-admiral Tatham. A subscription has been commenced by a few Protestant gentlemen, to erect a monument to his memory in the parish church of Hornby, to mark their sense of his high literary attainments.

\* On June 27, 1853, a series of festivities took place at Ushaw, in celebration of the jubilee of the president. The festival was attended by Cardinal Wiseman, the Catholic bishops of Hexham, Beverley, Plymouth, and Salford, a numerous body of the clergy, and a great number of the most influential laymen of the north. The cardinal was received on the preceding Saturday by the students with great rejoicings, and conducted beneath triumphal arches to a throne in the entrance hall. On the day appointed, high mass was celebrated in the chapel, at which the cardinal assisted in his robes; after which a meeting was held in the great hall, when addresses and splendid portrait were presented and odes recited in honour of the president; the proceedings being enlivened by the performance of few scenes from "The Merchant of Venice" by the students, and the execution of a fine piece of music in honour of the occasion. Near 400 persons sat down to dinner in the spacious refectory; and the day's rejoicings closed with a brilliant display of fireworks.

† The British words *Uchel* (lofty) and *Uchaf* or *Urechaf* (high) have doubtless been the sources from whence the name of Ushaw is derived.

interior. The roof is an oaken frame-work of the most superb character; the pillars, beams, and pendants being beautifully carved, and the principals terminated by grotesque heads. A spacious gallery for spectators rises by progressive steps from the floor, affording an imposing view of the proceedings at general meetings, the distribution of prizes to the students, and other important public ceremonies connected with the religious and secular objects of the institution.

**THE LIBRARY.**—The library is approached from the south-east angle of the corridor by a noble staircase, and is a large and lofty room, elegant in its architectural details, and well lighted from the south; whilst stately windows on the east and west are profusely filled with stained glass. The coved ceiling is painted and adorned in an appropriate manner. The books are arranged in classes, on shelves attached to projecting partitions, between each of which is a table and seats for the use of students. The shelving, &c., is carved in a style harmonizing with the architecture of the room, which contains nearly 20,000 volumes. A large proportion of these were presented, some years ago, by the Rev. T. Wilkinson, of Kendal, and are, for the most part, rare, choice, and costly, of superior editions, and the fruit of many years' patient collecting. An adjoining room is used as a depository for manuscripts, many of which are curious and interesting, and some of them beautifully illuminated.

**ST. CUTHBERT'S CHAPEL.**—Until the year 1844, St. Cuthbert's College had not a chapel worthy of its importance as a collegiate establishment, nor of the very

\* On December 21, 1840, being the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, Dr. Mostyn was consecrated at Ushaw College as the bishop of the Northern Vicariate, comprising the four counties of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland. This arrangement was superseded by Pope Pius IX.'s celebrated division of the country into bishoprics.

† This distinguished ecclesiastic spent his early years in Durham, and received his education at Ushaw College. His profound learning and talents led him, by successive steps, to the highest dignities of the Catholic church; and when Pope Pius IX. established a hierarchy in England, Cardinal Wiseman was appointed to the primacy, with the title of "Archbishop of Westminster." The excitement produced by this measure, and the legislative enactment to which it led, form an episode in the general history of the country. An address on the occasion, from the Roman Catholic laity of Durham, was forwarded to Cardinal Wiseman in March, 1851, in his reply to which he observes, "Your city is connected with my earliest and most pleasing associations. Its solemn cathedral, with its recollections of St. Cuthbert and St. Bede, is the most deeply impressed on my mind of any among our religious monuments; for it was the first that I ever

effective manner in which all the church ceremonies are there carried out. On the 23rd of April in that year, however, the foundation stone of the present splendid chapel was laid by the Right Rev. William Riddell, coadjutor bishop of the northern district.\* It was entered by the community on Christmas-day, 1847, and was consecrated in honour of, and dedicated to St. Cuthbert, by the Right Rev. William Hogarth, bishop of the northern district, on the 27th September, 1848. On the 11th October following, it was solemnly opened, on which occasion the Right Rev. William Hogarth celebrated pontifical high mass, and the Right Rev. Nicholas Wiseman, then coadjutor bishop of the London district, preached the opening sermon.† The building, as well as the altar, screens, stalls, stained glass, and metal work, were designed by the late A. W. Pugin, Esq., of St. Augustine's, Ramsgate; and the stained glass, altar furniture, &c., were executed by Mr. Hardman, of Birmingham.

The edifice consists of an ante-chapel, a choir, and a sanctuary, arranged after the models of the collegiate chapels at Oxford. Its exterior is simple in design, and well suited to its elevated situation. A niche in the west gable contains an image of St. Cuthbert, standing, and holding a gilt staff in his hand; and on each side of the west window is a canopied niche, intended for images of St. Peter and St. Paul. There is also, in a niche formed in the buttress next to the Lady Chapel, an image of the Virgin Mary, seated, and holding the infant Jesus on her knee. The coronation of the Virgin Mary is represented under a double canopied niche over the east window, on each side of which are canopies for statues. On the north side of

visited, and that which first produced on my mind the awful depth of religious solemnity so peculiarly the characteristic of our earlier architecture. There is not a spot around that sacred edifice—there is not a sheltered nook along the beautiful banks of the Wear—with which I am not familiar, and on which I do not dwell with pleasure. A voice from so well-endear'd a place, comes to me with peculiar melody; and I gladly accept your kind expressions as an additional bond of attachment to the scenes of our early boyhood, and their moral impressions." On his visit to the north in 1853, the cardinal was received at various places with enthusiasm by the members of the Catholic church. He preached at Ushaw collegiate chapel, and at the chapel of Esh on the same day. On the latter occasion, an address was presented to him in the chapel yard, to which he replied, expressing his gratification in being able to revisit a locality in which he took so deep an interest, and at finding some of the farmers and cottagers whom he had known still occupying their former dwellings, or succeeded by their descendants. The assemblage, having first knelt to receive the benediction of the cardinal, saluted him with three cheers; and, at his suggestion, they again knelt down and were successively blessed by the three titular bishops in attendance, Dr. Briggs, Dr. Turner, and Dr. Brown.

the chapel, the wall is strengthened by flying buttresses, which overarch the roof of the cloister, and terminate between the north windows of the choir. The bell-turret, at the north-east angle, is seventy feet high; but it is in contemplation to erect a lofty campanile tower, containing a full chime of bells, on the north side of the chapel.

The *Cloisters* are entered from the College by a deeply-moulded arched door-way, divided by a centre pillar supporting a sitting image of the Virgin and Child, surmounted by a richly ornamented octagonal canopy, over which is a perforated sexfoil filled with stained glass. On the other side of the pillar there is a large figure of an angel, carved in stone, having its wings spread, and its eyes cast down upon the poor-box, which stands immediately below it. Opposite the entrance is a three-light window, filled with fine coloured glass, representing the figures of St. Aidan, St. Wilfrid, and St. Chad, surmounted by tracery with the figures of three angels bearing scrolls. The cloister continues round the west wall of the great sacristy, and so along the north wall of the choir to the arched entrance on the north side of the

*Fore-choir, or Ante-chapel*, which is fifty-five feet long and twenty wide. Over the door-way from the cloister is a canopied niche, with folding panels, containing a large statue of St. Cuthbert, richly painted and gilt. An oak bench, with "linen panels" and carved ends, is affixed to the wall round the north, south, and west sides of the ante-chapel. The roof, as well as that of the choir, is divided by moulded ribs into panels, enriched with the arms of the benefactors to the chapel, blazoned in their proper colours, and with stars and flowers.

The large west window contains the life of St. Cuthbert. He is depicted in the centre light with his mitre and pastoral staff, holding the head of St. Oswald in his hand; and the Eternal Father is represented above as receiving his soul. Other compartments contain effigies of the president, vice-president, and alumni of the College, and the donors of the window, kneeling, with their patron saints. The four lights are divided into eight panels, containing St. Cuthbert's vision of St. Aidan carried up to heaven, St. Cuthbert washing the feet of pilgrims at Ripon, his interview with the Abbess Elfrida at Coquet Island, his consecration as bishop at York, his miraculous cure of the daughter of a Mercian

nobleman, his death at Farne Island, and the translation of his body to Durham.

The south window, in its upper compartments, represents the nativity, the adoration of the wise men, the presentation in the temple, and the flight into Egypt. The lower compartments contain types of the blessed virgin, viz., Aaron holding the flowering rod, Moses kneeling before the burning bush, Gideon and the miracles of the fleece, and Daniel's vision of the stone detached from the mountain without hands. Other symbols of the virgin are also introduced, as the sun of justice, the morning star, the mystical rose, and the moon.

The north window contains the four evangelists, and the four doctors of the Latin church, St. Jerome, St. Augustine, St. Ambrose, and St. Gregory; and in the tracery are images of the Church and the Synagogue.\*

The small west windows contain figures of St. Oswin, St. Oswald, St. Edward, and St. Edmund.

The *Lady Chapel* is on the south side of the choir, and is entered from the ante-chapel. Its ceiling, screen, altar and reredos (which are of Caen stone), and vestments, are of the most costly description. In the corner of the reredos, on the epistle side, is an image of Mrs. L. Smith of Flass, a benefactress to the chapel. A window over the altar represents the coronation of the Virgin Mary; and another contains the Annunciation, with the Holy Spirit descending, and the choirs of angels rejoicing. Much plate, exquisitely wrought, has been presented to this chapel; and a richly illuminated *Liber Vitæ* lies near the altar, to receive the names of benefactors, on whose behalf daily masses are said.

A *Rood Screen* of stone, divided into three compartments, separates the ante-chapel from the choir. Within the rood screen, as was usual in collegiate chapels, are two altars, dedicated in honour of St. Gregory and St. Bede, with kneeling statues. In the *Rood Loft*, which contains a space of 300 square feet, is a splendid organ, built by Mr. Bishop, of London, and divided into two parts, to afford a view of the west window from the choir, and also to admit of the erection of the Great Rood in the centre. A staircase leading to the loft terminates in a lofty stone turret; and beneath is a panel representing the Rev. T. Wilkinson, of Kendal.

The *Choir* is upwards of fifty feet in length by twenty-seven in width, and is fitted with stalls and

\* The church is represented as a female in royal attire, crowned, holding a chalice in her left hand and a sceptre in her right. The Synagogue is likewise represented under a female form, but with her

eyes veiled, and sustaining a broken staff with one hand, whilst the tables of the law are slipping from the other. Similar personifications appear in several cathedrals on the continent.

seats returned. The panelled roofing is covered with painted and gilt monograms and emblems. The principal beams rest on stone corbel heads, carved so as to represent the different orders and ranks of clergy. Two large wrought iron coronas, each capable of holding thirty-six tapers, are suspended from the roof.

There are four windows on each side of the choir. On the south side, the first has figures of Adam, Noah, and Melchisedech, with their anti-types above—our Lord as the second Adam, St. Peter steering the barque (bark) of the church, and our Lord instituting the blessed sacrament. The second window represents the Sacrifice of Abraham, Isaac blessing Jacob, and Jacob blessing Ephraim and Manasses; and above them, their anti-types—our Lord on the cross, the rejection of the Jews, and the vocation of the Gentiles, and adoption of the Church in the place of the Synagogue. In the third window are representations of Moses as the prophet of the Jews, of the Israelites gathering the manna, and of Job in his afflictions; with their anti-types—our Lord preaching on the mount, our Lord instituting the blessed Eucharist, and our Lord as the man of sorrows. The fourth window contains figures of David anointed by Samuel, the judgment of Solomon, and Judas Maccabeus the leader of the Jewish people; with their anti-types—Jesus Christ as our king and high-priest, the church as the true mother, and heresy as the cruel mother, and St. John the Baptist the precursor of our Lord. The north side windows, being raised above the cloister roof, are smaller than those on the south, and contain but one figure in each of their three lights. The first window represents St. Catherine of Alexandria, St. Barbara, and St. Cecily; the second, St. Ethelburga, St. Hilda, and St. Ethelreda; the third, St. George slaying the dragon, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick treading on the serpent; the fourth, St. Aldhelm, St. Bede, and Aleuin; and the fifth, St. Augustine, St. Edmund, and St. Thomas of Canterbury.

The *Sanctuary* extends twenty feet eastward beyond the choir. The floor is composed of encaustic tiles of various devices. The panels of the ceiling are decorated with angels painted on a gold ground, each holding a label inscribed with a verse from the *Te Deum*, or from the *Gloria in Excelsis*. The principal beams rest on stone corbel heads, carved so as to represent angels adoring. On the south side are the sedilia, a stone credence, and a double arched sacarium. Above them are two windows corresponding with those of the choir. The first represents the descent of the Holy

Ghost, the vision of Cornelius as symbolical of the conversion of the Gentiles, the destruction of Jerusalem as figurative of the overthrow of Judaism, the crucifixion of St. Peter, the beheading of St. Paul, and St. John in the vessel of boiling oil. The second contains representations of Constantine's vision of the cross, the proclamation of Christianity by Pope Silvester, the discovery of the true cross by St. Helen, the baptism of King Lucius, the preaching of St. Augustine before Ethelbert, and Coiffi, the pagan high priest, destroying the idol.

The great east window fills the entire space of the wall, and sheds over the sanctuary a rich and ever varying light. It is intended as a conclusion to the history contained in those in the choir and sanctuary, the subject being the eternal glory of the saints and church triumphant. In the centre of the circle is an emblem of the Trinity, surrounded by archangels and the symbols of the evangelists. In the upper part of the centre is *A Majesty*—our Lord seated on a rainbow, and attended by apostles. In the first light on the right are the apostles St. Peter, St. James, and St. John; in the second, St. Andrew, St. Bartholomew, and St. Mathias; and in the third, King David, the prophet Jonas, and other patriarchs and prophets. On the left, the first light contains St. Paul, St. Thomas, and St. Matthew; the second, St. James the greater, St. Jude, and St. Philip; and the third, Isaias, Jeremias, Baruch, and other prophets. In the centre light, beneath the figure of our Lord, is the blessed virgin, enthroned, and attended by a company of virgins, martyrs, holy monks, and abbots. On the first light on her right are St. Catherine of Alexandria, St. Lucy, St. Agatha, and others; in the second, St. Lawrence, St. Vincent, and others with palms in their hands; and in the third, the abbots, St. Benedict and St. Bruno and others. The first light on the left of the virgin contains St. Barbara, St. Margaret, and St. Agnes; the second, St. Stephen, St. Alban, and others; and the third, St. Bernard, St. Romuald, St. Dominic, St. Thomas of Aquin, St. Francis, and other holy monks and abbots. At the bottom of the centre light, and under the figure of the virgin, are St. John the Baptist, St. Joseph, St. Joachim, Zachary, St. Joseph of Arimathea, and others. Successively in the three lights on the right, and the first on the left, are popes, cardinals, bishops, abbots, and kings, amongst whom are Pope Gregory the Great, Pope Gregory the Sixteenth, St. Charles Borromeo, Cardinal Allen, St. Cuthbert, St. Dunstan, St. Hugh, St. John of Beverley, St. Benedict Biscop, St.

Ceolfrid, St. Aelred, Charlemagne, St. Edward, St. Louis, and St. Richard. The second and third lights contain companies of holy abbesses and queens, amongst the first of whom are St. Teresa, St. Clare, St. Ebba, St. Bega, and St. Walburga; and amongst the queens, St. Elizabeth of Hungary, St. Helen, and St. Margaret queen of Scotland. These figures are intended to represent a portion of that great and glorious multitude which St. John saw in his vision. This window is decorated, between and around the compartments, with angels, rows of cherubim, &c.

The *Altar and Reredos* are against the east wall, and beneath the window just described. The altar is of Caen stone, and supported by four cherubim, behind which is a row of nine niches, filled with angels bearing scrolls, containing texts, attributed to the sacrifice of the mass, from the Old and New Testament. Above the centre rises a stone tabernacle, running up to the height of about fourteen feet, and enriched with canopy work, gablets, and pinnacles. The reredos has six compartments, each containing a mystery of the Passion in relief, viz., Our Lord's agony in the garden, his betrayal by Judas, his being blindfolded and buffeted by the Jews, insulted by them as a mock king, carrying his cross, and the descent from the cross. The crucifixion is carved on the panel in the tabernacle, and completes the series. Two curtains of rich brocade are dependent from wrought iron brackets on each side of the altar, within which are placed two lofty brazen candlesticks, capable of supporting branches for many lights, which are lighted on great festivals; one only being used on ordinary days. A beautiful silver plated lamp hangs from the ceiling before the high altar; and the whole of the furniture is of rich and appropriate design. Near the altar is kept the *Liber Vitæ*, a book in which are registered the names of the benefactors to St. Cuthbert's chapel. It is a richly bound quarto manuscript, elegantly written, and profusely decorated and illuminated.

The *great Sacristy* is on the gospel side of the sanctuary, and communicates with it by an arched door. Another, or working sacristy, is for the keeping of articles of church furniture which are but rarely used.

Two most beautiful little chapels, joined by a cloister to the original building, are now being fitted up. They are from designs furnished by the late Mr. Pugin, and were the last executed by that talented artist before his death. One of them is called *St. Joseph's Chapel*, the ceiling of which is surrounded by a scroll, containing the genealogy of St. Joseph; and the front of the altar

will contain panels bearing appropriate subjects in alto-relievo. The effect of the whole, from the delicate colour prevailing, will be exceedingly beautiful and chaste.

**EDUCATION.**—The mode of admission to the College is simply by application to the president. The pension, exclusive of a few extras, is £50 per annum. The system of education was framed in order to supply to English Catholics, as far as possible, the benefits of the university course from which they were by law excluded. In addition to a most careful and unremitting instruction in all matters relating to religion, the course embraces a thorough tuition in the various branches of elocution, arithmetic, grammar, geography (ancient and modern), physical geography, history (sacred and profane), history of the church, a thorough course of Greek and Latin classics, the French language, composition in English, Latin, Greek, and French, archæology (sacred and profane), ethnography, vocal music, rhetoric and poetry; also geometry, algebra, and trigonometry; chemistry, and natural philosophy in all its branches; logic, metaphysics, and ethics; and a full course of theology, dogmatic and moral, and of scripture and canon law. Seven years are devoted to the elements and the higher humanity studies. The extra branches are, the German and Italian languages, drawing, and instrumental music.

The number of superiors and masters employed is nineteen. The following are the present professors:—

*President.*

The Very Rev. Monsignor Charles Newsham, D.D.

*Vice-president and Professor of Moral Divinity.*

The Very Rev. Michael Gibson, D.D.

*Professor of Dogmatic Divinity.*

Rev. John Gillow.

*Professor of Moral Philosophy.*

Rev. Francis Wilkinson, B.A.

*Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

Rev. William Wrennall, B.A.

*Professor of Rhetoric.*

Rev. William Walker.

*Professor of Poetry.*

Rev. Henry Marsland.

*Professor of the French and German Languages.*

Rev. Philip Vavasour.

*Procurators.*

Rev. Charles Gillow and Rev. Thomas Croskell

The five junior classes, and the branches of arithmetic, elocution, drawing, penmanship, and vocal music, are each taught by competent resident professors, who have finished their College course.

The northern district is supplied with Catholic clergymen from Ushaw; while the English Secular Colleges at Rome and Valladolid are considerably indebted to this institution for many of their students and superiors.

On the 18th February, 1840, St. Cuthbert's College was admitted to participate in the privileges conferred by royal charter on the London University; and the students were, from that time, privileged to present themselves for examination for degrees, honours, exhibitions, &c., granted to those of that institution. The fees at the London University are, for matriculation, £3; for the bachelor's degree, £10; and other expenses will depend on the manner in which a person

may lodge and live in London; but it is not absolutely necessary that he should remain there beyond a week, either to matriculate or to take the degree.

EXTERIOR APPENDAGES.—On three sides of the building there are thriving plantations; and a retired space on the west is appropriated for the burial-ground. There is an extensive play-ground for the students, which is well laid out, and consists of about twelve acres, embracing a considerable sheet of water, walks, gardens, &c., and provided with ball-places, racket-courts, and other appurtenances, on a very magnificent scale. At a short distance to the north-east there is a large gasometer, from which the whole establishment is lighted. A farm-yard is attached to the college on the east, at which cattle, poultry, and pigs are reared, and agricultural operations are carried on with skill and neatness.

## PARISH OF BRANCEPETH.

THIS extensive parish is bounded on the south-east and south by Croxdale, Merrington, Whitworth, and St. Andrew's Auckland; on the south-west by the chapelry of Crook (formerly, with Billy Row, a township of Brancepeth parish); on the west by Witton-le-Wear; on the north by Lanchester and the chapelry of Esh; and on the east by St. Oswald's in the suburbs of Durham. The parish includes the townships of Brancepeth, Brandon and Byshottles, Tudhoe, Willington, Stockley, and Helmington Row.

THE parish of Brancepeth is generally hilly; the sides sloping to the south being fertile and well cultivated, whilst some of the steep descents to the north are clothed with heather. Under the auspices of the Russell family, however, extensive tracts have been covered with thriving plantations, which not only contribute to the beauty of the scenery, but form a shelter to the agricultural operations carried on around them.\* The Bishop-Auckland branch of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway will enter the western part of this parish, and, traversing the townships of Willington, Brancepeth, and Brandon, a little to the north of the turnpike road between Durham and Crook, will enter the township of Crossgate near Langley.

The "brawn's path," from the "brawn's den," have been given by tradition as the etymology of the names

of Brancepeth and Brandon. This huge and fearful brawn, or wild boar, is said to have been the terror of the country round.

"He feared not y<sup>e</sup> loute with hys staffe,  
Ne yet for y<sup>e</sup> knyghte in hys mayle;  
He cared no more for y<sup>e</sup> monke with hys boke  
Than y<sup>e</sup> fyendis in depe Croix Dale.

"Then oute spake Hodge. y<sup>t</sup> wyghte soe bolde,  
Y<sup>t</sup> wons on Ferie hye,  
And he hath sworne by Seynet Cudberte hys rode  
Y<sup>t</sup> thys horride brawne shall dye.

"And he hath dygged a depe, depe pitte,  
And strewed it with braunches so grene;"

And into this pitfall was the brawn decoyed, and met with an inglorious death at the hands of the puissant Hodge of Ferry.† The dedication, however, of

\* On February 4, 1851, the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales gave notice that application had been made by the Hon. G. F. H. Russell for the advance of £5,000 by way of loan under the provisions of the act of the 13th and 14th Vic., c. 31, for the drainage of lands in Brancepeth, Lanchester, Church Merrington, St. Andrew

Auckland, Washington, Jarrow, Sedgfield, Bishop-Middleham, Trimdon, Norton, Grindon, Stockton, and St. Oswald's, in the county of Durham, and Stokesley in Yorkshire.

† The seal of Roger de Ferie still remains in the palatinate treasury, bearing a boar passant; and in the church-yard at Merrington there is a



the parish church of Brancepeth to St. Brandon, abbot of Clonfert in Ireland, excludes at least one part of the etymological hypothesis.

### BRANCEPETH.

THE population of the township of Brancepeth in 1801 was 367; in 1811, 455; in 1821, 539; in 1831, 329 (a decrease attributed here, as well as in Brandon township, to the removal of workmen employed in rebuilding Brancepeth Castle in 1821); in 1841, 352; and in 1851, 370. Of these, 236 were males, and 234 females. The township comprises 4,515 acres; and at the last-named date, there were 88 inhabited houses and 2 building.

BRANCEPETH village is pleasantly situated on the high road between Durham and Wolsingham, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-west-by-west from the former place. The entrance to the park, and the lofty trees around, with the clean white-washed houses of the village, give a picturesque appearance to the whole. Adjoining to the park gates is a temperance hotel, formerly an inn, in one of the rooms of which the Nevilles' crest, the bull's head, is a conspicuous object. The village contains a cartwright's shop; and a comfortable looking farm-house stands a little to the north.

The estate of *Halywell*, situated to the east of Brancepeth, was held of the Nevilles, in Bishop Hatfield's time, by John Randolf, whose three daughters married William de Elmeden, William Hec, and John Fossour. Thomas Elmeden exchanged his lands in this parish for others in Elmeden with John de Neville; and they continued in the family of the latter till the attainder.

*Brancepeth Colliery* is situated to the south-west of the village; and the pit-houses are in the township of Willington. It was commenced by Messrs. Strakers and Love, by whom it is still carried on. Large quantities of coke are manufactured here; and the number of ovens is about to be increased to 420—a larger number connected with one pit than is to be found in the kingdom. The coals, which are shipped at West Hartlepool, are called in the market "Brancepeth Wallsend."

flat stone, sculptured with his supposed insignia, a rude cross, having a sword on the dexter and a spade on the sinister side. His posterity occur in the freehold records as late as 1617. A large stone trough was, a few years ago, shewn at Ferryhill, as that from which the brawn was accustomed to drink; but it does not appear who provided the accommodation for so unwelcome a visitor.

### THE CHURCH.

THE church stands to the south of the village, within the park gates, and forms an interesting feature, and a beautiful adjunct, in the view of the lofty towers of the Castle. It is almost the only ecclesiastical structure in the county that retains the form and style of architectural arrangement which it possessed previous to the period of the Commonwealth. The church is in the form of a cross, with a lofty western tower, and entrance porches on the north and south, decorated with pilasters bearing Ionic capitals. The tower is of early English architecture, built within the body of the church, with an open arch into the nave. Above the original parapet, a stage or belfry of later date has been added. The octagonal columns and arches of the nave and transept are of the decorated period; the chancel, with a room attached to its north side, and a chantry chapel,\* now the vestry, in the angle of the south transept and chancel, are of the period merging in the perpendicular style. The nave, clerestory, and roof, are late perpendicular; and the fittings, which include the pews, pulpit, and reading desk, are Elizabethan, some of which, says Billings, present specimens of the most elegant enrichments of carvings, all highly characteristic.

The feature of most striking interest in this sacred edifice is the chancel, with its screen, stall work, and ceiling, all Elizabethan, but of an earlier date than the furniture of the nave. In general design, these fittings are worthy of the best period of Gothic architecture. Above the chancel arch, in the nave, is preserved an extraordinary and unique mass of illuminated tracery panels, supposed to have been part of the canopy of the ancient rood screen. Under a panelled semicircular arch, in the south wall of the chancel (open to the vestry), are the stone work and covering slab of an ancient monument, on which formerly reposed the Neville effigies (in wood), now lying on the chancel floor: their original position having long been occupied by a most curious relique—the ancient oak parish chest, the front of which is formed into gabled compartments covered with tracery and foliage, of about the year 1450. The effigies referred to represent Ralph, first Earl of Westmoreland, in complete armour, and Mar-

\* This church formerly contained two chantries, one dedicated to St. John, and the other to Jesus, the latter of which was founded by Ralph Lord Neville and Isabel his wife in 1483, and endowed with £10 a year. Henry Statchlock and William Cutory, the last incumbents, had a pension of 30s. each in 1553.

garet his first wife, both surrounded by rich carving and the armorial bearings of the Nevilles. In the north transept lies a colossal recumbent effigy of stone, finely cut, representing a knight in a coat of mail and hood of chain work, the hands elevated, a shield with the arms of Neville on the left arm, the legs crossed, and the feet rested on a lion. It is supposed to commemorate one of the Roberts de Neville.

The unsceamly porch on the north side of the nave was added by Bishop Cosin, who, previous to his elevation to the see, was rector of Brancepeth; and to the font, a circular basin of Stanhope marble, Cosin added the lofty canopy, curiously carved and painted, which, though good in form, is somewhat incongruous in detail. The altar is also Cosin's work, and perhaps some of the panelling eastward of the stall-work, and portions of the ornamental work of the reredos. The large clock-face, at the western end of the nave, appears, from the shield which occurs amongst its ornaments, to have been the gift of one of the Calverleys, some of whom lie interred in the chancel, and were Cosin's parishioners. Affixed to the north wall of the chancel is a large tablet of oak, with two Corinthian columns, supported by brackets, and surmounted by a pediment: these inclose a blank panel, doubtless intended by Cosin to receive his own monumental inscription. One of the external features distinguishing Brancepeth church, is the sanctus bell turret, an appendage rarely found remaining in the present day.

The burying-ground attached to the church having been found too small for the requirements of the increased population, an adjoining plot of ground was consecrated for the purpose, on the 4th of October, 1853, by the Lord Bishop of Durham.

Brancepeth is a rectory; R. D. Shafto, Esq., M.P., patron. King's Books, £60 10s. 5d.; Tenths, £6 1s. 0½d.; Episc. proc., £1 13s. 4d.; Synod., 3s.; Archid. proc., 4s. Dedication to St. Brandon.

Rectors.—Hæming, 1085; Godfridus, 1131; Galfridus de Foster, 1254; Hugh de Boulton, 1303; John Walwayn, LL.D., 1339; William Legat, 1351; Richard de Chesterfield, 1363; Laurence de Allerthorp, 1384; Richard Gower, 1398, p. res. Allerthorp; Thomas Scanceby, 1425, p. m. Gower; Peter Freston, 1434, p. res. Scanceby; Richard Drax, LL.B., 1437, p. res. Freston; Thomas Neville, 1456, p. m. Drax; Edward Stangwyshe, 1498, p. m. Neville; Anthony Lupton, 1509; Anthony Belasses, LL.D., 1539, p. m. Lupton; Nicholas Forster, cl., 1558; George Clyff, S.T.B., 1571, p. m. Forster; Clement Colmore, LL.D., 1584, p. res. Clyff; Matthew Colmore, A.M., 1619, p. m. Colmore; John Cosin, S.T.B., (afterwards Bishop of Durham,) 1625, p. m. Colmore; Henry Leaven, an intruder; George Wiseheart, S.T.P., 1660; Daniel Brevint, S.T.P., 1662, p. m. Wiseheart; John Tonge, A.M., 1695, p. m. Brevint; William Wekett, cl., 1727, p. m. Tonge; Thomas Eden, LL.D., 1745, p. m.

Wekett; William Forster, A.M., 1754, p. m. Eden; Thomas Goodfellow Shafto, A.B., 1760, p. res. Forster; William Nesfield, A.M., (curate of Chester-le-Street,) 1800, p. m. Shafto; Richard Richardson, D.D., (see page 415,) 1828, p. m. Nesfield; John Duncombe Shafto, A.M., 1839, p. m. Richardson.

The presentation to this living was anciently held by the Nevilles, and, after their attainder, was vested in the crown. Thomas Swinborne, Esq., held the advowson in 1695. Having afterwards fallen into chancery, it was purchased, about 140 years ago, for £1,750, by Mr. Goodfellow, from whom it descended to the Shaftos, of Whitworth. The rector is entitled to all tithes; and the gross income is stated at £970, with permanent payments of £159, leaving a net sum of £811, out of which £135 is paid to a curate. The parsonage house is a neat modern building, looking over an extensive meadow in front, around which there is a beautiful gravel walk, half a mile in extent, overhung with sycamores, &c.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 and 2 contain baptisms, burials, and marriages from 1599 to 1695, interrupted by No. 3, baptisms, 1696 to 1700, and 1716 to 1727; burials, 1681 to 1700, and 1716 to 1727; marriages, 1696 to 1700, and 1716 to 1727; also by Nos. 4 and 5, baptisms, burials, and marriages, 1700 to 1710; baptisms, 1709 to 1716; burials and marriages, 1710 to 1716. Nos. 6 to 8, baptisms and burials, 1728 to 1812; marriages, 1727 to 1753. Nos. 10, 11, marriages, 1754 to 1812.

#### CHARITIES.

*Brabant's Charity.*—Hercules Brabant, by will, April 22, 1612, gave a yearly rent of 20s. out of his lands at Redworth, to the parish of Brancepeth (besides a like sum to each of the parishes of Staindrop and Heighington), to be distributed to twenty of the most aged and impotent poor people of the parish. This sum, after deducting 1s. for land-tax, is received from the tenant of lands at Redworth, belonging to Robert Surtees, Esq. The churchwarden of Tudhoe also receives 1s. for his trouble; and the remaining 18s. is divided equally amongst the townships of Brancepeth, Brandon, Willington, and Tudhoe, and distributed with other charity money.

*Dobbinson's Charity.*—Anne Dobbinson, by will, January 21, 1662, bequeathed the interest of £66 13s. 4d. to the poor of this parish, viz., £2 5s. to Willington, 15s. to Helmington, Crook, and Billy Row, and 20s. to the other townships. In 1745, the principal was laid out in the purchase of about 7 acres of land in

the township of Willington, now let for about £9 a year. In 1823, the parishioners converted an old cottage on this land into a school-house, the master of which pays a yearly rent of £1. These rents are divided amongst the different townships as follows:—Willington, £5 12s. 6½d., or 9-16ths; Helmington, 14s. 3½d., and Crook and Billy Row, £1 3s. 2½d., or 3-16ths; Brancepeth, 15s. 6d., Brandon, £1 2s. 4d.. Stockley, 3s. 6½d., and Tudhoe, 8s. 7d., or 4-16ths. The money is distributed in small sums of from 1s. to 3s.

*Grice's Charity.*—Henry Grice, of London, merchant tailor, left certain property in Hamsterley, the rents thereof to be applied in the purchase of bread, to be distributed to eight poor inhabitants of Brancepeth and four of Stockley, in the parish church every Sunday after divine service. The property consists of a barn, stable, and yard, and about 40 acres of land, let at a good rent of £30 10s. per annum. The practice has been to purchase wheat, and to have it ground and baked for every alternate Sunday, when 24 loaves are given away to poor persons appointed by the four-and-twenty.

TOWNSHIP OF TUDHOE.—*Wilson's Charity.*—Henry Wilson, in 1746, bequeathed £20 for the use of the poor of Tudhoe. This sum is in the hands of Mr. Peter Richardson, who pays 16s. annually as interest, for teaching one or two poor boys of Tudhoe to read.

### BRANCEPETH CASTLE.

FOR many generations, Brancepeth was the property and residence of the ancient Saxon family of Bulmer, who are supposed to have been originally a Yorkshire family, and named after the place and wapentake of Bulmer. Bertram Bulmer, the last male representative of the line, left an only daughter, Emma, who married Geoffrey Neville, grandson of Gilbert de Neville, who came into England with the Conqueror. With her he received as a dowry the castles and lordships of Sheriff Hutton and Brancepeth; and there can be little doubt that the dun bull, the badge of the Nevilles, was derived from the Bulmers; though some have supposed that both the name and the crest are derived from the wild cattle depastured in the park at Brancepeth.

Henry Neville, son of Geoffrey and Emma, joined in

\* All the dependents of the Nevilles were mustered on the occasion. Henry Rutter, of Durham, afterward deposed that he "was at home in Elvet, wher he dwellith, at the birth of his child articulate [named in the article now answered], which was borne upon a tewsdai, the morrow after the Earles rose, and at that present tyme this examine

arms with the barons who resisted the encroachments of the tyrant John, in the 17th year of his reign; but afterwards, to regain the king's favour, he gave a hundred marks, and, as a security for his loyalty, engaged to forfeit all his possessions, and delivered two hostages, together with the castle of Brancepeth to be held at the king's pleasure. On his death without issue in 1227, his estates devolved upon his sister Isabel, who was espoused by Robert Fitz-Meldred, lord of Raby. Their son Geoffrey, grateful for the large possessions which had accrued to the Raby family in right of his mother, assumed the Norman name of Neville; and for some centuries afterwards, the tide of honour and emolument continued to flow upon this illustrious family. Eminent in council, and brave in the field, they not only occupied an elevated position amongst the great families of the north, but long participated largely in the most important affairs of the kingdom.

For a detailed account of the rise and progress of this noble house, see RABY. Their fall was precipitated by the fatal engagement of Charles Neville, the sixth and last Earl of Westmoreland, in the Northern Rebellion in 1569 (see page 67). It was to Brancepeth Castle that Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland, fled, under the darkness of night, to join with Westmoreland, who had also compromised himself by plotting for the marriage of the Duke of Norfolk with Mary Queen of Scots. Here they issued some professedly loyal proclamations, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, commanding her subjects to repair to them for the security of her person.\* From hence they set out on their ill-starred expedition; and hither they returned after their retreat from Yorkshire. On the approach of the army of Sussex, they retired to Hexham, and afterwards into Scotland.

"Now spred thy aneyent, Westmorland,  
Thy dun bull faine would we spye:  
And thou, the Erle o' Northumberland,  
Now rayse thy half moone up on hyc.

"But the dun bull is fled and gone,  
And the half moone vanished away:  
The Erles, though they were brave and bold,  
Against so many could not stay."

Whilst her husband was in hiding in Scotland, the Countess of Westmoreland, daughter and coheirress of

was sent for to John Byers, to wait upon his lorde and master, the Earl of Westmerland, and to be with his lordship the morrow next after, being Weddensday, at Darlyngton." During his absence, it appears that his child was christened by the curate at Brancepeth, by my Lady Westmoreland's commandment, "after Popish fashion."

the accomplished Surrey, remained at Brancepeth;\* and thither, according to tradition, the earl returned in disguise, remaining some days concealed in a keeper's lodge, until he had an opportunity of crossing the country to Cumberland, whence he escaped to Flanders, where he remained till his death in 1601. The countess and her daughters received an allowance from the queen. The waning crescent rose again after its eclipse; but the dun bull returned no more.

Brancepeth Castle and its appendages were now forfeited to the crown. The act of attainder, which includes, amongst others, the names of Anthony Welbury and John Welborne, both of Brancepeth, declares that the parties named in it "shall be convicted and attainted of high treason—shall suffer paines of death—shall loose and forfeit to your Highness (the queen) and to your heires and successors, all and every such their houses, castles, mannors, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, remainders, possessions, rights, conditions, interest, offices, fees, annuities, and all other their hereditaments, chattels, debts, and other things, of whatsoever names, natures, or qualities they bee." The possessions of the Earl of Westmoreland in the county, though claimed by Bishop Pilkington, were retained by the crown, on pretence of defraying the great expenses incurred in defending the bishop's territory; with an express saving, however, of his right on all future occasions.

The following "Particular concerning the wild chateau of Brancepeth," dated January 13, 39th Eliz., 1596-7, is preserved in the MSS. of Thomas Chaytor, of Butterby, now in Clervaux Castle:—

"Memorandum within her ma'ties East parke of Brauncepethe in the Bushopricke of Durham there haith bene of auncient tyme certayne wild beastes and kyen whiche in the tyme of the late Earles of Westmerland were cherished and kept as in the nature and maner of thee wild deere in thee same parke, and yearlie there was one or two of the saide wilde cattle killed and bestowed of thee poore and most needie people in the Lordship of Brancepethe att the pleasure and

appointment of the said Earles. And likewise (as I am informed) there haith bene yearlie in the tyme of the said Earles certayne Runners or wild yonge calves killed and some yong quie or yong stott of that wilde stoure likewise killed and emploied to the use of the saide Earles. By vertue of a warant from the right Honorable S'r John Fortescue, Knight, Chauncelor of her ma'ties Exchequer and one of her highnes most honorable privie councill to Mr Will'm Clop-ton her ma'ties Receiver and to me her ma'ties Surveior in the Bushopricke of Durham, or either of us of laite directed, I have vewed the saide wild cattle and did fynd at the makinge hereof remayninge in the same East parke of Brauncepethe one bull two old kyen three yong quies and thre yong Bull calves whiche is all the store I foond there. The number of the cattle in the Earles daies (as I ame credibile informed) were commonlie foure and twentie yearlie att the fewest whereof five or six were bulls and the residue kien beside some yong store cherished for the supplie of those that were yearlie taken as abovesaide. There maye be kept and mainteined yearlye twentie wild beastes whereof foure to be Bulls and the residue kiene with sufficient allowance of haye in winter for the same in the saide East Parke and yong calves for the supplie of the beastes yerlie to be taken respecting that the yong store excede not the number so as twentie old ones and six yong ones be there yerlie preserved according to that rate and for that the number of the beasts are but fewe at this present, wherebie the rent abovesaid cannot be made of the same. Therefor so manie of them that are wantinge the romethes of them beinge letten for rent will answeere the rate abovesaide."

In 1614, an elaborate survey of the manors of the Nevilles was taken for James I., from which these further particulars respecting the cattle of Brancepeth and their East Park are selected:—

"Brancepeth Castle is the cheif manor and mansion house of his Lordship, which hath been for the space of twenty two years last, or thereabouts, and now is in the keeping and custody of Mr. Henry Sanderson and his son Samuel, or one of them as constables thereof, by Patent, with a fee of Ten pounds per annum—There is a garden belonging to the said Castle, for the keeping whereof ther was and is a yearly allowance and fee of five pounds, with the herbage of three kyne winter and summer in the Frythe and great wood of the East Park, for a gardener to look unto the same. And when the said Henry Sanderson came first to be constable of the Castle, the same was trimmed and kept by the gardener there, as well with sweet walks and pleasant Harbours as otherwise, till of late the said Henry Sanderson having gotten the said gardener's fee and beast gate by patent, and taken upon him the charge and custody thereof, the said harbours and walks are grown ruinous and clean out of all good order, &c.

\* Here she was visited by the wily Sir Robert Constable, a Yorkshire gentleman and a relative of the earl's, who had been over the Border, endeavouring to inveigle the exile to return into England. He says, "Hector of Tharlawes hedd (the betrayer of the Earl of Northumberland) was wished to have been eaten amongst us at supper;" and he so pathetically described the miseries endured by the house and followers of the earl in England, that "the tears overhayled his cheks abundantly." (Sadler's State Papers.) Constable returned to the countess at Brancepeth with "missives and tokens from her lord." Fearful of treachery, she at first declined seeing him; but, he adds, "to be short, after her faythfull and honourable promise to keep secret that I had to say unto her, for that it touched myne own lyff, she gave her fayth and hand so to doo. *I kyssed my lord's ryng, and gave it to hyr*; she was passing joyfull. . . . . She

desyred me to pray my lord not to be offendyd, as she thought it his best so to doo [i. e., throw himself upon the mercy of the sovereign], both to wyn again the favor of God, and his landes and goods, which were else utterly lost without recovery; and that before God she thought he cold no lesse doo. For a faythfull servant of God, a dewtyfull subject to the Queen's Majestie, an obeydient, carefull, lovyng wyff to hyr husband, and for rypeness of wytt, rydenes of memory, and playn and pithy utterans of her words, I have talked with many, but never met hyr lyke." He must have been no common hypocrite, who, whilst endeavouring to betray her husband, could thus work upon the feelings of so amiable a lady, and abuse her confidence by wiling from her every secret, and transmitting them, with jewel tokens intended for her husband and his kind hosts in Scotland, to Sadler.

"There are no Forrests nor Chases within the Lordship more than the two Parkes called the East and West Parke, and that the game in the said Park is toward the number of Three hundred deer in either of them, having been better stored in former time." [The depredations on the deer, roes, and conies, in both parks, are here attributed to Sanderson.] "Also there are of wild beasts of all sorts, elder and younger, in the East Parke to the number of Twenty Eight or thereabouts, which wild beasts the said Henry Sanderson hath, from time to time, since his being constable, both killed for his own use, given away to his followers and friends, and disposed of at his pleasure."

The profits of the herbage are stated to have been received by the under-tenants and assigns of the Lady Anne, one of the daughters of the late Earl of Westmoreland, by virtue of a lease granted by Queen Elizabeth of the herbage. Henry Sanderson and his son Samuel claimed to be chief foresters and masters of the game by patent for lives; and whereas Henry's predecessors and himself used to have summer pasture for twelve kine and four geldings in the East Park, in a pasture there called the Great Wood, and their winter pasture in a place called the Great Frythe, he had taken the whole profits of the Little Park, within the East Park, in lieu of the summer pasture.

"George Brabant is keeper of the East Parke by patent during pleasure. And he hath heretofore had a convenient house, called the East Parke Lodge, with a stable and a piece of inclosed ground, with pale and rail, called and known by the name of Lodge Garth, containing about an acre of ground, wherein is contained two little gardens, and hath for the execution of his office herbage for sixteen kyne and one hull yearly to go and depasture in the Great Wood in summer, and in the Great Frythe in winter, and two horses in the Frythe summer and winter, and a parcell of meadow ground, containing 16 days mowing, with a fee of three pound and eight pence per annum, and a fee buck and fee doe and shoulder and skin of every deer and wild beast killed." Yearly value of the office, £20.

The East Park is stated to contain about 700 acres, and both parks were bounded with pale and ditch on the outside, about two yards broad. The east one contained well-grown underwoods, well set with oak timber and ash, dispersed here and there. Both parks were so over-stinted that those who rented herbage had their kine almost famished with hunger, and the deer died fifty or sixty in a winter. In the times of the Nevilles, the tenants of the lordship paying rents below 40s. were, under certain allowances, to mow, make, and lead all the hay spent for the relief of the deer and wild cattle, and this service was extensively performed at the time of the survey.

\* Sir Ralph Cole represented the city of Durham in the first and second parliaments after the Restoration. Sir Cuthbert Sharp says, "The family rose almost *per saltum* from the smithy to the baronetage. Sir Ralph commanded the Durham regiment of militia in 1685, and is numbered by Walpole in his catalogue of painters. He was taught the art by Vanduyke, and is said to have retained Italian painters in

In 1633, Brancepeth Castle and estates were sold by the king's commissioners, to Lady Middleton, Abraham Crosselis, and John Jones. In 1636, these parties conveyed them to Ralph Cole, of Newcastle, (who was charged, in right of this property, with a light horse for the service of Charles I.,) son of James Cole. of Gateshead, smith, in trust for Nicholas, son of Ralph. Sir Nicholas Cole compounded for his estates for the sum of £312 10s. His son, Sir Ralph Cole,\* in consideration of £16,000, with an annuity of £500 secured to himself for life, and £200 to his wife for her life if she survived him, in 1701 conveyed the castle and estates to Sir Henry Bellasyse, son of Sir Richard Bellasyse, of Ludworth and Owton, Knt., and afterwards M.P. for the city of Durham in four successive parliaments. He was succeeded in his estates, in 1719, by his only son, William Bellasyse.

In 1758, an act was passed "for dividing and enclosing certain wastes or commons called Brancepeth and Stockley Moors or Commons, within the Manor and Parish of Brancepeth, in the County of Durham." In the preamble it is stated that Brancepeth Moor contained, by estimation, upwards of 900 acres, and Stockley Common upwards of 400 acres. William Bellasyse, Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir John Eden, Bart., Morton Davison, Esq., and others, are described as being intitled to right of common upon Brancepeth Moor; and the said William Bellasyse, Anthony Wilkinson, Esq., Henry Ellison, Esq., and others, to right of common upon Stockley Common. Commissioners and arbitrators were appointed to carry out the provisions of the act. To William Bellasyse were assigned, in the first place, as a compensation for his right and interest in the soil, one full twentieth of each of the commons of Brancepeth and Stockley, contiguous to his lands and estates; and the remainder was directed to be divided amongst the said William Bellasyse and the other claimants in proportion to the value of their respective messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, to which such right of common belonged, and with respect both to the quality and quantity of the grounds assigned to each. The act secured to the said William Bellasyse, as lord of the manor, the enjoyment of all rents, courts, perquisites, profits,

his house to the injury of his fortune. He died August 9, 1704, and was buried in the family vault at Brancepeth. The family fell as suddenly as it rose, like a bright exhalation in the evening, and the grandchildren of Sir Ralph died in landless poverty. Sir Mark, the last baronet (grandson of Sir Ralph), was buried in Crossgate, at the expense of his cousin, Sir Ralph Milbanke."

mines, waifs, estrays, and other royalties and jurisdictions; but it declared that in case the owner or owners of the royalties of the said manor should work any mine or mines lying within or under any of the allotments, he or they should make reasonable satisfaction for the damage and spoil of ground occasioned thereby. A common quarry for the necessary buildings and reparations of all the proprietors was ordered to be laid out.

William Bellasye dying without male issue in 1769, the property devolved upon his only daughter,\* and by her was devised, in 1774, to Earl Fauconberg. In advertising the Brancepeth estate for sale, the earl set forth that it contained 4,000 acres, all of freehold tenure, and let at the yearly rental of £2,134 8s. 4d. John Tempest, Esq., subsequently became the purchaser; and Brancepeth was disposed of by his nephew and successor, Sir Henry Vane Tempest, Bart., to William Russell, Esq.

Mr. Russell was descended from a family of considerable antiquity in Cumberland.† He was born in 1734, and acquired a handsome fortune in the coal trade of the counties of Durham and Northumberland.‡ Amongst many instances of liberality, benevolence, and patriotism, may be mentioned the hospital, school, and chapel, which he built and endowed at Cornsay (which see). In 1795, he was prominently instrumental

\* Tradition states that a popular bishopric characteristic and song had their origin on occasion of the excessive love of Miss Bellasye, the heiress of Brancepeth, for Robert Shafto, Esq., of Whitworth; for whom, we are also told on the same authority, she died for love. A portraiture of this favoured lover is preserved in the mansion at Whitworth Park, in which he is represented not only as very young and handsome, but also with yellow hair. The rhyme runs thus:—

“ Bobby Shafto’s bright and fair,  
Combing down his yellow hair;  
He’s my ain for evermair,  
Hey for Bobby Shafto!

“ Bobby Shafto’s gone to sea,  
Wi’ silver buckles at his knee;  
When he comes back he’ll marry me,  
Bonny Bobby Shafto!”

† In many of the early entries in the church registers of Millam, they are described as Russells de Duddon Bridge and de Amable. By an intermarriage with the ancient family of Taylor, they acquired the estate of Rowenlands, to which they removed between the years 1652 and 1657. Unfortunately, the early registers are so defective that no very continuous pedigree can be made out before the year 1598; and the baptismal records commence with 1500. John Russell, of Amable, died in 1608, and was succeeded by his son, Matthew Russell, who had issue Matthew, his heir; Richard, who died December 1, 1638; Elizabeth, and Margaret. The elder son and heir, Matthew Russell of Amable, was born March 19, 1615. Matthew Russell of Rowenlands, his heir, was born February 15, 1657-8, and

in raising a large body of infantry in the county of Durham, to the expense of which he mainly contributed; and he also assisted in raising the Usworth troop of yeomanry cavalry. Subsequently, at the cost of several thousand pounds, entirely borne by himself, he raised and equipped a numerous corps of sharpshooters, (the Wallsend Rifles, commanded by the late John Buddle, Esq.,) esteemed one of the most complete in the kingdom. During the period of distress which shortly preceded his decease, and up to the moment of his death, he received and maintained the poor coming from all quarters, in barracks constructed for the purpose, where every requisite comfort and accommodation was provided for them; whilst he kept alive their habits of industry by employing such as were able in various works upon his extensive estates. Mr. Russell married, first, Mary, daughter and co-heiress (with her sister Elizabeth, wife of Robert Allan, Esq., of Sunnyside, and Anne, wife of John Maling, Esq., of Bishopwearmouth Grange,) of Robert Harrison, of Sunderland, a merchant of considerable wealth. By this lady he had (with two daughters, Mary, married to Col. Bunbury, and Margaret, married to Gen. Sir Gordon Drummond, G.C.B., and had, with a daughter, the present Countess of Effingham, two sons, Gordon, colonel of the Coldstream guards, and Russell, lieutenant R.N., killed in South America) a son, Matthew. He married, se-

had (with two daughters, Elizabeth and Bridget) two sons, Robert his heir, and Matthew, born August 2, 1685. The latter settled at Sunderland as a merchant in 1700, and upon his demise, issueless, in 1760, devised half his fortune, which was very considerable, to his nephew, William, named in the text. A beautiful monument was erected to his memory in Sunderland church-yard. Matthew Russell died February 28, 1695, and was succeeded by his elder son, Robert Russell, Esq., of Rowenlands, born October 8, 1682, who had issue Matthew his heir; William, successor to his brother; Robert, who died in India; and James, born March 6, 1744, and died 1745. Robert Russell died March 22, 1757, and was succeeded by his son, Matthew Russell, born March 31, 1733, who died without issue at Rowenlands, January, 1803, and was succeeded by his next brother, William Russell, of Brancepeth Castle, who alienated the acquisition of Rowenlands, which became the possession of R. Postlewaite, Esq., of Broughton in Furness.

‡ The winning of the colliery at Wallsend, about seventy years ago, by Mr. Russell, and which had been commenced by a Mr. Chapman, was attended with great expense and difficulty, owing to the then imperfect state of machinery as applied to such purposes. So discouraging, indeed, did the prospect appear, that his brother-in-law, Robert Allan, Esq., of Sunnyside, Bishopwearmouth, a partner in the scheme, withdrew from the concern; and Mr. Russell himself, at one time, took measures for abandoning an enterprize which was destined afterwards to constitute one of the chief sources of his princely fortunes. The *high main seam*, however, was found throughout the property nearly six feet thick, of the most unexceptionable quality, and under the most favourable circumstances for mining. See note, p. 181.

condly, Anne, daughter of Edward Milbanke, Esq., and grand-daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart., of Halnaby, co. York, but had no further issue. He died at Brancepeth Castle, on the 8th of June, 1817, in his 83rd year.

An act of parliament, 11 Geo. IV., and 1 Wm. IV., c. 51, authorised the exchange of part of the estates of William Russell, Esq., deceased, in the county of Durham, and devised by his will, for part of the estates comprised in the marriage settlements of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry.

Matthew Russell, Esq., of Brancepeth Castle, only son and heir of William Russell, on leaving Trinity College, Oxford, accepted a company in the Durham militia, and was subsequently major of the regiment. He was also vice-lieutenant for the county. He was considered one of the richest commoners in England; and, in 1801, he was returned M.P. for Saltash (one of his father's boroughs), and continued to serve in parliament until his death. He rebuilt the greater part of Brancepeth Castle, at a cost, it is said, of above a quarter of a million sterling. He married Elizabeth, sister of the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, M.P. for Grimsby, and had issue, William, his successor, and Emma Maria. He died at Long's Hotel, Bond Street, London, on the 8th of May, 1822, aged 57, and was succeeded by his only son,

William Russell, of Brancepeth Castle, Esq., of Hardwick, and of Brysdale Abbey, Yorkshire. He was elected M.P. for the county of Durham without a contest, at the general elections of 1830 and 1831, and voted for the "Reform Bill," although in so doing he was contributing to sacrifice three seats in parliament, of which he enjoyed the nomination, viz., two for Bletchingly and one for Saltash. By 2 and 3 Vict., c. 45, Mr. Russell was empowered to grant leases of coal mines in the manor of Brancepeth, and other lands in the county of Durham, devised by the will and codicil of William Russell and of Matthew Russell, Esqrs. He died at Brancepeth Castle, January 30th, 1850, aged 52.

\* This family is a branch of that of Abercorn; Lord Claude Hamilton, created Baron Paisley in 1535, being the common ancestor of both. The grandson of that nobleman, Gustavus Hamilton (son of Sir Frederick Hamilton, by Sidney, daughter and heiress of Sir John Vaughan), having abandoned the fortunes of James II., to whom he was a privy councillor, and distinguished himself as a military officer in the service of William III., particularly at the battle of the Boyne and the siege of Londonderry, was sworn of the privy council of the latter monarch, appointed brigadier-general of his armies, and further rewarded with a grant of forfeited lands. In the reign of Queen Anne, he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general, and by her majesty's successor, George I., elevated to the peerage of Ireland,

The last named gentleman having died unmarried, his estates devolved on his only sister, Emma Maria, above named. She married, September 9, 1828, Gustavus Frederick John James Hamilton, only son of Gustavus, present Viscount Boyne,\* and has issue a son and heir, Gustavus Russell, born May 28, 1830; and a daughter, born 1834, but died next day. This gentleman and his wife assumed, by royal license, in 1850, the name of Russell after that of Hamilton, and the arms of Russell quarterly.†

Gustavus Russell Hamilton Russell, Esq., attained his majority on the 28th May, 1851; an event which was celebrated at Brancepeth Castle in a style befitting its baronial character. Two fat oxen were distributed amongst the labourers on the estate, and a sumptuous dinner was provided for the old retainers of the family in the castle, in which a ball was held in the evening, attended by upwards of 200 of the sons and daughters of Mr. Russell's farmers.

"Far and near  
From every side came noisy swains  
Of peasants in their homely gear,  
And mixed with these to Brancepeth came  
Grave gentry of estate and name,  
And captains known for worth of arms."  
*Wordsworth.*

Nor were the inmates of the Cornsay alms houses forgotten amidst the hospitalities of the day. A dinner in honour of the occasion was given by the tradesmen in Durham; and the corporation of that city also forwarded a congratulatory address to Mr. Russell. In his reply he says, "To find that my family stands so high in the estimation of the city of Durham affords me sincere pleasure; and it will be my earnest endeavour to realize its expectations."

THE CASTLE.—This edifice is said to be the earliest castellated building in the county, as its foundation is coeval with the Bulmer family, dating before the Norman Conquest. "One matter," says Hutchinson,

October 20, 1715, as Baron Hamilton of Stackallan. His lordship was created Viscount Boyne, August 20, 1717. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Brooke, of Brooke's Borough, co. Fermanagh. Gustavus Hamilton, the present and sixth Viscount Boyne, and Baron Hamilton, of Stackallan, co. Meath, born April 12, 1777; married, August 4, 1796, Harriet, only daughter of Benjamin Baugh, Esq., of Burwarton House, co. Salop, by whom he had issue the Hon. G. F. H. Russell, the present proprietor of Brancepeth, born May 11, 1797. His lordship succeeded to the titles on the decease of his father, February 29, 1816.

† ARMS OF RUSSELL OF BRANCEPETH.—Ar. on a chev. between three cross crosslets fitchee, sa. an escallop or.—Crest, a goat pass. ar.

“which seems necessary to observe, points out the great antiquity of this castle, that our records furnish us with no license for fortifying and embattling; which is not the case of any other in the county, except Barnard Castle; and so early as the 27th year of Bishop Hatfield, it is styled in the records, the barony of Brancepeth.”

Leland describes the castle, in his time, as “strongly set and buildid, and hath 2 courtes of high building. There is a little mote that hemmith a great piece of the first court. In this court be 3 towers of logging, and three small adornments. On the south west part of the castelle commith doune a little beck out o’ the rokkes and hills not far off.” Hutchinson adds, “Within the works is a spacious area, which you enter from the north by a gate with a portcullis, and defended by two square towers. The parts now inhabited lie on the south-west side of the area, and appear to have been connected by works of various ages.” There were four towers; and the walls on that side are described as rising from a rock nearly forty feet in height, washed by a small brook. On the north and east, the castle had been defended by a moat, of which all vestiges have now disappeared.

Matthew Russell, Esq., as already stated, undertook the restoration of this castle to its ancient splendour and magnificence; and it was completed in the year 1818, under the able direction of Mr. John Patterson, of Edinburgh; a new tower having also been added. The towers now are, the Constable, the Essex, the Russell (new from the foundation), the Neville, the Bulmer, and the St. Brandon. Those on the west and south side are of ancient construction, probably alluded to by Leland as follows:—“Sum say that Rafe Neville, the first Erle of Westmorland, builded much of this house—A.D. 1398. The erle that now is hath set a new piece of work to it.” From these main buildings, curtained walls and turrets extend to the north and east, enclosing a spacious court yard, entered at the north-east angle by a large modern gateway of Norman character, defended by a portcullis, and flanked by circular towers. Mr. Billings, though objecting to the details introduced in the modern alterations, says, “The bold and irregular masses of its towers, with their angular projecting buttresses and turrets, are upon a high scale of grandeur; and Brancepeth Castle, in its general effect, is superior to any other battlemented edifice in the north of England.”

\* When the late proprietor of Brancepeth Castle was applied to by gentlemen for the loan of suits of armour to wear at the Eglinton Tournament, few could be found capacious enough for the persons

On entering by the great gateway, says a late writer, “you see, with a pleasant surprise, the massy strength and extent of the whole place, which has been completed in the spirit and plan of the old fabric as much as possible. You behold in it, with pleasure, the perfection to which the wealth of the present age carries that style of building which was dictated by the necessities of a former and a more rude one. You advance through ample courts, surrounded by walls and towers that seem to bid defiance to every power but that of gunpowder. All is clear, bright, stately, and strong; and every where you behold, in the arrangement and the different ornaments of the pile, the taste and the affluence of the present age, which gives a finish to its works in the true spirit, but beyond even the art of the original builders.”

The apartments are of a very noble description, and furnished with corresponding taste and richness. The stately entrance hall is fitted up with large cushioned oaken seats, the arms of which terminate in large well-carved boars’ heads, in allusion to the local legend of the brawn. Here stands the suit of armour, still richly inlaid with gold, said to be that of David Bruce, king of Scotland, taken at Neville’s Cross.

The *Baron’s Hall* is lighted at the sides by stained glass windows, and at the west end by a richly painted window, in three beautiful compartments, appropriately representing three distinct views of the battle of Neville’s Cross. The other windows contain full length figures of the first Earl of Westmoreland and his lady, and of the Black Prince and Joan Beaufort. These windows were erected in 1821, by Mr. Collins, of London. In this hall there is a fine collection of armour and arms of all sorts.\*

In repairing the ceiling of the present drawing room, a groined roof was exposed to view, of singular beauty. The groining was covered with the inscription “*Mais droite;*” and the interstices were abundantly charged with the armorial ensigns of the order of the garter, with faint traces of the motto; and also the “Neville Cross,” encircled with a garter, without any inscription.

In the house are some good paintings, particularly a large one of a Boar-hunt, which is very fine, and said to be by Snyders; and one of Diana and Nymphs bathing. In a long gallery are deposited the muskets, swords, and other accoutrements of the troop of cavalry equipped by the first William Russell, Esq.

who wanted them; a convincing proof, at least, if any were needed, that men have not decreased in size, any more than in numbers, in whatever other respects they may have degenerated.



THE GREAT HALL, WESTMINSTER, ENGLAND.





This noble castle now combines the massive grandeur of the feudal baron with the splendour and luxury of modern refinement. The gardens, pleasure grounds, &c., have been considerably altered and improved; and the park, which is well stocked with prime deer, was enlarged some years ago, by the addition of upwards of 100 acres of land.

### BRANDON AND BYSHOTTLES.

IN 1801, this extensive township contained a population of 522 inhabitants; in 1811, 435; in 1821, 609; in 1831, 478 (see page 427); in 1841, 467; and in 1851, 525. Of these, 274 were males, and 251 females; and there were 97 inhabited, and 6 uninhabited houses. The township comprises 6,726 acres.

EAST BRANDON is an irregularly built village, situated on a hill,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles west-south-west from Durham, and contains a school, three public houses, and several tradesmen;\* and the township contains two corn-mills and a bleaching mill. *West Brandon* is the name of a farm. An extensive paper-mill has for many years been carried on at *Langley*, at the north-eastern extremity of the township, by a family named Smith. It is at present the property of John Smith, Esq., and gives employment to a considerable number of workmen.

Above twenty years ago, the landsale colliery at Brandon was worked by what is called a whim-gin;

\* Thomas Tredgold was born at Brandon, but the date is not ascertained. He was apprenticed to a carpenter in his native village, and worked for five years at the trade in Scotland as a journeyman. He then removed to London, where he obtained employment in the office of an architect, in which he remained ten years. During that time, he employed his leisure in study, and thus prepared himself for the production of the scientific treatises to which he owes his chief reputation. Of these the following are the principal:—"Elementary Principles of Carpentry," 1820; "A practical Essay on the Strength of Cast Iron," 1823; "Principles of warming and ventilating Public Buildings, &c.," 1824; "A practical Treatise on Railroads and Carriages," 1825; "Remarks on Steam Navigation, &c.," 1825. The last important work published by Tredgold was "The Steam Engine," 1827-8. Tredgold was also the author of several valuable articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He died in the year 1834.

† It has been calculated that at 20s. per ten, "the lessees, Messrs. Pease, and Messrs. Strakers and Love, will be compelled to work 521,506 tons of coal annually to pay the certain rent. By agreement, the whole of this coal, in its transit to market, will come down the Bishop Auckland line; and, taking the railroad carriage at one penny per ton per mile, and the average distance at 8 miles, the company will derive an annual revenue from this source alone of upwards of £17,000. But as the coal is of the best description, and brings the highest price in the market, there can be no doubt that the quantity above stated will be more than trebled. This sum, it must be borne

and instead of the general mode of raising the coal by horses, a bull was employed for the purpose, and appeared to answer extremely well for the quantity required at that time in the district. The pit is at present carried on for landsale by Mrs. Shaw. The formation of the Bishop Auckland Branch of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, having, however, now been fairly commenced, the Hon. G. F. H. Russell has recently let to Messrs. Straker and Love (in addition to the large tract they previously held in the parish) between 6,000 and 7,000 acres of coal for sea-sale; and to Messrs. Pease and Co., between 4,000 and 5,000 acres in the western part of his estates. He is hence in the receipt of upwards of £12,000 a year for coal let since the construction of the line was determined upon;† and there is every reason to believe that even this sum, considerable as it is, will be largely increased when the coal is won, and the consequent additional tentable rent is paid.

*Brandon Hill* (see page 102) is a lofty eminence, on the crown of which there is a curious tumulus, of an oblong form, 120 paces in circumference at the base, and about 24 feet in perpendicular height; but whether it was erected for a beacon, or to cover the remains of some distinguished hero, has not been ascertained, as the mound has never been opened: the hill is now covered with a thick plantation of fir.‡

It has been stated that some of the murderers of

in mind, is altogether independent of the profits to be derived from the coal, which is already being worked in the district to so large an extent, and independent, too, of the large tract as yet unlet, but for which there are numerous and daily increasing applications."

‡ In September 1853, a party of Sappers and Miners, under the command of Captain Gossett, Royal Engineers, engaged in the trigonometrical survey of the county (see page 169), were encamped at Brandon "Downs." An observatory, 40 feet in height, was erected on the highest point, about 800 feet above the level of the sea, so that the observations were taken at an elevation of nearly 900 feet. "As will be readily surmised," says a writer on the subject, "the view of the surrounding country is of the most varied and extensive character, embracing an extent describing a circle of upwards of 60 miles, diversified at this particular season by every variety of tint and shade, and which, when viewed under favourable circumstances, may be truly described as magnificent. To the eastward the ports of Hartlepool and Shields are said to be distinctly visible; while peering dimly upwards, in the far west, the mountain peaks indicate the neighbourhood of Stanhope in Weardale. The landscape eastward presents a spectacle of the most bounteous profusion—at your feet the heaving crops in the luxuriance of their autumnal growth, truly realizing the picture of smiling 'peace with plenty crowned;' and should the visitor linger till darkness steals around, a thousand watch fires are lighted up on the distant hills, not on this occasion denoting the presence of martial hosts, but indicating the operations of honest labour and industrial enterprise, in the production of wealth even more pro-

Thomas a Beckett fled, after the fact, to *Hairholm*, at the northern extremity of this township, where they built a chapel to his memory.

*Burnegill*, occupying the south-east angle of the township, though sometimes written *Burninghamill*, derives its name from the hill overlooking the gill or valley of the river Browncy. It anciently gave name to a resident family, and after the attainder of the Nevilles, was held by the Hedworths. It is now the property of the Russells.

*Littleburn*, anciently the seat of the Calverleys, and in modern times of the Doubledays and Reeds, became some years ago the residence of W. A. Cunningham, Esq., and is now also held by the Hon. G. F. H. Russell.

### WILLINGTON.

THE extent of this township is 1,485 acres. The population, which had for some time been progressive, has latterly advanced rapidly. In 1801, it was 169; in 1811, 185; in 1821, 221; in 1831, 216; in 1841, 258; and in 1851, it had increased to 965. Of these, 553 were males and 412 females; and there were 159 inhabited, and 2 uninhabited houses.

The village of Willington is situated on the north side of the Wear, and on the line of the great Roman road (see page 105), one mile west from Brancepeth, and four north from Bishop Auckland. It contains seven public houses, one beer shop, and a number of mechanics and tradesmen. For some years past, the buildings in Willington have been rapidly extended to a considerable distance westward. They mostly consist of habitations for the workmen at the collieries, and other persons attached to such undertakings. A chapel, belonging to the Methodist New Connection, was erected on the north side of the road in 1845. In October, 1851, a school was opened at Willington, on which occasion 109 children belonging to the village and to Brancepeth colliery were hospitably entertained, through the liberality of the Rev. J. Duncombe Shafto. This neat and convenient building, designed by Mr. Stratton, of Spennymoor, who also superintended the works, is 50 feet by 24. It has an open roof, an elegant porch, and a bell-tower over the entrance door; with convenient and spacious play-grounds for both boys and girls, which are divided by a stone wall. The site was given by the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton Russell. Among the

fuse and not less inexhaustible than that derived from the gorgeous landscape he has just surveyed. Of all the prospects for which Dur-

subscribers were the dowager Mrs. Russell, Dr. Fenwick of Durham, Mr. Straker of Shields, J. D. Shafto, Esq., M.P., and Mrs. Moore; the remainder being given by the rector of Brancepeth.

The township includes eight farmsteads, and a large brick and tile manufactory, carried on by Mrs. Bowman. Two neat mansions, formerly occupied by Colonel R. W. Mills and William Mills, Esq., are now the respective residences of Mr. Joseph and Mr. Isaac P. Love.

*Willington*, otherwise *Sunnybrow colliery*, is worked by Messrs. Joseph and John Straker and Joseph Love. At *Page Bank*, the royalty of which belongs to Dr. Fenwick, of Durham, a colliery is carried on by Messrs. Attwood and Co.

In the time of Cutheard, second bishop of Chester, Willington was given by one Barnard, a priest, to St. Cuthbert, that he might be admitted as a member of the convent. The family of Bowes had possessions here, which afterwards became united to the large estates of the Nevilles. By recent purchases, the last of which was from the Greenwells, the whole, except an estate belonging to Ralph John Fenwick, Esq., is now the property of the Russells.

### STOCKLEY

CONTAINS 1,342 acres, divided into four farms, and is about 5½ miles west-south-west from Durham, near the source of the rivulet to which it gives name. In 1801, it contained 89 inhabitants; in 1811, 62; in 1821, 103; in 1831, 57; in 1841, 53; and in 1851, 44, consisting of 24 males and 20 females, inhabiting seven houses. Stockley does not appear to have ever been severed from the chief manor of Brancepeth. Part of the royalty of *Woolley*, in this township, belongs to John Leadbitter Smith, Esq., of Flass.

### HELMINGTON ROW.

THIS township, which includes 1,244 acres, in 1801 contained 121 inhabitants; in 1811, 120; in 1821, 154; in 1831, 97; in 1841, 435 (including 70 labourers employed in railway works); and in 1851, 1,182; an increase attributable to the opening of new coal mines. This population consisted of 664 males and 518 females; and there were 211 inhabited, and 13 uninhabited houses.

The village of Helmington Row was situated about 4½ miles north-by-west from Bishop Auckland. It has

ham is celebrated, this is one of the most beautiful, and certainly by far the most extensive, and would well repay a visit by the tourist."

now nearly disappeared; but several rows of pit houses, connected with the extensive collieries carried on by Messrs. Strakers and Love, have been built in various parts of the township, which also includes a portion of the adjoining village of Crook. The coal pits, called *Bowdon Close* and *Job's Hill*, were amongst those commenced by "The Durham County Coal Company;" and 400 waggons were sold by auction, under the sanction of a master in chancery, December 18, 1850. The coals are conveyed by the West Durham Railway, and shipped at Middlesborough and at Hartlepool West Docks.

Helmington Row was anciently held by the Birdons, and was afterwards divided amongst a number of proprietors. The principal part of the township is now the property of the Hon. G. F. H. Russell and Henry Spencer, Esq.; and the residue, *Job's Hill*, which gives name to the adjacent colliery, belongs to Mr. Thomas Greenwell.

#### TUDHOE.

THE township of Tudhoe, anciently called *Tudhowe*, includes an area of 1,699 acres. Its population, in 1801, was 219; in 1811, 292; in 1821, 298; in 1831, 237; in 1841, 327; and in 1851, 400, of whom 223 were males, and 177 females, inhabiting 72 houses.

The pleasant and healthy village of Tudhoe is situated near the source of a brook, one mile south of the Wear, and five miles south-south-west from Durham. For several years, two large boarding-schools for young ladies and gentlemen were conducted here; but they have been discontinued for some time, and the houses are occupied respectively by Mr. Dyson, agent to the Iron Company, and Mr. Fleming, land agent to M. C. Salvin, Esq.; there are also several other respectable residences. The usual trades of a rural village are carried on; and there is a wholesale wine and spirit establishment, and three public houses, to one of which a brewery is attached. A day school stands at the south-eastern extremity of the extensive village green, in which divine service is performed

every Sunday. The rural police have a station at Tudhoe; and the stage coach, which travels between Durham and Bishop Auckland, conveys the mail-bag to the village. The paper-mill here has been for some time discontinued.

The "Tudhoe District Agricultural Society" was commenced in 1851. Its objects are, to hold meetings for competition in ploughing, hedge-cutting, and draining, at which prizes are awarded to successful competitors; to give premiums for the best managed farms, to agricultural labourers for bringing up their families without parochial relief, and to those servants who have remained longest in their situations; also to hold shows of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, farm produce, eggs, butter, farm implements, including reaping machines, &c., at which prizes are likewise awarded. Monthly meetings are held in the committee-rooms, Tudhoe, for the discussion of subjects connected with agriculture. The winter meetings are held in October, November, December, January, February, and March, on the first Wednesday in each month. "The Tudhoe Floral and Horticultural Society" has its stated shows, and is carried on with great spirit. Both institutions are assisted by the patronage of many of the neighbouring nobility and gentry.

The *Tudhoe Iron Works* are situated on a piece of land about half a mile in length by nearly a quarter in breadth, at the southern extremity of the township, and are the property of "The Weardale Iron Company." The works, which have been for some time in progress, will be on a very extensive scale, and comprise facilities for every branch of iron manufacture. A large reservoir has been formed on the north side; and on the east, rows of convenient dwelling houses are being erected. At a little distance to the south, on the road from Durham to Merrington, other ranges of buildings are in progress, and are to be designated *Spennymoor Cottages*.

Hugh Gubyon was lord of Tudhoe in 1279; and it afterwards belonged to the Nevilles. The principal part of the property now belongs to Marmaduke C. Salvin, Esq.

## PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF CROOK.

THE district of Crook is bounded on the north by the parish of Lanchester, on the north-west by the parish of Wolsingham, on the south-west and south by the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, and on the south-east by the township of Willington, till it meets the road from Hunwick to Durham, up the middle of which road it proceeds north-easterly, and enters the road from Thornley Pit House to Willington and Durham; it then proceeds up the middle of that road north-westerly as far as the road to Brancepeth, and proceeding north-easterly up the middle of that road as far as the township of Stockley; and on the north-east by the townships of Stockley and Brandon, in the parish of Brancepeth.

THE Order in Council for the formation of the parochial chapelry of Crook is dated January 13, 1845. It was previously a township in the parish of Brancepeth, under the denomination of Crook and Billy Row, comprising an area of 4,008 acres. In consequence of the opening out of new coal mines, the population, which formerly remained nearly stationary, has of late years rapidly increased. In 1801, it was 193; in 1811, 176; in 1821, 228; in 1831, 200; in 1841, 538; and in 1851, the chapelry of Crook contained 3,946 inhabitants, of whom 2,211 were males, and 1,735 females. This disproportion of the sexes is accounted for here, as well as in some other places, by the number of colliers employed in the pits, and the workmen from a distance who find employment in the buildings hastily required for the population. In 1841, there were 88 inhabited houses, 19 uninhabited, and 8 building, in the township; and in 1851, the chapelry contained 706 inhabited houses, 16 uninhabited, and 1 building.

The village of Crook, until recently of very inconsiderable extent, is situated 10 miles south-west-by-west from Durham, on the road from that city to Wolsingham, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-north-west from Bishop Auckland. A part of it on the east extends into the township of Helmington Row. It is intersected by the *Bitchburn*,\*

\* By some etymologists derived from *Beechburn*, and by others from *Birehburn*, from the trees which, it is said, formerly grew on its banks. The name has been applied to a neighbouring colliery.

† During the alarm of cholera, which prevailed throughout the county of Durham in the autumn of 1853, several deaths occurred at Crook, which was consequently visited by Dr. Lewis, of the Central Board of Health. In his report, he strongly denounces the practice (unfortunately not peculiar to Crook) of building dwelling houses without those conveniences essentially requisite to health and cleanliness, and which he attributes to the total want of regulation in their erection. In consequence of representations that the Public Health Act is much needed to effect good drainage, and that the inhabitants are anxious for its application, T. W. Rammell, Esq., one of the superintending inspectors appointed under the act, pro-

ceeded to make the necessary enquiries; and the result will probably be in accordance with Dr. Lewis's suggestions. In the interim, the Auckland board of guardians occasionally hold their meetings at Crook.

‡ At the Easter sessions, held April 9, 1851, Mr. Scruton read the chief constable's report, which stated that Crook had several mines in its immediate vicinity, and a considerable population, not of the most orderly description, and the want of a lock-up at the place was much felt, the nearest being at Wolsingham and Auckland, distances of 6 and 7 miles; such an establishment would therefore be a great convenience in this place, as well as in others similarly situated. After the reading of the report, the chairman enquired if any one present knew any thing of Crook; and Mr. Elliot's description of the place, in reply to the question, has had the effect of procuring for it the desired convenience.

## THE CHURCH.

THE church, licensed by the bishop under the 6th and 7th William IV., is situated near the eastern extremity of the central area of the village. The foundation stone was laid on the 10th of June, 1840, by G. H. Wilkinson, Esq.; and it was opened for worship in 1843. It is a neat building, consisting of a nave and small chancel, externally supported by buttresses. On the western gable is a bell-turret. There are six pointed windows on each side of the nave, and a window of three lights at the east end of the chancel. It is calculated to accommodate from 400 to 450 persons, and is surrounded by a low stone wall, which incloses the burying-ground—a space much too small for the population, and consequently already overcrowded. Baptisms, marriages, &c., are authorized to be solemnized; and the fees arising therefrom to be received by the minister of the church. The Rev. William Sandford, the first incumbent, and who still holds the living, was appointed by the Rev. J. D. Shafto, A.M., rector of Brancepeth; but the patronage is vested in his brother, R. D. Shafto, Esq., M.P., of Whitworth. The church is dedicated to St. Catherine. The living is endowed with an ecclesiastical grant of £60 per annum, and the tithes, which, in 1850, were valued at £68, but have now declined to about £65 per annum. There is no glebe house, though an offer of a grant of £300 has been made for that purpose, but which has not hitherto been responded to.

For an account of the charities bequeathed to Crook, see BRANCEPETH, page 428.

At the upper end of the village, the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. On the 8th September, 1853, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a Roman Catholic chapel was performed by the Catholic Bishop of Hexham, in the presence of a large number of people. It is situated on the rising ground to the east of the village, and will be, when completed, an extensive and commodious edifice.

A neat and convenient parochial school was erected a few years ago by subscription, to which Messrs. Pease, and Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., liberally contributed. It is conducted by a master and mistress; the attendance of children, boys and girls, varies from 60 to 100, in proportion to the influx or departure of workmen in the neighbourhood. The Wesleyans, the Primitive Methodists, and the Catholics, have day

and Sunday schools attached to their respective places of worship; there are also two dames' schools in the village.

The Crook Mechanics' Institute was established August 9, 1848. The meetings were originally held in a room; but the foundation stone of a library, to be built by subscription, was laid by Mr. James MacLaughlan, teacher of the parochial school, in 1851. The building was completed at a cost of between £200 and £300, of which about £70 is still due; but as the lower story is let as a shop, and the library room occupied on Sundays by a congregation of New Connection Methodists, it is anticipated that this balance will soon be liquidated. There are from 50 to 60 members; but their numbers, of course, frequently vary. The number of volumes is between 500 and 600; the annual subscription is 3s. for adults, and 2s. 6d. for apprentices. Lectures are occasionally delivered to the members on various subjects; and classes are about being established.

As has been observed, the impulse that has been given to industry, and the enhanced value of property in this district, have been mainly induced by the working of the coal mines. "Pease's West Collieries" occupy a large portion of the township. The West Emma pit was won in 1846, and the West Lucy and the West Edward pits in 1849.\* The main coal is now extensively worked; and the five-quarter seam, hitherto untouched, remains for future operations. The coal is excellently adapted for coking, and extensive ranges of ovens have been erected, from which 11,000 or 12,000 tons of coke are sent off monthly. Additional ovens are still being built, which, when completed, will amount to about 500, and produce a still more ample supply. The coals and coke are transmitted by the Stockton and Darlington Railway, which here consists of four lines of rail, to the various depots on the line, and to the drops at Middlesborough: some are also sent by Darlington to the York and North Midland lines for the interior of the country. The coals are known in the market as "Pease's West." Messrs. Pease have also established works for the manufacture of fire-bricks, and of various sorts of pipes. A steam press has been erected for the fire-clay works, which is calculated to expedite the operations. The offices for the dispatch of business, the houses of the agents and other officers of the collieries, and the rows of houses for the workmen, are thickly scattered over the surrounding district, mingling with the older farm-

\* During a dispute between the owners of these collieries and their workmen, in November, 1853, the score prices offered for hewing

were fixed by the employers at 8s. per score at Pease's West and Hedley Hope, 10s. first price at Adelaide's, and 12s. at South Durham.

steads which formerly were the only dwellings to be seen for miles around.

*Woodyfield Collieries*, the royalty of which belongs to George H. Wilkinson, Esq., are on the west of the village, and are carried on by Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. *Whitelee* and *Old Roddymoor Collieries* are the property of Ralph Walters, Esq.

The hamlet of *Billy Row* is situated about a mile north from Crook. An eminence called *Billy Hill* is sometimes recognized by mariners on the coast.

The township of Crook and Billy Row was an ancient member of the manor of Brancepeth. In the 4th Geo. III., 1764, an act was passed "for dividing and inclosing a certain Moor or Common, in the Township of Crook and Billy-row, within the Parish of Brancepeth, in the County Palatine of Durham." This common was estimated to contain 1,500 acres and upwards; and Farrer Wren, Esq., owner of the soil and inheritance, and the royalties, and the Right Hon. John Earl of Strathmore, William Spearman, Esq., Ann Marley,

\* In the London Gazette of April 14, 1843, the following license occurs:—"The queen has been pleased to grant unto Edward Taylor, of Crook, in the county palatine of Durham, her royal license and authority, that he and his issue may, in compliance with a clause contained in the last will and testament of Dame Jane Peat, late of Bishopwearmouth, in the said county of Durham, widow of the Reverend Sir Robert Peat, Knight, deceased, henceforth take and use the

widow, John Dixon, gentleman, and other persons, were entitled to right of common. One-sixteenth part was reserved to Mr. Wren, as a compensation for his right of soil, &c.; and the residue was to be divided amongst persons having right of common, in proportion to their rental. The usual provisions were made relative to encroachments, quarries, watering places, wells, roads, water courses, &c. The right of Mr. Wren to the royalties was protected; but satisfaction was to be awarded for the spoil of ground in working mines. Provision was made for saving to William Belasyse, Esq., his right as lord of the manor of Brancepeth. A dispute occurred, subsequently to the division of the common, relative to the boundary between it and that of Thornley, in the parish of Wolsingham, which was decided by arbitration.

The principal part of the land in this township has become, by successive purchases, vested in the Russells of Brancepeth, R. D. Shafto, of Whitworth, Esq., M.P., and George Hutton Wilkinson and Ralph Walters, Esqrs.\*

surname of Smith, in addition to and after that of Taylor, and take adopt, and use the arms of Smith, quarterly with those of Taylor; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Heralds' Office, otherwise the said royal permission to be void and of none effect. And also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms." See HEDLEY HOPE, in the parish of Lanchester, &c.

## PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF FERRYHILL.

THIS chapelry district, formerly part of the parish of Merrington, was separated from it by an order in council, dated the 15th July, 1843. It consists of the townships of Ferryhill and Chilton, and is bounded on the north by the township of Tudhoe, in the parish of Brancepeth, and the township of Hett, late part of the parish of Merrington, but now attached to the chapelry district of Croxdale; on the east by the townships of Cornforth, Thrislington, and Mainsforth, in the parish of Bishop-Middleham; on or towards the south by the township of Woodham, in the parish of Aycliffe, and the township of Windlestone, in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland; and on the west by the township and parish of Merrington. It includes 4,834 statute acres; and in 1851 contained 372 inhabited houses, 5 uninhabited, and 1 building. There was, at that time, a population of 1,033 males, and 902 females, or a total of 1,935.

### FERRYHILL.

THIS township, anciently called *Feery*,\* contains 2,495 acres and thirteen farms. In 1801, there were 507 inhabitants; in 1811, 507; in 1821, 574; in 1831, 591; in 1841, 850; and in 1851, 958, consisting of 516

\* From "Farye on the Hyll," fifteen persons joined the Northern Rebellion, of whom four were afterwards executed.

males, and 442 females, inhabiting 193 houses. There were also 5 uninhabited houses, and 1 building.

Ferryhill is a large and well-built village, situated on the great north road, about 6½ miles south from Durham. It stands on a lofty ridge, stretching from east to west, and is remarkably clean and healthy. Its elevated position may be appreciated from the



circumstance that, in clear weather, the distant hills of Yorkshire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland, are visible from it. The principal mansion is a spacious gavel-ended house, with a large pleasant garden, formerly the residence of the Shaws, and afterwards the property of the late Thomas Arrowsmith, Esq., and is now occupied by his widow. In the village there are six inns and public houses, a brewery, a steam mill, and a number of smiths, joiners, and other tradesmen.\* A portion of the area enclosed by the houses is occupied by that essential feature, the village pond, which, notwithstanding the lofty situation of the place, is constantly up to the limits of an overflow.

The national school stands on the north side of the road. It is a spacious building of stone, with arched windows, divided by stone mullions. The ground for the school, and a house and garden for the master, were given by the dean and chapter; and the erection was carried out by the incumbent of the chapelry, with the aid of a government grant. The number of scholars varies from 60 to 100, the average being taken at 81. There is no endowment, the school being supported by the payments of the children. The present master, Mr. William Pringle, also attends as a private tutor to members of neighbouring families.

### THE CHURCH.

A CHAPEL of ease to the church of Merrington was erected at Ferryhill in 1829, and consecrated by the Bishop of Durham on the 19th of October in that year. It was dedicated to St. Luke, and was a plain, neat structure, from designs by Bonomi, containing 352 sittings, of which 256 were declared free. It was built by subscriptions from the Bishop, the Dean, and the Dean and Chapter of Durham, Lord Crewe's trustees, the District Diocesan Committee for building and enlarging Churches and Chapels, the Incorporated Society for the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels, Sir R. J. Eden, Bart., and a few other contributors. The curate of Merrington preached every Sunday evening; but there was no endowment or emolument.

On the formation of the parochial chapelry of Ferryhill, a piece of ground for the site of a church and a burying ground was consecrated, about seven years ago, on the south side of the village. The existing chapel of ease was then pulled down; and the present church,

authorized by certificate from the bishop, under the 7th and 8th Vict., c. 56, was erected. It was consecrated for divine service by Bishop Maltby on the 20th September, 1853. It is an elegant edifice in the early English style of architecture, from plans furnished by the late Mr. G. Pickering, of Durham. It consists of a nave and chancel, a small entrance porch on the north side of the former, and a vestry attached to the latter; and there is a neat turret on the western gable, containing two bells. The arch over the entrance porch, as well as that between the nave and chancel, is supported by corbels sculptured to represent the heads of royal and ecclesiastical personages. The roof is lofty and sloping. There are two narrow lights on the west; and the east window of the chancel consists of a treble light. The church is also well lighted from the south and north by single and double windows harmonizing with the style of architecture. The seats are open stalls, affording accommodation for between 200 and 300 persons. The pulpit and reading desk are placed on each side of the entrance to the chancel; and there is a small organ at the west end of the nave.

The parsonage house is a neat building, adjoining the cemetery on the south. The dean and chapter, who are the patrons of the living, gave towards the purchase of land for the house, &c., £300; grant in augmentation, £100; being a fee-simple of £400. Also, Ferryhill rent-charge, &c., annual value, £276 2s. 6d.; fee-simple, £8,283 15s. The Rev. David Bruce, A.M., is the incumbent.

### CHARITIES.

THE charities bequeathed to the parish of Merrington, and in the distribution of which the townships of Ferryhill, Chilton, and Hett participated, will be noticed in treating of that parish.

*Simons' Charity.*—The Rev. Mr. Simons, in 1739, left £3 15s. to the poor of Ferryhill. It is supposed to have been laid out in the purchase of five cottages, now occupied by paupers.

*Biew's Charity.*—Biew's left £1 a year for ten poor widows of Ferryhill. This sum is paid annually by the tenant of an estate in this township; and it is distributed soon after Easter.

*Buston's Charity.*—Elizabeth Buston left £5 to the poor of Ferryhill, in respect of which, the owner of certain premises in Ferryhill, which formerly belonged

\* Here also reside the eminent borers, Messrs. George and Rawling Cott, in whom the colliery owners, both in Durham and other mining districts, repose the greatest confidence, on account of their skill in

testing the character, depths, and qualities of coal measures. The preliminary operation of boring is one of the most important in mining affairs, and requires a considerable amount of talent and experience.

to the Bustins, pays 5s. yearly to the churchwarden, the amount being given with other sums as above mentioned.

TOWNSHIP OF CHILTON.—*Simons' Charity*.—£3 15s. left by the Rev. Mr. Simons, with £6 5s. derived from other sources, are now in the hands of the representatives of Christopher Mason, Esq., who pay 10s. a year interest, which is given away with the Chilton share of other charity monies.

Ferryhill is a member of the manor of Merrington. The church of Durham, at an early date, had here a court-house, a chapel dedicated to St. Ebbe and St. Nicholas, and a wood, marsh, swannery, and fish-pond; the latter lying in the valley of the Skerne towards Mainsforth. A farmstead here is still called the *Swan House*. Whilst cutting through the limestone near this place, in forming the York, Newcastle, and Berwick, and the Clarence railways, a vast number of fossil fishes were found embedded in the rock, at least seventy feet below the surface of the hill. The North Skerne has its source in the marsh which separates Ferryhill wood from Thrislington. A farm lease, so late as 1631, mentions "the cel-ark," a device, probably, for taking eels, which are still abundant. An old grey stone, supposed to be the remnant of a cross, on the hill near this farm, is said to commemorate the victory of Roger de Fery over the brawn of Brancepeth. (See page 426.) The farm is called *Cleve's Cross*, probably Cliff-cross. The principal freeholds in Ferryhill belong to Mrs. Surtees, of Mainsforth, Marmaduke Charles Salvin, Esq., of Burn Hall, and the representatives of the late Thomas Arrowsmith, Esq.\*

The Ferryhill station of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway, is situated at a place called *Rudd's Hill*,† in the valley of the Skerne, at the south-east corner of the township of Ferryhill, and immediately adjoining

\* This gentleman held a lease of a large portion of the dean and chapter's royalty of coal, which was intersected by his own; and a landsale colliery on it was for many years carried on at Ferryhill. But of so little consequence was this district considered even so late as 1832, that this undertaking was laid in for want of support; Mr. Arrowsmith being still subject to the payment of the dead rent and renewals. At this period, the machinery and pit being in an unworkable and dilapidated state, the lease and plant were offered to Mr. T. Y. Hall, who, perceiving the probable importance of the district, at once made the purchase for £1,100; and his judgment and foresight were proved when, a few weeks afterwards, he was offered a premium of £1,000 for his bargain. Being, however, managing agent of Black Boy and other collieries belonging to the late Jonathan Backhouse, Esq., of Darlington, (then in America,) who had commissioned him to take and buy up tracts of coal in the neighbourhood of Condon, Mr. Hall held the lease till he could communicate with Mr. Backhouse, to whom it was eventually transferred at the price

to that of Chilton. It is a place of considerable traffic; the railways leading both to Hartlepool and to Stockton diverging here from the main line, and by all of which much of the coal and lime of the surrounding district are transmitted to their respective destinations. A small village has risen contiguous to the station, containing a public house and a few tradesmen. A gasometer is now being erected for the use of the station, &c., and the requisite supply of water has also been attended to.

## CHILTON.

THIS township comprises an area of 2,338 acres. The number of inhabited houses increased, between 1841 and 1851, from 33 to 179. The population, in 1801, was 176; in 1811, 171; in 1821, 182; in 1831, 168; in 1841, 189; and in 1851, it had advanced to 977, of whom 517 were males, and 460 females.

The village of GREAT CHILTON is situated about 2 miles south-east from Ferryhill. The mansion-house, which was enlarged and almost entirely rebuilt by the late proprietor, Christopher Mason, Esq.,‡ stands on a fine dry rising ground: it was recently the residence of William Bacon, Esq., but is now unoccupied.

Great Chilton was successively the property of the Herons, the Boweses of Dalden, the Blakistons, and the Halls of Newsham. A moiety of the manor was conveyed by the latter family to John Jeffrayson and John Morland, Esqrs., who immediately conveyed to John, Lord Bishop of Durham. By him it was settled on his daughter, Dame Mary Gerard, subject to the following charges:—"To the Master and Fellows of Peter House, Cambridge, £58 per annum; to the Master and Fellows of Caius and Gonville College, £28 per annum; to the poore and impotent sicke in the hospital on the Pallace-green, in Durham, £70 per

paid by Mr. Hall. It thus became connected with the important colliery undertakings of Mr. Edmund Backhouse, and was recently sold by him, with Black Boy, Condon, Westerton, and Merrington collieries, to Nicholas Wood and Co., for, it is said, a very considerable sum.

† From the name of the person (Rudd) who held the property during the formation of the railway.

‡ Mr. Mason was long an eminent breeder of stock. By spirited and judicious purchases from Mr. Colling's stock in 1810, he obtained the pure breed of improved Durham short-horns, of which, it would appear, he had previously possessed individual specimens. The prices which were offered and refused for some of this breed must appear enormous to the uninitiated. For the cow *Marcia* (daughter to *Gaudy*, who was got by *Favourite*) Mr. Mason, in 1807, refused 700 guineas. *Charles*, of the same breed, was let for the highest sum which any bull ever obtained in England, viz., four hundred and fifty pounds for two seasons.

annum; and to the keeper of the bishop's library on the Pallace-green, twenty marks, or £13 6s. 8d. per annum." The estate afterwards passed to the Greenwells and Dunns. The other moiety of Great Chilton passed from the Blakistons, through the Wildes and Milbankes, to Christopher Mason, Esq., and the Rev. Robert Waugh. The portion of the latter was sold by him to Sir H. V. Tempest, Bart. The estate of Great Chilton is now held by John Dawson Lambton, Esq.

LITTLE CHILTON is a colliery village near the Ferryhill railway station. The colliery, the royalty of which belongs to John Evelyn Dennison, Esq., M.P., is carried on by a company who have adopted the local name, under the management of John Robson, Esq., of Durham. It has been in working order about ten years; the five-quarter seam being at the depth of 40 fathoms, and the main coal, 4 feet in thickness, 12 fathoms lower. The coals are transmitted for shipment at the West Hartlepool Docks by the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company.\*

\* "The southern borders of Little Chilton estate," says Surtees, "(with the Cleves-laws and Cleves-cross) consists of a line of bold swelling hills and knowls, their sloping base giving pasturage, and their summits covered with heath and fern. A small rugged ravine opens through the breast of the hills, with its little clear streams, winding towards the marsh under beetling crags of grey limestone. Higher up, the pass extends into a small smooth strath, and just at its head stands the lonely house of Little Chilton, an old gavel-ended mullioned hall of the second or third class. Just behind

"The Ferryhill and Little Chilton Colliery Mechanics' Institute" was established at the latter place in 1850. The number of members soon amounted to 70; but there are at present only 30. There are from 700 to 800 well-assorted volumes in the library, which have been accumulated at a cost of upwards of £100. Each member pays a subscription of one penny a week, and ladies are admitted at one shilling per quarter. Private subscriptions are given by the owners of the colliery, William Bacon, Esq., of Chilton Hall, and the Rev. David Bruce, of Ferryhill. A soiree, in aid of the funds, was held at Christmas, 1852, in the National School Room; in which, as well as in the library room at Little Chilton, lectures are occasionally delivered.

*Little Chilton* anciently gave name to a knightly family, and is said to have belonged to the De la Poles. It passed from the Emersons to Edward Cropley, Esq., in 1619, and afterwards to the Micklethwaites. It now belongs to John Evelyn Dennison, of Assington, Nottinghamshire, Esq., M.P., and Edward Wilkinson, Esq.

one of the swelling sand hills is a small isolated marsh, covered in summer with cotton-grass and marsh-cinquefoil. The whole scene, without a tree or a shrub taller than the lady-fern, is a Highland hill and glen in miniature. But whilst I write, an ugly line of demarcation is crossing the brow and the glen, in regular despite to every natural line, and the plough is on the green hill." The rush of the railway train now resounds through this once lonely valley, and its hill sides echo with the voice of industry, progress, and civilization.

## CONCLUSIVE SUMMARY RELATIVE TO DURHAM WARD.

IN the preceding pages, descriptive of the city of Durham, and the parishes and places which, with it, constitute Durham Ward, it will have been perceived that many important subjects, connected with the eccle-

\* In addition to the many illustrious and remarkable characters, noticed in the preceding pages, who have been either natives of the city of Durham, or have connected their names with its history by residence, the following may be mentioned:—

JOHN HALL, of Grey's Inn, Esq., eldest son of Michael Hall, of Consett, Esq., and of Elizabeth Gyll, was a gentleman of considerable talent, and the friend of Robert Hegge (see p. 194), and of Davies of Kidwelly, editor of "The Rites and Monuments." Anthony a Wood commemorates him as follows:—"He was born in the city of Durham, of gentle parents, in Aug. 1627, and being fitted for the university, was hindered from going to it by the eruption of the civil war. Whenupon giving himself solely up to studies at home, especially in the library at Durham, improved himself to a miracle. After Oxon was reduced by the Parliament forces in the year 1646, at which time the wars were ceased, he was sent to St. John's Coll. in Cambridge,

siastical and civil polity of the county, have necessarily been brought under review; and though rich in associations with the names of those who have been eminent in the various paths of art, literature, and science,\* yet

where he had not been many months, under the tuition of Mr. Joh. Pawson, Fellow, e'er came out the first issue of his prodigious wit, entit. 'Horæ vaciæ, or Essays, with some occasional Considerations,' Lond. 1646, with his picture before them, aged 19. The sudden breaking forth of which, amazed not only the university, as I am instructed by one of his fellow collegiates, but the more serious part of men in the three nations where they were spread. The same year, about New-year's time, came out his 'Poems,' and with them 'The second Book of divine Poems,' both which books were much admired. After he had continued more than a year at Cambridge, in the condition of a Commoner and a Gent. Com., he was translated to Grey's Inn, where he added to the structure of a most admirable romance, entit. 'Lucenia,' which he had begun in Cambridge, but by lending it forth to a friend it was smother'd. In 1648, his mind being sufficiently known to incline towards a Commonwealth, he sided with the

it is to modern enterprise and industry, that the increasing population of this portion of the county owe the great improvement which is perceptible in their social and moral condition. It remains to notice a few subjects, which have either not been already treated upon, or in which modifications have been made since the previous sheets referred to were sent to press.

**DURHAM UNIVERSITY.**—The additional number of students attending for matriculation at this University

Independents, and wrote, 'A Satyr against Presbytery,' and in 1649 he published 'An humble Motion to the Parliament of England concerning the Advancement of Learning and Reformation of the Universities.' In which taking occasion to court the then rulers, got him a present sum of money, and a pension of £100 per an. from the council." In 1650, he was ordered by the council of state to attend General Cromwell into Scotland, "to make such observations on affairs there, as might conduce to the settling of the interests of the Commonwealth." In 1651, he published various political works, for some of which he was well rewarded from the exchequer. He also translated Dionys. Longinus' "Height of Eloquence," and "Hierocles upon the Golden Verses of Pythagorus, teaching a virtuous and worthy Life;" also Majerus' "Lusas Serius," 1654, "half of which almost was done in one afternoon, over a glass of wine in a tavern.—At length being overtaken with a disease, which he could not thoroughly shake off, he left London in Jul. 1655, and retiring to Durham, died there on the first of Aug. 1656, having not fully arrived to the 29th year of his age, and was buried there, near to the grave of his father, who died about a year before, just after his son's arrival there. To conclude, 'had not his debauches and intemperance diverted him from the more serious studies, he had made an extraordinary person; for no man had ever done so great things at his age.' So was the opinion of the great philosopher of Malmesbury." Other members of the Hall family were of a literary turn. John Hall, Esq., who died in 1624, compiled a Catalogue of the Bishops of Durham and Lindisfarne, which is now in the dean and chapter's library.

**MR. ROBERT HARRISON.**—This gentleman, in consequence of his profound knowledge in mathematics, was appointed, January 14, 1757, master of the Trinity-house school in Newcastle, where he also took private pupils; of whom, among others of great respectability, were the late Earl of Eldon and his brother, Lord Stowell. Having resigned his situation at Newcastle, he retired to Durham, where he spent the remainder of his life in quiet competence. For many years, he enjoyed the friendship of that celebrated antiquary, George Allan, of Blackwell, Esq., at whose residence he frequently met with Mr. Cade, Dr. Carr, and other congenial spirits. During his last visit to Grange, in June, 1802, a gentleman who had seen much of the world, and who had been introduced to Harrison, said, on getting into the carriage, "Mr. Allan, when I was first introduced, I thought you possessed one of the most extraordinary pieces of library furniture I could have imagined, either of ancient or modern times; but, since dinner, I find in Mr. Harrison, if it were permanent, you would possess an ample library, if you had not a single book in the house."

Mr. Harrison's dress at dinner is described as neat, a dark blue coat without a collar, but not exactly a century old in fashion. When he walked out, he wore a triangular hat, and carried a cane with a large amber head to it. He wore his beard in fashion exactly similar to that portrayed by Carlo Dolce in his famous *Eccc Homo* at Burlington, and it was erroneously said that he let his beard grow out of

rendered necessary more extended accommodation. Besides University College and Bishop Hatfield's Hall, there are now Bishop Cosin's Hall (see page 324) and Neville Hall. Bishop Cosin's Hall was opened in October, 1851. The arrangements in this hall are the same as in Bishop Hatfield's, and its members are eligible to fellowships and scholarships. *Expenses*—Caution money (which is returned to the student when he leaves the University, if his debts to the college have been discharged), £15; rent of college rooms,

respect to the memory of the Saviour; but the real fact, says Mr. Allan, was this:—"He had been accustomed to shave himself, and that operation he performed after having lathered his face, as he walked up and down his book room, with a book in one hand, and a razor in the other, seldom looking at a glass. About the age of 78, his hand began to shake, and he employed a barber. This fellow often interrupted him when busy with his books, and often for two or three days together did not attend at all. I was with him one morning when he was anxious to walk with me to Bp. Cosin's library in Durham; and his patience in waiting for the tonsor being exhausted, he said suddenly, 'Let us walk, and my beard may grow on.' He permitted his beard to grow after that time, and often exulted in the comfort he said he had experienced in having dismissed the shaver." He constantly wore a close coil of black silk on his head, such as the serjeants formerly wore; and his profile strongly resembled that of Oliver Cromwell. He was generally known, in Durham and Newcastle, by the denomination of *Philosopher Harrison*, which he probably derived from his having, in conjunction with Mr. Isaac Thompson, given lectures on Natural and Experimental Philosophy. Though generally esteemed by the vulgar as a magician and an atheist, he was a sound Christian; and the day before his death, he corrected a young lady who, by accident, was reading the wrong lesson for the day. His knowledge was astonishing, especially as a linguist and mathematician, and in alluding to any passage, his memory was so acute that he could direct to the particular edition, and even to the page of the work referred to. He died at Durham, in November, 1802, in the 88th year of his age.

**DR. STOKOE.**—In the list of those who have retired to the quietude of Durham, after a life spent in the turmoils of the world, may be named Dr. Stokoe, who had been a surgeon in the British fleet in the memorable battle of Trafalgar, and had afterwards been appointed by the government as one of the medical advisers of the ex-emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, during his captivity at St. Helena. After residing some years in Durham, Dr. Stokoe visited Harrogate for the benefit of his health, and from thence repaired to York, to view the grave of his daughter, who had died five years previously. On returning to the refreshment rooms of the railway station, he was suddenly attacked by an epileptic fit, and died very shortly afterwards. He had been in possession of many souvenirs of Napoleon, being presents which he had from time to time received from his illustrious patient. These were sold, July 12, 1853, at the auction rooms of Messrs. Puttock and Simpson, in Piccadilly, London. The most noticeable were—Lot 92, a silver knife, fork, spoon, and cup, part of the emperor's service, which sold for £11, being intrinsically worth about £3. Lot 80, a diamond pin, sold for £25, about the value of the gem. Lot 86, a lock of the emperor's hair, sold for £5 15s. The sale of Dr. Stokoe's lots was succeeded by that of another Napoleon relic—namely, the military hat the emperor wore at the battle of Wagram: it sold for £45 3s., and was bought for the well-known exhibition of Madame Tussaud.

furnished (linen excepted), £5 5s. to £7 7s.; commons, or board, including servants and all domestic charges (washing excepted), 18s. per week. NEVILLE HALL, situate at Newcastle, adjoining the library of the Literary and Philosophical Society, was opened by the University in October, 1852, (see page 298,) for the reception of students in medicine.\* Special leave may be given, in certain cases, by the warden of the University, for students in medicine to reside elsewhere. Other students, who must conform to the regulations of the hall, may be received in it as residents. The hall is under the general charge of the principal, the Rev. William Greenwell, A.M., Fellow of University College, Durham. *Expenses*—Rooms, furnished (except linen), board, servants, and all other domestic charges (except washing), for forty weeks, £52; censor's fees, £3.; examination fee at end of first year, 10s.; examination fee for a license in medicine, £2; fee for a license in medicine, £3; fee for bachelor of medicine, £6; fee for doctor of medicine, £6.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.—See pp. 143, 254, and 256. A parliamentary paper, obtained on the motion of Lord Adolphus Vane, and published May 14, 1853, contains a return of all the sums received by the ecclesiastical commission, arising from the suspended canonries, changed deaneries, and any other sources within the diocese of Durham.† The sum thus received amounted, in 1852, to £12,826; and the total of the sums received since the passing of the act, in 1841, is £90,464. The various items of expenditure on the Durham University, in augmentations of livings, the construction of parsonage-houses, &c., amounted to £4,251 in 1852; and the total of such

\* It is in connection with the Newcastle upon Tyne School of Medicine and Surgery, in consequence of an arrangement entered into by the two institutions to provide for the education of such medical students as wish to matriculate at Durham University. The Newcastle Medical School is, in other respects, an independent institution, and receives students in the same way as any other medical school.

† DR. OOLE.—By the death of the Rev. John Savile Ogle, D.D., on the 1st of April, 1853, the twelfth stall in the cathedral, which he had held for nearly 33 years, became suspended, and fell into the hands of the ecclesiastical commissioners. Dr. Ogle was born on the 4th of August, 1767, and was consequently, at the time of his death, 5 years of age. He was the second son of the Very Rev. Newton Ogle, D.D., of Kirkley Hall, Northumberland, Dean of Winchester, and Susanna, eldest daughter of the Right Rev. John Thomas, D.D., Lord Bishop of Winchester. Dr. Ogle's youngest sister was the wife of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Mr. Ogle became a member of Merton College, Oxford, and graduated A.B. in 1788, and M. in 1791. In 1797, he was collated by Bishop North to the rectory of Great Knoyle in Wiltshire, in the patronage of the see of

expenditure since 1841 is £35,280. Of 580 new churches, proposed by the commissioners to be built in England and Wales, 26 are apportioned to the diocese of Durham.

In a parliamentary paper, issued in August, 1853, giving a statement of the funds in the hands of the ecclesiastical commissioners, the "Bishopwearmouth Fund," amongst others for church endowment, &c., is put down at £2,025 4s.; and the "Maltby Fund," balance of grants made, but not yet called for, £7,700, to be applied in payment of graces towards erecting parsonage-houses in the diocese of Durham.

At about the same date as the above, the cathedral commission issued a circular, addressed "to the reverend the precentors, and to the organists of the cathedral and collegiate churches of England and Wales," requiring their opinion as to the desirability of improving the music of their respective choirs, and whether it would be advisable and practicable to procure the gratuitous services of laymen as lay clerks or vicars choral, in addition to the present bodies of singing men and choristers.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—See page 366. Christopher Temple, Esq., having been appointed chancellor of her majesty's county palatine of Durham and Sadberge, *vice* R. T. Kindersley, Esq., held his first sitting on Tuesday, the 26th of October, 1852.‡ He then announced an intention, which was carried out on the 15th of June, 1853, to make an order for the reception of the claims in this court similar to those now made by the High Court of Chancery; that is, without putting the party to the expense of filing a bill. The orders and rules now made, it is anticipated, will confer much

Winchester. He married, on the 14th of October, 1794, Catherine Hannah, daughter of Edward Sneyd, Esq., of Dublin, by whom he had issue eight sons and two daughters. His elder brother, Nathaniel Ogle, Esq., dying unmarried in May, 1813, he succeeded to the family estates, consisting of Kirkley Hall, with the barony of Ogle adjoining. It is a somewhat remarkable circumstance, in connection with the right of inheritance in this family, that the entailed portion of the estates should have descended, for the last three times, to younger sons of the family, the eldest having, in each case, died without issue. This was the case with the father of Dr. Ogle, who was prebendary of the seventh stall in Durham cathedral, and died in 1804; and the Rev. Edward Chaloner Ogle, vicar of Bedlington, Northumberland, who succeeds the subject of this notice, is his third son. Savile Craven Henry Ogle, Esq., his eighth son, was sometime M.P. for South Northumberland. The wife of Dr. Ogle died only a fortnight before him, on the 18th March, 1853, aged 83.

‡ The office of chancellor of the palatinate is one of honour, and not of profit, and has been filled by the late Lord Eldon, Sir Samuel Romilly, Sir Charles Wetherell, Robert Hopper Williamson, Esq., and other eminent members of the bar.

benefit on the inhabitants of the county, by affording a cheap and easy mode of proceeding with regard to wills, legacies, &c.; and the benefits of the measure are expected shortly to be extended to the other northern counties.

WRIT OF PONE.—At page 367 a description is given of this summary legal process, which was, as has been observed, a powerful instrument of oppression in the hands of a malignant creditor; whilst it afforded equal facility in enabling a dishonest debtor to give a fraudulent preference to his friends, or otherwise defraud his *bona fide* creditors under the sanction of law. This process, peculiar to the county, was, no doubt, sometimes really serviceable, particularly in attaching the ships of aliens and foreigners for debts contracted in the country, and who could not be reached in any other way by the laws of England. It was useful, too, in attaching the ships of native subjects resident out of the county, and in preventing goods from being made away with by fraudulent debtors; in the great majority of instances, however, the writ of *pone per radios* was a mere hackneyed instrument of oppression and extortion. “The Common Law Procedure Act,” by its 228th section, authorized the queen, by an order in council, to direct its provisions to be applied to writs of this description. Still, it was argued that as the act mentioned only “all actions heretofore commenced in any court of law,” it did not apply to writs of *pone*, since these were issued out of the Chancery of the Palatinate, which is a court of equity. At length, a decision of Mr. Justice Cresswell and Mr. Baron Martin, on June 8, 1853, virtually abolished the process in question.\*

DURHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—See page 326. The Rev. Edward Elder, A.M., who had filled the office of head master of this school for thirteen years, having, in May, 1853, been elected by the governors of the Charter House, London, to succeed the Dean of Peterborough in the head mastership of the school of that institution, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was, on the 14th June following, conferred upon him by

\* This process was not considered as a strictly legal proceeding, and was not used in any other part of England than this county palatine; and therefore the sheriff, in default of the debtor's appearance to the process, always, before he assigned the goods to the creditor, required from him a bond of indemnity.

† Mr. John Richard King, son of the Rev. W. C. King, and formerly a pupil in this school, was elected to the first open scholarship in Balliol College, Oxford, in November, 1853.

diploma, at a convocation of the University of Durham; and the Rev. Henry Holden, A.M., of Balliol College, Oxford, head master of the grammar school of Uppingham, Rutlandshire, was appointed by the dean and chapter successor to Mr. Elder. The great increase of pupils to this ancient establishment requiring further accommodation, the dean and chapter recently added to the building three spacious class-rooms, in communication with the present school-room, with additional dormitories for the head master's house. At the examination for King's scholarships, November 26, 1853, there were 29 candidates, and five of the seven admitted were of Durham school.†

SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—In addition to the Mechanics' Institute and the Athenæum (see page 338), it was determined, at a large and influential meeting, held January 23, 1853, to form an Elementary Drawing School in the city, under the auspices of the Board of Trade. A respectable committee was appointed; and the cordial co-operation of the Mechanics' Institute has since been extended in the formation of a drawing school. In November, 1853, when the first exhibition took place, the number of pupils attending the Central School was stated at 60—“31 in the morning class, and 29 in the evening class; and, including the subscribing schools, upwards of 150 pupils are now taught drawing on the government system.”

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY.—See page 350. At the election, July 7, 1852, T. C. Grainger, Esq., and William Atherton, Esq., were the members returned. Grainger polled 576; Atherton, 510; and Lord Adolphus Vane, son of the Marquis of Londonderry, 506.

Mr. Grainger having shortly afterwards died,‡ Lord Adolphus Vane was elected to the vacant seat on the 2nd December. Vane polled 546; and Henry Fenwick, Esq., of South Hill, near Chester-le-Street, 496.

A committee of the house of commons, upon petition, declared the election of Lord Adolphus Vane void, on the ground of bribery by his agents; and John Robert

‡ The death of T. C. Grainger, Esq., Q.C., and M.P. for Durham from 1841, was sudden. “At the bar,” it has been observed, “he was industrious, hard-working, and successful; as an enlightened and patriotic citizen, he was universally honoured; and as a generous hearted man, he was greatly beloved.” He died at the age of 51. He was recorder of the borough of Hull, in which office he was succeeded by Samuel Warren, Esq., Q.C. and F.R.S., author of “Ten Thousand a Year,” “The Diary of a late Physician,” “Now and Then,” &c.

Mowbray, Esq., was elected on the 24th June, 1853.\* He polled 529; and Sir Charles Douglas, Bart., 444.

The revising barrister, in his annual northern tour, receives, during his sittings in the city of Durham, lists for the following places belonging to the northern division of the county, of which public notice is given (Sept., 1853):—

North Bailey, South Bailey, Broom, Cassop, Cocken, Coxhoe, Crossgate, Elvet Borough and Barony, Framwellgate, Kelloe, Kimblesworth, Moorhouse, Pitlington, Quarrington, St. Giles, St. Nicholas, Shadforth, Sherburn, Sherburn House, Shincliffe, Sunderland Bridge (northern part, including Butterby and Croxdale), Thornley, Trimdon, and Whitwell House.

**DURHAM TOWN HALL.**—See page 291. A new feature has been added to the splendid interior of this building, in a series of twenty-one oaken panels, registering the names and dates of election of the several mayors and town-clerks of the city, who have held office since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, and which will, of course, be added to each year. The stained glass was placed in the large window on the 30th of August, 1853. It includes, as intended, representations of Bishops Pudsey, Pilkington, Matthew, and Crewe, and of the Corpus Christi Procession. The other subject represented is King Edward III. giving largesses to the citizens of Durham for their loyalty. (See page 198.) The seven blank shields for arms still remain to be filled up. The example thus set by the corporation of Durham, of the introduction of historical stained glass in a building of a secular character, is highly creditable, and may lead to a more extensive use of this splendid means of decoration.

**HARTWELL'S CHARITY.**—See page 352. Though the Commissioners did not, on their first visit, examine into the state of this charity, from an idea that it was under the trusteeship of the dean and chapter, yet in 1837 the matter was investigated. Their report states that Dr. Hartwell, rector of Stanhope, by will, March 9, 1724, devised his landed estate at Fishburn, then rented at £80 per annum, to the following charitable uses:—To the corporation of Durham, £20, to be given to one or to two of the tradesmen of that city, requiring assistance in setting up business; £10 per annum to each of two exhibitions in the universities, for scholars out of the schools of Durham and Newcastle; £5 a year each to two poor widows of ministers of the Church of

\* This gentleman took the name of Mowbray on his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Gray Mowbray, only daughter and heiress of the late George Isaac Mowbray, Esq., and grand-daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Gray, Bishop of Bristol, and formerly rector of Bishopwearmouth. Prior to his election, Mr. Mowbray (previously A.M. of Christ's

England, in the county of Durham; £20 a year to the gaol, to be disposed of in the same manner as the charity of Bishop Wood; 40s. a year to a steward of the property; and certain educational grants to the parish of Stanhope, which will be noticed under the proper head. The dean and chapter, or any three of them, were appointed trustees, with the assistance, if need should be, of the mayor and aldermen of Durham. In 1775, an information was filed in Chancery by the latter, setting forth certain irregularities and omissions in the payments by the dean and chapter; when an order was made for the disposal of the balance in hand, and the future proceeds of the charity. The last appointment of trustees was on April 27 and 28, 1781, all of whom were dead at the time of the inquiry, and the charity was vested in the heir of Dr. Newton Ogle, the last survivor. The property consisted of a farm-house with out-buildings, and about 150 acres of land at Fishburn, let at a rent of £110 per annum, out of which £5 a year was paid to the receiver of the dean and chapter, who acted as steward. The payments, after deducting incidental expenses, were as follow:—To two tradesmen, £15 each, on the production of a certificate signed by the mayor and six aldermen, stating that they were of the Established Church, had served out their time in Durham, and wanted assistance to set up with; † an exhibition of £15 each to two scholars at either of the universities, brought up in the school at Durham; an annuity of £15 to each of two poor widows of ministers; various sums, which had averaged £17 9s. per annum, for the discharge of debtors in Durham gaol, no larger sum than £5 being paid in any one case; and £12 a year to the schoolmaster at Stanhope. The balance in hand in 1835 was £149 2s. 9d.

**PELAW LEAZES BRIDGE.**—The want of a communication between Elvet and Gilesgate has long been felt by the inhabitants of the city. Exertions, however, have recently been made by the corporation to effect this desirable accommodation; and the dean and chapter, the Duke of Cleveland, the Earl of Durham, W. Standish Standish, Esq., and others have promptly come forward with subscriptions in aid of the undertaking; the Marquis of Londonderry having promised to give the stone requisite for the erection of the edifice.

Church, Oxford) was admitted *ad eundem* a member of the University of Durham.

† These sums were awarded by the mayor and aldermen, in July, 1853, to Mr. Maddison, of the Market-place, basket maker, and to Mr. Brammer, of New Elvet, cabinet maker.

DURHAM CORN TOLLS.—See p. 361. The Durham Markets Company having, in accordance with the provisions of their act of parliament, passed in 1851, purchased the bishop's reversionary interest in the corn tolls of the market, and the common council of the city having given up their interest in them, all tolls on corn and grain sold, or brought into the city for sale, are altogether abolished.

POPULATION, &c., OF DURHAM WARD.

The Population of each of the townships in Durham Ward has been given in succession. The following is a more detailed summary of the extent, number of houses, and population of the different townships and parishes:—

	ACRES.	HOUSES.						POPULATION.					
		1841.			1851.			1831.	1841.		1851.		
		Inh.	Uninh.	Bdg.	Inh.	Uninh.	Bdg.		Males.	Females.			
Township of Crossgate*	454	260	10	1	295	6	2	1403	1712	2074	1006	1068	
Township of Framwellgate†	3467	316	94	1	412	38	0	1584	2323	3085	1588	1497	
Township of Elvet‡	3800	435	7	4	550	13	3	2916	3344	4207	2072	2135	
Parish of St. Mary the Less, So. Bailey§	878	20	0	0	15	1	0	128	99	104	36	68	
Parish of St. Mary le Bow, No. Bailey		52	1	2	48	10	0	501	308	269	93	176	
Durham University (pt. of), extra-par.¶		3	0	0	12	0	0	61	86	84	23	61	
Castle Precincts, extra-parochial¶¶		19	0	0	7	0	0	....	126	43	21	22	
Site of old Gaol and Precincts, extra-pr.§		3	1	0	....	....	....	....	14	8	6		
Parish of St. Nicholas**		401	9	6	420	16	1	2265	2757	3031	1498	1533	
Parish of St. Giles**	1661	643	105	4	979	23	2	1277	3396	5423	2745	2678	
Township of Broom	1029	21	5	0	23	0	0	93	108	123	62	61	
Parish of Shincliffe	1303	214	7	0	231	43	0	302	1137	1175	610	565	
Chapelry District of Croxdale	2632	100	4	0	98	4	0	510	496	438	220	218	
Parish of Bishop-Middleham	5971	288	23	1	344	19	0	837	1434	1719	895	824	
Whitwell House, extra-parochial	540	25	0	0	28	0	0	32	173	160	80	80	
Parish of Pitlington, with Sherburn	3855	831	0	6	933	2	6	1969	4241	4893	2560	2333	
Township of Shadforth	2872	66	5	3	244	4	1	236	336	1348	733	615	
Parochial Chapelry of Witton-Gilbert	3106	265	12	0	367	13	0	453	1276	1794	923	871	
Parochial Chapelry of Esh	3026	80	4	0	102	5	0	486	518	642	394	248	
Parish of Brancepeth	17011	236	17	1	634	9	2	1414	1892	3586	1974	1612	
Township of Crook and Billy Row	4008	88	19	8	495	3	1	200	538	2764	1547	1217	
Township of Ferryhill	2495	167	2	0	193	5	1	591	850	958	516	442	
Township of Plawsworth, Chester-le-S.††	1224	53	3	0	58	2	0	249	266	286	141	145	
Township of Moorsley, Houghton-le-Sp.	588	162	19	0	181	1	0	748	821	942	498	444	
Township of Moorhouse, do.	272	9	2	0	20	0	0	30	45	49	20	29	
Township of Cassop, Kelloe	1622	195	0	6	331	0	0	69	1076	1769	974	795	
Township of Coxhoe, do.	1055	758	58	0	781	68	0	154	3904	4101	2244	1857	
Township of Quarrington, do.	1589	145	9	0	213	6	0	173	732	1063	570	493	
	64458	5352	415	43	8017	292	19	18681	30994	46144	24051	22093	

\* Crossgate and Framwellgate townships form the parochial chapelry of St. Margaret. The Durham Union Workhouse, containing 56 persons in 1841, and 96 in 1851, is in Crossgate township.

† The great number of uninhabited houses in Framwellgate township in 1841 is attributed to a colliery not being in full operation. The Durham Infirmary is in this township, and contained 22 persons in 1841, and 27 in 1851.

‡ The Durham County Gaol, containing 247 persons in 1841, and 245 in 1851, is in the township of Elvet.

§ The return for St. Mary the Less parish, prior to 1851, includes the site of the old gaol.

¶ The University of Durham is partly in the parish of St. Mary-le-Bow, and partly extra-parochial.

¶¶ The population of Castle Precincts in 1831 is included in that of North Bailey.

\*\* The returns for the parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Giles include respectively 194 and 56 visitors to Durham fair in 1851.

†† This, and the townships following, will be described under their respective parishes.



## DARLINGTON WARD.

**D**arlington Ward is the largest of those into which the county is divided. Its length, from the south-eastern extremity at Sockburn and Dinsdale to the north-western boundary of the parish of Stanhope, is about 45 miles; and its breadth, though irregular, averages about 15 miles. It is bounded on the north-east and north by Durham Ward and the western extremity of Chester Ward; on the north-west by the county of Northumberland; on the west by Cumberland; on the south-west and south by the Tees, which divides it from Yorkshire; and on the east by Stockton Ward. It is intersected for a considerable distance from west to east by the windings of the Wear, until that river enters Durham Ward, after having received the Gannless at Bishop Auckland; and the Skerne, which enters the eastern boundary of Darlington Ward near the village of Preston, passes south by Darlington, and falls into the Tees at Croft Bridge. The Ward is so intersected in every direction by numerous brooks and rivulets, which empty themselves into the Tees, the Wear, and the Skerne.

The eastern and southern portions of Darlington Ward are extremely fertile and well cultivated. The

vale of the Tees, up to a little above Barnard Castle, is rich with sylvan beauty; and the vicinity of the Wear is fertilized by the windings of that river. The north-eastern portion of the Ward contains an extensive coal-field, which has of late years been worked with considerable spirit and success. The bleak and sterile hills which constitute the western part of this Ward, as well as of the county, contain those rich veins of lead which have yielded their treasures for centuries. Participating in the advantages resulting from the enterprise of modern times, Darlington Ward is intersected by various public railways; and there can be no doubt that these essential adjuncts of mining, agricultural, and commercial speculation will be still further extended, as the requirements of the various localities are developed.

This Ward includes the ancient boroughs of Darlington, Auckland, and Barnard Castle; the market towns of Staindrop, Wolsingham, and Stanhope; the castles of Auckland, Raby, Witton, Stanhope, and Walworth; and the ruins of Barnard Castle. The Ward is arranged in three divisions, including, respectively, the following parishes and chapelries:—

### SOUTH-EAST DIVISION.

Darlington parish.	Dinsdale parish.	Aycliffe parish.
St. Mary's Trinity chapelry, Darlington.	Sockburn parish (part of).	Heighington parish.
St. John's chapelry, do.	Haughton-le-Skerne parish, with	Denton parochial chapelry.
Walworth parish.	the chapelry of Sadberge.	Coniscliffe parish.

## DARLINGTON WARD.

## NORTH-WEST DIVISION.

Auckland St. Andrew's parish.  
 Shildon parochial chapelry.  
 Etherley parochial chapelry.  
 Coundon parochial chapelry.  
 Hunwick parochial chapelry.  
 Morningson parish.  
 Whitworth parochial chapelry.

Auckland St. Helen's parochial chapelry.  
 Escomb parochial chapelry.  
 Hamsterley parochial chapelry.  
 Lynesack parochial chapelry.  
 Witton-le-Wear parochial chapelry.  
 Wolsingham parish.

Thornley parochial chapelry (St. Bartholomew).  
 Stanhope parish.  
 Rookhope parochial chapelry.  
 St. John Weardale parochial chapelry.  
 Heathery Cleugh chapelry.

## SOUTH-WEST DIVISION.

Barnard Castle parochial chapelry.  
 Whorlton parochial chapelry,  
 Winston parish.

Gainford parish.  
 Staindrop parish.  
 Ingleton parochial chapelry.

Cockfield parish.  
 Middleton-in-Teesdale parish.

It has been seen, page 193, that under the powers of the 9th Geo. IV., c. 43., the parish of Brancepeth (then including the chapelry of Crook), the townships of Ferryhill and Hett, and the township of Sunderland Bridge, were separated from Darlington Ward, and annexed to the newly-formed Ward of Durham. At the same time, the parishes of Sockburn, Dinsdale, and Hurworth, and the townships of Sadberge, Coatham-Mundeville, and Morton-Palms, which had previously been parts of Stockton Ward, were transferred to this. In the arrangement of divisions, the parish of Mer-

rington, the chapelry of Whitworth, and the townships of Byers Green, Coundon Grange, Eldon, Middlestone Westerton, and Windlestone, in Auckland St. Andrew's parish, were transferred from the south-east to the north-west division; and the townships of Summerhouse and Piercbridge, in Gainford parish, from the south-west to the south-east division.

Darlington Ward forms one of the deaneries in the diocese and archdeaconry of Durham; but the limits of this ecclesiastical jurisdiction remain as they were previous to the passing of the act, 9th Geo. IV.

## PARISH OF DARLINGTON.

THE Parish of Darlington is irregular in shape, and is bounded on the west by the Tees and the parish of Coniscliffe, on the north-west by the parish of Heighington, on the north and east by the parish of Haughton-le-Skerne, and on the south-east and south by the parish of Hurworth. It is divided into four townships: Darlington, Blackwell, Archdeacon Newton, and Cockerton; the two latter now formed into the parochial chapelry district of Trinity. The new chapelry of St. John the Evangelist includes the district east of the Skerne. The area of the entire parish includes 7,856 statute acres.

## TOWNSHIP OF DARLINGTON.

THIS township is subdivided into the constabularies of Darlington\* Borough, Bondgate,† Priestgate or Prebend Row,‡ and Oxenhall or Oxen-le-Field,§ comprising together 3,569 acres. In 1821, the township contained 4,670 inhabitants; in 1811, 5,059; in 1821, 5,730; in 1831, 8,574; in 1841, 11,033; and in 1851, 11,582, of whom 5,336 were males and 6,246 females. There were, at the latter date, 1,976 inhabited houses, 128 uninhabited, and 10 building.

## HISTORICAL ANNALS.

THOUGH some have conjectured that the wandering monks, with the incurruptible body of St. Cuthbert, rested on their way from Westmoreland to Cleveland, amongst the hidden pastures on the verge of the Derne, the first direct mention of the name of this place occurs in Simeon, who, in reciting the events immediately subsequent to the establishment of the episcopal see at Durham, says, "Styr, the son of Ulphus, obtained license of king Etheldred [the Unready] that he might give *Dearnington*, with its dependencies, to St Cuthbert; and the donation was solemnized at York before the Archbishop Wulstan, Bishop Aldhune, and the other nobles who attended the king, with a heavy curse on all who should violate the patrimony of the saint." The dependencies named were lands in Coniscliffe, Cockerton, Haughton, Nor-

\* The etymology of this word (which has also been spelt Darnington, Derlyngton, Darneton, and Darnaton) has excited its full share of ingenuity, including Hutchinson's *Deor* or *Deorling*, signifying *delectus*, and *tun* or *ton*, a *villa*, signifying the chosen town. Surtees's conjecture that the Skerne was once called the Dare, "and *Dare-inge-tun* would very well represent the actual site of the place, amidst the deep rich inges or meadows of the Skerne;" the same derivation, substituting the Cockenbeek for the Skerne; the word *dare* signifying water generally, producing *the town on the watery meadows*; the word *ling* meaning diminutive, or *the town on the small stream*; the word *ing* signifying son, *the town of Deorn's son*; and the

manby, and Seaton; and it is from this grant that the bishop's manor here appears to have arisen.

In 1082, Bishop William de Carilepho removed the secular clergy from the church at Durham; and a part of them were provided with an asylum at Darlington.

About the year 1164, Bishop Pudsey built a manor-house or hall on the banks of the Skerne at Darlington. That he occasionally resided here appears from the regulations mentioned in Boldon Book.

By that record it appears that there were in Derlington forty-eight oxgangs, which the tenants in villenage held as well under the old as the new bailiwick (from whence it may be inferred that Bishop Hugh had made some alteration in the constitution of the place), and paid for each oxgang 5s. Their service consisted of mowing the bishop's meadows, winning and leading the hay, for which work they received a corrody; enclosing the limits of the court, working at the mill, bringing a woodlade for every oxgang, carrying the bishop's baggage when he travelled, and also carrying yearly three loads of wine, herrings, and salt. There were twelve tenants who each held an oxgang of land, and paid rent as the villains, but did not perform the like services. Osbert Bate held two oxgangs, paid 22d., and served on embassies. The sons of Wybert held two oxgangs, for which Gilbert used to pay 8s.; they paid the same, with an addition of 10s., and served on embassies. Odo held a toft and sowed 33

word *ing* being a termination used by the Saxons to shew that certain places had been ancient "marks," or the town marking or bounding the Dare, or belonging to the Deorlings. The list is not exhausted; but, *quantum suff.*

† The habitation or road of those not possessed of the franchise, or not freemen.

‡ The possessions of the prebendary of Darlington, in the collegiat church.

§ Supposed from *ex*, or *ax*, plural of water; the low place of waters, or the field of waters.

acres of tillage, and paid 10s. only, without services; and in another place  $26\frac{1}{2}$  acres, for which he paid 10s. till Robert, son of William de Mowbray, who was his ward, attained to age. Galfrid Joie, 20 acres, 40d. and served on embassies. Lambert held six acres for 12d. rent. The smith held eight acres at the will of the bishop, on condition of providing the iron-work of the ploughs of Little Halton, and the small iron-work necessary about the court of Derlyngton. Four cottagers paid 4s. for their tofts, and helped in making *mullions* (ricks) of hay, and carried fruit and worked at the mill. The punder had nine acres and the thraves (twenty-five sheaves), like other punders, and rendered fivescore hens and 500 eggs. The borough rendered £5. The dyers paid half a mark; and the mills of Derlyngton, Halghton, and Ketton, paid 30 marks.

In 1197, the temporalities of the see, during a vacancy, being in the king's hands, the borough of Darlington paid £8, and the bondmen 69s. 8d.

In 1291, Edward I. issued from Darlington his summons to fifty-seven of the chief military tenants in the north to repair to the wars of Scotland; and in 1302, he here dated an address to the pope, appointing ambassadors and proctors to treat with him.

In 1311, Bishop Kellowe ordered that notice be given in Darlington Church on Sundays and holy days that no person should be molested in coming to the market and fairs, which were of great usefulness.

In 1327, when the Scots had penetrated to Stanhope Park, "Archibald Duglas toke great Prayes in the Bishopriche of Duresme, and encountered with a band of English Men at Darlington, and killed many of them." In 1336 and 1338, Edward III. dated letters-patent from Darlington.

By Hatfield's Survey, the free tenants were thirty-nine in number, and held fifty-seven parcels of land and messuages, by divers rents, payable at the four usual terms. Fourteen tenants held ten oxgangs of the demesne for 20s. rent per oxgang. The vicar of Derlyngton held a plot of ground worth 12d. per annum. The janitor dwelt in a house within the enclosure of the manor, worth 3s. 4d. per annum. Ralph of Esby and thirteen other bond-tenants held twenty-two messuages and thirty-two oxgangs, paying for each oxgang 5s. (the services as those under Boldon Book). The tenants jointly held the common forge, at 4d. rent. The tenants in villenage paid 12d. for toll of ale, and the burgesses of Derlyngton 2s. William de Hoton and John de Tesedale held the whole fishery, and paid 2s.; also 53s. 4d. for the office of punder, to which ap-

perained nine acres of land and meadow. For the toll of the market and market-place, with the profits of Derlington, Blackwell, and Halughton mills, the suit of the tenants of Quessowe, the bake-house, the assize of bread and beer, the profits of the Borough Court, and the dye-house, £90. The same tenants rendered 35 hens at Christmas, and for wodsilver (liberty of cutting and gathering wood) at the same festival, 2s. Twenty-seven tenants held "Exchequer-lands." All of them rendered the services due for four cottages, until it could be known which individual cottages should be charged with those services. The following is evidently an addition to the original Survey:—"Ingelram Gentill and his partners hold the borough of Derlyngton, with the profits of the mills, the dye-house, and other profits pertaining to the Borough, under fourscore and thirteen pounds, 6s. rent.

In 1503, Margaret, eldest daughter of King Henry VII., then affianced to James IV., king of Scotland, was conveyed in great splendour through the counties of Durham and Northumberland. The following account of her progress through Darlington is taken from Leland's Collectanea:—

"The sixth day of the said monneth (July), the quene departed from Allerton, in fayr aray and noble companyd, and Syr James Straungwysch knight, sheryffe for the said lordschyp, for the said bischop, mett hyr well accompanyd.

"After sche drew to Darneton to hyr bed, and three mylle from the said place cam to hyr the lord Lomley and hys son, accompanyd of many gentylnen and others well apoynted, ther folks arayed with their liveray and well monted, to the nombre of xxiiij. horsys.

"At the village of Nesham she was mett by Syr Rawf Bowes and Syr William Aylton, well apoynted, with a fayr company arayed in their liverays, to the nombre of xl. horsys, well apoynted and well horst."

"In the saide place of Nesham was the saide qwene receyved with the abbasse and religyouses, with the crosse without the gatt, and the bischop of Durham gaffe hyr the sayd crosse for to kisse. At two mylle ny to the said towne of Darneton, mett the qwene, Syr William Boummer, sheriff of the lordship of Durham. In company with hym was Syr William Ewers, and many other folks of honor of that contre, in fayr ordre, well apoynted of liverays and horst: to the nombre of six score horsys.

"By the said company was sche conveyed to Darnton. And at the gatt of the church of the said place, war revested the vicayr and folks of the church, wer doing as sche had done on the dayes before, sche was led to the manayer of the said bischop of Durham for that nyght.

"The xxth day of the said monneth the quene departed from Darnton in fayr aray, and with the precedente company went to the town of Durham."

Immediately after the suppression of the Pilgrimage of Grace, Sir Ralph Saddler passed through Darlington on his way to Scotland; and his description (dated Jan. 28, 1537,) of the state of public feeling there is

illustrative of the unsettled state of the county. He says, "My chance was to come into the town in the evening, about six of the clock, or somewhat afore; and when I alighted at my lodging, I think there was not passing three or four persons standing about the inn door, assuring your lordship, that I was scant ascended up a payre of steres into my chamber, but there was about xxx or xl persons assembled in the street before my chamber windows, with clubs and bats; and there they came roving out of all quarters of the street, and stode together on a plompe (heap), whispering and rounding together." Hereupon he summoned his host, and in some trepidation, enquired the cause of the assemblage, saying that some of them should be "set by the heels." The landlord, however, was a more prudent politician than the statesman, and replied, "God defende; for so might we bring a thousande on our toppes within an hower." He then went amongst the crowd, and by fair words, and detailing to them such pieces of news as were required, succeeded in dispersing them peaceably. "I assure your lordship," concludes Sir Ralph, "the people be very fykell, and methinketh in a marvellous strange case and perplexite, for they stare and look for thinges, and fayne wold have they cannot tell what."

On the 16th November, 1569, the rebel earls were at Darlington, from whence they issued a proclamation. "And at Darnton," writes Bowes on the 17th, "they offer great wage to such as will serve them; and hath not only stayed the people in many parts of Richmondshire from assembling to me, and the commissioners hither, but hath in the bishopric called all the people

in Darneton together, and this day they make their musters there, and appoint captains to such number of footmen as they have levied. They have constrained, by force, sundry to follow them; as the people of Bishopthorpe, tenants of John Conyers, my son-in-law, being ready to come forward to serve the quene's majesty under him here, they not only forced them to go with them, but compelled the rest of the town, armed and unarmed, to go to Darneton; and hourly advertisement cometh, of their constraining men to serve them. And the fear is so increased, that in manner no man dare travel." On the retreat of the insurgents, the Earl of Sussex marched through Darlington in pursuit. This place was selected as the scene of many of the sanguinary executions by martial law which followed. There were of "prisoners here, two, constables, twenty-three, of the town and not yet taken, sixteen." Indeed, here were to be executed "all the constables of Darneton ward—the townsmen of Darneton."\*

On the 26th of July, 1594, the Rev. George Swallowell suffered death at Darlington, for high treason, under the act of the 27th Eliz., which attached that crime to priests made by Roman authority coming into England, or remaining here.†

In 1597, the plague raged in Darlington; the number of burials in August being 89, and in September 137. It again prevailed to a great extent in 1605, and in 1644 and 1645, the town and its environs had a similar visitation; 135 having died within four months.

In April, 1617, King James I. passed through this town on his way to Scotland. It was on this occasion

\* Of about 481 persons who joined the rebellion from Darlington Ward, 99 were executed.

† Mr. Swallowell was born at Darlington in 1564, and educated for the Protestant church. He was ordained in 1577, became reader or curate at Houghton-le-Spring, and was presented by the master and brethren of Sherburne Hospital to the vicarage of Kelloe; but Bishop Barnes refused institution, claiming the presentation himself. Whilst at Houghton-le-Spring, he went one day to visit a gentleman who was imprisoned at Durham for recusancy, when a dispute took place, which ended in Mr. Swallowell embracing the Roman Catholic faith. Shortly after, he declared from the pulpit, at Houghton church, that "he had hitherto been in an error, but was now convinced that they had no true mission in their church, and therefore he would no longer officiate there." Of course, he was immediately apprehended and committed to Durham gaol, and, after a year's imprisonment, he was brought to the bar, and placed between Mr. Bost and Mr. Ingram, two Catholic priests. At first, he was induced, by fear of the terrible death which awaited him, to promise to conform; but, on Mr. Bost looking at him, and exclaiming, "George Swallowell, what hast thou done?" he desired to have his word again, and said "that in that faith wherein those two priests did die,

he would also die; and that the same faith which they professed, he did also profess." He was consequently condemned to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, at Darlington, his native place. "He was drawn in a cart within two miles of the town. Before he was turned off the ladder, he addressed a few words to the people around him, saying he died for his having become a Catholic, and noticed the awfulness of the scene, there being two great fires on each side, the one made for burning his bowels, the other for boiling his quarters. Four of the established clergy attended him, and endeavoured to bring him over, and his life was to be spared; but with no effect. After he was turned off, and had hung awhile, they cut the rope and let him fall; and the hangman (who was but a boy) drew him along by the rope and there dismembered and bowelled him, and cast his bowels into the fire. At the taking out of his heart, he lifted up his left hand to his head, which the hangman laid down again; and when the heart was cast into the fire, the same hand laid itself over the open body. Then the hangman cut off his head, and held it up, saying, 'Behold the head of a traitor!' His quarters, after they were boiled in the cauldron, were buried in the baker's dunghill."—Bost suffered in a similar manner at Durham, and Ingram at Newcastle.—*Chaloner's Missionary Priests.*

that he bestowed an epithet on Darlington which is still, whether deservedly or not, sometimes retained. Looking out of the window of an inn in Tubwell Row, he enquired the name of the place, and on being answered, "Darneton," he exclaimed, "Darneton!—Humph!—I think it's *Darneton i' t' Dirt.*" This same anecdote is referred to the Duke of York (afterwards James II.), on his visit in 1679.

In 1639, Mr. Francis Forster, of Darlington, was charged with a light horse for the service of Charles I.

In 1640, when the king's troops retreated before the Covenanters after the defeat at Stella Haugh, and abandoned Newcastle and Durham, the Earl of Strafford issued an order from Darlington (dated April 30), to cause "all such quantities of butter, bread, cheese, and milk," as could be possibly furnished, to be brought into that town by four o'clock on the next day, for victualling his majesty's army; to break or bury all the upper millstones, and to remove the goods and drive the cattle before the approach of the Scots.

In April, 1644, the cavalry of General Leslie's army came up with the rear of that of the Marquis of Newcastle at Darlington, and made some prisoners. The town was afterwards occupied by Cromwell's soldiers; and in 1650, the king's arms in the church were defaced, at a cost of 1s. Ten years afterwards, an entry

\* A singular license to him from Bishop Cosin is preserved by R. H. Allan, Esq. After stating that Shaw had been molested for following his trade, to which he had not served a seven years' apprenticeship, and that he had no other means of supporting his wife and family, the document continues:—"We nevertheless hearing that the said Henry Shaw is of good name and faire amongst his neighbours and having consideration of his poore estate for diurs causes vs moueing as much as in vs is are content to lycence tolerate and suffer the said Henry Shaw to vse and exercise the trade and occupation of a grocer or merchant or Chapman within the Towne of Darlington aforesaid or elsewhere within the said County Palatine of Duresme and Sadberdge not willing that he in or for exercising of the said trade shall from henceforth be impeached mollested fined sued or any way disquieted by vs or our successors or any Justices the Sheriffs or other Bailifes or officers within the County Palatine aforesaid for any fine forfeiture or penaltie which hy reason thereof or by force of the statute aforesaid to vs or our Successors shall bee due or appertaining. In Wittnesse whereof wee haue hereunto set our hand and priuate seale Giuen at Durham this three and twentieth of September in the xij th yeare of our Soueraigne Lord Charles 2d by the grace of God king of England Scotland France and Ireland defender of the faith &c. Anno Dom' 1661 and of our Consecration the first. Io: Dnr-cosme." Small Seal of Cosin. The document would prove the existence of a Merchants' Company at Darlington.

† LADY JARRATT'S GHOST.—The traditinary history of this troublesome and dreaded visitor from the "spirit world," is thus amusingly recorded by Mr. Longstaffe:—"The Gerrards or Jarratts would be left in a very incomplete state were I not to glance at the uncharitably tread of *Lady Jarratt*, who still inhabits the old Manor House. It would be unpardonable to omit the veracious oral chronicles of her

occurs in the parish books, "To John Deniss for y<sup>e</sup> drawinge y<sup>e</sup> King's Armes, 1l. 18s. 6d."

In May, 1656, "the commissioners for the county of Durham for securing the peace of the Commonwealth," sat at Darlington, adjudicating on the property of delinquents.

Two tradesmen's tokens were issued at Darlington in 1666; one of them by Richard Scaife, grocer, and the other by Robert Coarson, weaver. Another was issued in the following year, by Henry Shaw.\*

The episcopal manor-house at Darlington, having become ruinous, was restored by Bishop Cosin in 1668, and was made the residence of his son-in-law, Charles Gerard, Esq.†

It appears that this town had been bound over to its good behaviour in 1669; for, in that year, the parish register contains the following rather equivocal entry:—"For lousing us from good behavior, 14s. 4d."

The church-bells at Darlington, like those of other places, seem to have pealed forth their rejoicings indiscriminately for whatever party was successful. In 1628, there was paid 2s. 6d. for ringing on Bishop Howson coming into the county, and, in 1632, 2s. 7d. on his going out of it. In that year, the bells were rung for the king; in 1651, for Worcester defeat; in 1678, for the Duke of Monmouth's return from Scot-

being murdered by some soldiery, and her leaving on a wall a ghastly impression of thumb and fingers in blood for ever; and far be it from me to attempt to philosophize on the fact that no scouring or white-washing could ever eradicate it. Yes, there were crimson spots on both wall and floor. And though workhouse arrangements have caused their destruction, poor Lady Jarratt's fate is still remembered. She has but one arm, for the other was cut and carried off by the ruthless warriors, that they might obtain a valuable ring thereon. Like the Silkies and cauld lads of the north, her ideas are composed of mischief and benevolence in equal proportions. Her grand sanctum is a supposed subterranean passage leading from the mansion to the church, which has been (*credat Judæus Appella!*) sometimes discovered, but never dared to be explored; yet she is fond of perambulating in the midnight chill and the golden sunrise. She sits on the boundary wall and terrifies children on their road to toil on the opposite side of the stream at the factory which she mortally hates, making a house near it perfectly untenable. Her musical tastes are not very refined: she jingles the panes of the establishment, and rattles the old pump handle when it is locked with great assiduity. These pranks accompany a very undesirable liking for maidens' bed-sides, when 'the bedclothes from the bed pulls she, and lays them naked all to view; twixt sleep and wake, she does them take, and on the key-cold floor them throw;' and generally are perpetrated before births and deaths in the workhouse community. On these occasions she relents, and *makes coffee* for the sick, and in all her various appearances and offices within doors invariably makes a rustle-metustle with her stiff silk dress, but in the town she sinks into the very numerous community of white rabbits scampering about the market place in most gallant style. In fact, she is Robin Goodfellow under another name."

land; in 1684, on the proclamation of James II.; in 1688, on the "thanksgiving day for the young prince;" and in the following year, for King William's victory.

When the army under the Duke of Cumberland was advancing from the south in 1745, the members of the Society of Friends in Darlington, on learning that the soldiers were ill clothed and unprovided with necessary comforts, manufactured a great number of flannel waistcoats for them, which were ready on their arrival. In October of that year, all the bakers were ordered to get bread ready for the troops. The duke, who travelled north by way of Piercebridge, returned, after his successful campaign in Scotland, through Darlington in July, 1746.

On April 18, 1770, there were great rejoicings at Darlington on account of Mr. Wilkes' enlargement from prison. The bells were rung all day, 45 pieces of cannon were fired off, and in the evening there were bonfires and illuminations.

On Whit-Monday, 1772, the "New Theatre" was opened for the first time; Mr. Thomas Bates, manager. The speculation, however, does not seem to have prospered, and there is yet no regular distinct building for theatrical performances, the inhabitants chiefly deriving their amusements from the more rude and imperfect exhibitions occasionally produced by itinerant parties.

The Darlington Volunteers, Sir Ralph Milbanke colonel, were presented with colours by the ladies, on the 30th of August, 1798.

A most destructive fire occurred, on the 2nd of February, 1817, by which the extensive woollen manufactory belonging to Messrs. Edward and Joseph Pease, on the site of the Old Bishop's Mill, and other property, valued at £30,000, were destroyed, and 500 people thrown out of work.

On August 9, 1822, Robert Peat, aged 50, was executed at Durham, for the murder, at Darlington, of his kinsman, of the same name, aged 76. He had possessed himself of a will relative to some property of which he was heir-at-law, and mixed poison in the food of both deceased and his wife, in order to obtain possession.

During the agitation which prevailed throughout the nation relative to the "Reform Bill," a meeting was held in front of the Town Hall, Darlington, May 16,

\* JOSEPH PEASE, ESQ.—In Grant's "Random Recollections of the House of Commons," published in 1836, the following notice occurs: "Mr. Pease, the Quaker member for Durham, is one of the most useful, though not one of the most shining, members in the house. In his attendance on his legislative duties, he is the most punctual

1832, when a petition to the house of commons was agreed to, praying them to address the king to recall Earl Grey to his councils, and also to withhold all supplies to government of the public money, unless such a reform as would gratify the country should be granted.

On the 9th of June following, it was resolved, at a meeting held in the Town Hall, to express the satisfaction of the people of Darlington at the passing of the Reform Bill, by giving a dinner to the operatives of the town. This was fixed upon for the following Tuesday; and many ladies and gentlemen purchased tickets, which they distributed gratis. The timber merchants provided deals for the tables, &c., which were from 20 to 50 yards in length, and the drapers contributed cloth to cover the extensive tent, erected in the market place. At twelve o'clock on the day appointed, the trades, each having its banner, formed a procession of above 3,000 men, and marched through the town with music and banners bearing appropriate mottos. At three o'clock, the dinner took place, the delegates and committee carving for the people; and the wives, sisters, and daughters of those who had dined in the tent, were regaled with tea and cakes in the open air, in various parts of the town, by the kind contributions of the ladies of Darlington.

On the 12th November, 1832, Mr. William Cobbett delivered a lecture on political subjects, in Mr. Lawson's Long Room, Blackwellgate.

By the Boundaries Act, 2 and 3 Wm. IV., c. 64., Darlington was constituted the place of election for the southern division of the county. The district included in the revising barrister's enquiry at Darlington, according to the arrangement of 1853, contained—

Archdeacon Newton, Barmpton, Blackwell, Bradford, Great Burdon, Coatham Mundeville, Coatsaw Moor, Cockerton, High Coniscliffe, Low Coniscliffe, Darlington, Denton, Low Dinsdale, Great Aycliffe, Haughton-le-Side, Haughton-le-Skerne, Heighington, Hurworth, Killerby, Middleton Saint George, Morton Palms, Neasham, Piercebridge, Redworth, Sadberge, School Aycliffe, Sockburn, Summer House, Walworth, and Whessoe.

On the election of Joseph Pease, Jun., and John Bowes, Esqrs., to the first reformed parliament, in December, 1832, much interest was excited on account of the first-named gentleman being a member of the Society of Friends.\*

and close of any man I ever saw. He even beats Mr. Hume himself. From the beginning of the business till the adjournment, no matter how late the hour, there he is, not indeed in one particular seat, but in some part or other of the house, all attention to what is going on. It is clear he acts from principle. As to a party object, he knows not

Mr. Green, the aeronaut, on the 29th July, 1834, according to a promise he had made to the inhabitants of Darlington, in consequence of the failure of an attempt made a few days before, ascended from the market place, with two females, in the car of his balloon, and landed at Pilmore House, near Croft.

A fire broke out on the 12th of August, 1837, in the premises belonging to Messrs. Middleton and Sons, tanners and carriers; and which was not extinguished till damage to the amount of some thousands of pounds had been sustained.

On January 7, 1839, generally known in the north of England as "windy Monday," a great amount of damage was done by the hurricane at Darlington.\*

On the 28th June, 1841, an imposing cavalcade of electors accompanied Mr. Bowes, who had been elected M.P. on the 12th, on his entry into Darlington. Mr. Pease, the late member, attempted to address the people from a platform in front of the Sun Inn, but was interrupted by a crowd of the opposition party, who also prevented Mr. Bowes from being heard. After the speaking, the streets were kept in a disorderly state by the mob; and on the police interfering, they were attacked, and compelled to fly in all directions. Two or three took refuge in the Town Hall, to which they were pursued, and the windows, as usual, were completely destroyed. At eleven o'clock at night, a rush was made at the entrance door, which was broken in; and had not the police at that moment effected their escape in disguise by a private door, they would undoubtedly have been massacred. The disappointed

what it is. A more conscientious or upright man never sat in the house. His amazingly close attention to his duties in parliament has told visibly on his constitution. He is much thinner, and much more sallow in his complexion, than when he entered the house.—Mr. Pease speaks pretty often, but it is chiefly in committees, or on questions which do not call up the leading members. His mode of address is, of course, different from that of other members. He never uses the word, 'Sir,' in addressing the Speaker, which all other members do at almost every fourth or fifth sentence; nor does he call any member, according to the invariable practice of all other members when addressing the house, 'the honourable member,' but simply says, 'the member' for such a place. In short, agreeably to the principles of the society to which he belongs, he applies no honorary titles to any one.—He speaks with great rapidity, and is never at a loss for words or ideas. His style is correct, but plain. In his manner there is no action whatever. He stands stock still. His voice is weak, which, with his great rapidity of utterance, often renders him inaudible.—He is about forty-five years of age. His stature is of the middle size. His face is of an angular form, and is expressive of the mildness and intelligence for which he is distinguished. His complexion, as I have already intimated, is somewhat sallow, and his hair of a light brown. He is not a man of brilliant parts; but his judgment is remarkably sound, and he always takes the common-

mob wreaked their vengeance on the bar railings, the forms and chairs, and committed every kind of outrage; after which they retired in parties, breaking the windows of two private houses before they dispersed.

A riot took place on the 5th of November, 1841, in consequence of a dangerous bonfire being kindled in the market place, and a profusion of fire-works set off in celebration of Gunpowder Plot. The police were driven off by the mob, and the windows of the Town Hall broken. The latter exploit seems to be a favourite amusement of the mobs of Darlington.

During a tremendous thunder-storm, which occurred on the 10th of August, 1842, the electric fluid set fire to the office of Messrs. Coates and Farmer, printers, and forced out the fire-grate in an adjoining house. Fortunately, no person was injured, and the fire in the printing-office was subdued without the aid of engines.

In the summer of 1846, a diarrhoea was very prevalent in Darlington, and caused the revival of an old local superstition that bread made on a Good Friday is an infallible remedy for many complaints. The older the bread is, the better; and a most surprising cure was alleged to have been effected by some Good Friday bread which had been carefully preserved for three or four years.

On the 11th December following, a severe snow storm commenced, which extended from Darlington to Edinburgh. It was accompanied by vivid lightning; and, during a day or two afterwards, the railways and roads in the vicinity of Darlington, as well as other places, were choked up by the drifted snow.

sense view of a subject. He is not only a man of great intelligence, but is always correct in the statements he brings to bear on any question. Taken all in all, he is, as I observed in the outset, one of the most useful members in the house. If he is a fair specimen of the society to which he belongs, the country would have no reason for regret were the entire six hundred and fifty-eight members selected from the Society of Friends."

The decision of the constituency of South Durham, in electing Mr. Pease, was, says Mr. Longstaffe, "sanctioned and approved by the assembled Commons by unanimous vote, when Mr. Pease took his seat as the first Quaker member of their powerful house. The manner in which his duties were performed constitutes no part of my history; but the circumstance is interesting as an illustration of the onward working of opinion and its local development. His subsequent appearance at court, the drawing rooms and levees of royalty, and at the coronation of her majesty Queen Victoria in the court costume of the 'earlier Friends,' were incidents specially noticed in the public journals of the time, as marking a change of sentiment."

\* "Darnton, where the wind once blew a dog's tongue out," is a saying which has been explained by that portion of the gilt sign of the Talbot, which had become corroded by age and the weather, being blown off some years ago, on a tremendously windy market-day.



On the 1st of September, 1847, Sir Robert Peel passed through Darlington, on his way to Wynyard Park, on the occasion of the marriage of the Earl of Portarlington, with Lady Alexandrina Vane. Sir Robert was received at the Central Hall by about 2,000 persons; and an address from the gentry, merchants, and inhabitants of the town, was presented to him by Joseph Pease, Esq., to which he replied in his usual happy and elegant manner.

On April 18, 1848, a fire broke out in a house formerly the residence of the Allans, and was not subdued until damage to the amount of £500 or £600 had been sustained.

On the 28th September, 1849, her majesty the queen, on her journey from Scotland to the Isle of Wight, was presented, by the Borough bailiff of Darlington, with a loyal address from the nobility, magistrates, clergy, ministers, gentry, merchants, and other inhabitants of the town. On the 10th of October, in the following year, her majesty was again received at the railway station by a large assemblage of the local magistracy, the principal ladies of the neighbourhood, and a concourse of enthusiastic spectators.

William Ranger, Esq., superintending inspector of the General Board of Health, on October 24, 1849, and following days, held sittings at the New Justice Room, Grange-road, to enquire into the sanitary condition of Darlington.

**TITLE**—Without discussing the titles mentioned in legendary poetry, it may be named here that Catherine Sedley, daughter of the elegant but profligate Sir Charles, was, January 2, 1685-6, created by her royal paramour, James II., Baroness of Darlington and Countess of Dorchester for life only; and that on April 10, 1722, Sophia Charlotte, Baroness of Kilmansack, Countess of Platen, and Countess of Leinster in Ireland, was created Baroness of Brentford and Countess of Darlington for life. In 1754, Henry Vane, third Baron Barnard, was created Viscount Barnard and Earl of Darlington; titles still held by his successors. (See RARY.)

**FREEHOLDS**.—According to the earliest records, the freeholds in Darlington appear to have been minutely subdivided. In Bishop Bury's time, Thomas, son of Jolanus de Morton, held two burgages by three suits of court at the Toll-Booth, and eight pounds of wax to Darlington church. In the beginning of Bishop Hatfield's episcopacy, Richard de Denton, John Bruys, Maud widow of John Underwode, Hugh de Newton, Peter

son of Peter Clerckson, and several others, held messuages and lands. The Pudsays, the Euers of Witton, the Surtees's, the Danbys, and the Nevilles, all held hereditary parcels in Darlington. In 1338, John, son of William Benet, held a messuage and four oxgangs by fealty, 20s., and three suits at the county court. These possessions, called *Benet's Lands*, afterwards passed to the Walworths, the Eltofts, the Gowers, and the Knipes. At a later date, the Wardes, Oswalds, Glovers, Forsters, Barneses, Giffords, and Nicholsons, were the prevailing yeomenry at Darlington. In 1685, the freeholders within Darlington were—*In 'the Borough*, Nathaniel Middleton, Gent., at Durham; Matthew Lamb, Gent.; John Raine; Prudence Graystone, in Yorkshire; William Morley, at Heighington; Arthur Shepperd, Gent.; William Ward, Gent.; — Newton, widow; Henry Shaw; Richard Scaife; Michael Blackett, Gent., at Newcastle (*dead*); John Richardson; Joshua Middleton (*Quaker*); — Glover, widow; Cuthbert Bore, at Skipbridge, near Hurworth; Oswald Comyn, Gent., at Durham (*sold*); Robert Coarson; — Bolton, widow, at Barnard Castle; — Rain, Gent., at Newcastle; Edward Fisher (*Quaker*); — Johnson, widow; Oswald Fawcett; Margaret Browne; Henry Kendall; Thomas Johnson; Arthur Prescott, Gent.; Francis Bell, Gent. *In Bondgate*, Robert Ile, Gent., at Newcastle; Richard Forster, of Hill-house, Gent. (sold to — Harle); William Richardson, at London; Elizabeth Raine, widow; — Robinson's heirs, in Newcastle; Ralph Bainbridge, at Thickey; Isabel Ward; John Crosby, Gent. (attorney); Sir John Lowther, Bart., in Westmoreland; Sir George Fletcher, Bart., in Cumberland.—Descendants of some of the above parties are still residents in Darlington and its vicinity.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN.

DARLINGTON is a market town on the great north road; and is, by turnpike, 18 miles south from Durham, 11 west-south-west from Stockton, 16 east-south-east from Barnard Castle, 12 north-east from Richmond, and 237 north-north-west from London; and by railway, 45 from York, and 38 from Newcastle.

The *geological* position of Darlington is "near the junction of the upper new red sandstone with the magnesian limestone. The former crops out in the bed of the Tees at Croft, 3 miles south of the town; at Middleton, 5 miles to the east; at Coniscliffe, 4 miles to the west; and at Aycliffe, 5 miles to the north. The level stratifications of superficial accumulations of sand, gravel, and clay, the latter in some places passing into

marl, seem to be formed of the debris of the magnesian limestone; the clays, which belong to the red marl series, containing no dull and decomposing matter of magnesian limestone. The *vegetable soil*, within a circle of two miles, is fully up to an average; but beyond that distance, and particularly in the north-east and north-west directions, it is considerably under an average. The *climate* of Darlington is mild and somewhat relaxing; but is favourable to longevity, for the depressing influence mainly depends upon removable causes. There is not any reason why Darlington (if under judicious management) should not rank among the most salubrious towns of England.

The site of the older or original part of the town is on the gradual eastern slope of a hill, the foot of which is washed by the Skerne; and two of the branches of that river converge immediately adjacent to the bridge. A spacious square, or market place, containing about four acres, may be taken as a central point in the town.\* The west side of this square is called the *High Row*, and is a range of good houses, containing many elegant and well-furnished shops. The *South Row*, or *Horse Market*, forms the south side of the market place; and *Tubwell Gate* or *Row* (so called from an old tub-well) bounds it on the north. A square pile of buildings, called *Bakehouse Hill* (probably from its having anciently been the site of the town bakehouse), projects into the east or lower side of the square; and on the south side of these buildings is the entrance to the parish church and the *Lead Yard*. On the north side, Tubwell Row is continued down the hill to the bridge over the Skerne.

*Skinnergate* is a street which runs parallel to the High Row on the west; and *Hungate*, or *Houndgate*, is behind the South Row, with which it is connected by a narrow passage called the *Bull Weind*, from a rude sculpture of a bull on the corner house, supposed to have been the site of the Nevilles' property.

*Blackwellgate* diverges from the south-west corner of the market place, and is continued in the same direc-

tion by *Paradise Row*, *West Row*, and *Mount Pleasant*, to the turnpike road leading to Barnard Castle. Connected with Paradise Row are *West Parade*, *South Parade*, and *Northumberland Place*. From the extremity of Blackwellgate, and opposite the south end of Skinnergate, *Wellington Place* leads to the south turnpike road to Croft Bridge.

At the north-west corner of the market place is *Prebend Row*, from which *Priestgate*† branches off to the east, and *Bondgate*, to the west-north-west, conducts to the roads to Staindrop and Bishop Auckland. Northward from Prebend Row is *Northgate*, leading to the turnpike road to Durham. On the west side of Northgate, and the north of Bondgate, are intersecting streets called *Union Row*, *King Street*, *Queen Street*, *Commercial Street*, *Union Street*, *Albion Street*, and several smaller avenues. Further to the north are the station and depot of the Stockton and Darlington railway, the buildings near which are denominated *Hope Town*, and where the gas works are situated.

On the east side of the Skerne, the road turning north from the bridge is called *Clay Row*, having *Brunswick Street* on the east, and terminating at *Freeman's Place*, which branches to the north-east towards the Stockton road. *Park Gate* leads south-east from the bridge to *Bank Top*, where the station of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway has occasioned the erection of several streets and lines of buildings, from which the roads to Yarm and Hurworth diverge. In the immediate vicinity of the Skerne, south of the bridge, are *Skerne Row*, *Church Street*, *Chapel Street*, *Bridge Street*, and *Park Street*.

The *Borough* constitutes a distinct episcopal freehold manor, comprising the whole of the market place, the Bull Weind, the Post-house Weind, and Tubwell Row (with the exception of some houses on Bakehouse Hill, which are within the copyhold manor of Bondgate), Hungate, Blackwellgate, Paradise Row as far as the Catholic chapel, the garths and gardens adjoining the road leading to Barnard Castle, Skinnergate (with

\* In the pavement, near the centre of the market place, the ring still remains which was formerly used in the *sport* of bull-baiting. The following order appears in the borough books in 1710:—"We lay a pain of 6s. 8d. upon any butcher that shall kill any bull unbated, and the like penalty upon the bailiff for not finding a rope." A similar order occurs in 1723, with the addition, "or shall sell its flesh within the borough," penalty 13s. 4d. The idea was to throw blood into the flesh, and thus shew that it was bull-meat. The last bull-baiting took place here above 60 years ago.

† A counterpart to the above amusement of a past generation may be found in the following advertisement:—"COCKING. At Mr. George

Musgrave's, the Three Tuns Pit in Darlington, on Tuesday the 27th day of May, 1777, FIFTY POUNDS, by cocks, stags, and blenkards, 3 lb. 12 oz. the highest. On Wednesday the 28th, ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, by cocks, stags, and blenkards, 4 lb. the highest. On Thursday the 29th, FIFTY POUNDS, by cocks, stags, and blenkards, 4 lb. 2 oz. the highest. Stags to be allowed 1 oz. and blenkards 1½ oz. To weigh on Monday the 26th, and to fight and draw as usual."

† In former times, though Priestgate was considered part of the Borough, the tenants frequently refused the title of burgesses, and would do neither suit nor service. By ancient custom, *women are still eligible to serve as constables.*

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Ἱ. αὐτῆβάρτ'ς ἀλλεγιατῆρα

*This plate is presented by*



Ἁγῆραβ ἰν ἔαβλῖνῆτον.

*Robert Henry Allan,  
of Blackwell Hall, Esq., F.R.S.  
High Sheriff of the County of Durham*

the exception of a few houses at the north end, which are within the manor of Bondgate), Prebend Row and Priestgate, the east end of Bondgate as far as a road leading north into Union Street, Commercial Street and Prospect Place, Northgate (with the exception of a few houses which are in Bondgate), and the greatest part of the new street called Albion Place, which leads into Northgate; the east part of Clay Row, three farms called Brankin Moor, Geneva House, and Dog-and-Gun, and a field adjoining to Geneva House farm.

Courts leet and baron are held twice a year for the Borough. The offices of bailiff and steward, appointed by the bishop, have been united in one person since 1710, and are now held by Francis Mewburn, Esq. As bailiff, he performs, by his officers, the duties of a grieve; but, having the full management of the Borough for the bishop, he is also clerk of the market, and acts in summoning public meetings and permitting exhibitions in the public streets, as a mayor does in an incorporated borough.\*

There are 54 streets in the town, making a total length of 4½ miles; and there are 106 yards or courts. In the Borough there are 1¼ miles of street; in the township of Bondgate, about 1½ miles of street, and nearly 2¾ miles of roads; and in Priestgate, about 65 lineal yards. In addition to the streets repaired by the Borough, its inhabitants are rated for the whole of the repairs of the market place, High Row, and Tubwell Row: for the latter, however, they receive a rental of £45 per annum, which includes the upholding and repairing of the sheep-pens used on market-days. The general result is, that whilst the Borough has less length of street, inclusive of 2¾ miles of road, to keep in repair than Bondgate, the rate-payers of the former pay double the rate in the pound, and raise about the same amount of money annually, as instanced in the following statement of income:—

The rate for Bondgate in 1847 was at 4d. in the pound, on a rental of £20,437 5s. ....	£340	5	0
In the Borough, for the same year, it was 8d. in the pound, on a rental of £10,207, producing £340 12s. 5d.. and £45 rent received for sheep-pens .....	385	12	5
In Priestgate, the same year, it was 4d. in the pound, on a rental of £1,416 15s. ....	23	12	3
	749	9	8
Deduct empty houses and money not collected. ....	132	15	7
Net income. ....	£616	14	1

\* Mr. Longstaffe enumerates the following obsolete offices:—A clerk of the court, two constables, four afferers (to fix the amount of fines not expressly assessed by the jury) and searchers of the markets, tasters of ale, bread, and butter, two searchers of black leather, two

The expenditure for the same year, including repairs of highways and turnpike roads, drainage, flagging and paving, repairs of pumps, rents of premises, salaries, &c., was—

In Bondgate.....	£344	10	9½
In the Borough.....	235	19	6½
In Priestgate.....	21	19	2
Total expenditure .....	£602	9	6½

There are two halmot courts held annually for the episcopal manor of *Bondgate*. The property in this and the remaining part of the township of Darlington, is partly freehold, and partly copyhold.

## CHURCHES.

### ST. CUTHBERT'S COLLEGIATE CHURCH.

THIS beautiful structure is, next to the cathedral at Durham, the most magnificent church in the county. The stone for its erection, which Cade calls "a hard grit-stone, little injured by time," was brought from the quarries at Cockfield Fell, a distance of twelve miles. It stands a little to the east of the market place, and near the river Skerne.

It would appear that the collegiate church established by Bishop Carilepho had required remodelling; for Pudsey is said to have "restored" its form and constitution. The foundation charter is lost; but its substance is recapitulated in the subsequent ordinances of Bishop Neville. The college consisted of a vicar and four prebendaries; Darlington, Blackwell, Newton, and Cockerton. In 1292, the whole revenues are stated, under the Lincoln taxation towards defraying the expense of an expedition to the Holy Land, projected by Edward I., at £73 6s. 8d.; and in the New Taxation, 1318, made on account of the invasions of the Scots, the total of the portions of the church of Darlington was £37 4s.

Master Richard Witton, vicar of Darlington, petitioned Bishop Neville to the effect that though the prebends were well endowed, whilst none of them either resided or provided a deputy, he himself "was no longer able to support the burthen of the whole parochial cure, his revenues being minished and brought low, as well by the pestilence which was rife

ditto for red, two ditto for weights, two overseers of le Tubbewell, two ditto of Skinnergait well, four grassmen and a hird-man annually for Brankin Moor, a common beadle, and a cryer or bellman, appointed during pleasure.

among the people, as by other misfortunes and accidents; and, moreover, on account of his exile revenue, the name of vicar was little honoured among the people." The bishop hereupon ordered an inquisition to be made, by which it appeared that, in addition to their settled incomes from property, the tithes of Darlington were received by each of the prebendaries every three years in succession. The prebend of Darlington, with all its appurtenances, was worth £18 per annum; that of Cockerton, £16; that of Newton, £12; and that of Blackwell, £20. The four prebendaries were only charged with the repairs of the chancel, and with the royal tenth when it should happen, viz., 18s. each.

On November 8, 1439, the bishop, with the consent of the prior and convent of Durham, ordained that the name of *Vicar* should cease, and be changed to that of *Dean*; for the support of which dignity an additional prebend was erected, to be held conjointly with the deanery, and to consist of the oblations, mortuaries, altarage, and offerings, which the vicar then held, together with his ancient manse; and on the death or removal of the prebendary of Darlington, all his tithes of grain and hay were to be integrally attached to the deanery, and his successor was to hold but his stated income from land and pension. After three years, the dean was to receive the tithes of each of the three other prebends in succession for an equal length of time, and so return to that of Darlington. Another ordinance, May 21, 1443, requires that every prebendary shall provide an officiating clerk, or in default pay five marks to the dean. On the petition of Roland Hardgyll, dean, in 1451, Bishop Neville ordained that when the dean came next in course to the prebend of Darlington, he and his successors should perpetually keep it, leaving the other three prebendaries to the usual course of rotation.

**VICARS.**—Peter, Persona de Darlington; Robert de Royeston, or Roveston, occ. 1309; Henry de Appilby; Thomas de Rainham; William de Welton; Richard de Hadyngton, 1344; William de Welton again, 1354; Robert de Hunmandby, 1360; William Hoton, 1398; Richard Wytton, 1400, William Hesel. or Hesile, 1411; William Huton, 1415; Stephen Austell, 1416; Richard Witton, 1428, supposed to be the same with Richard Bieheburn, mentioned 1436 and 1441.

**DEANS.**—Richard Witton, nominated by Bishop Neville, 1439; Roland Hardgyll, 1451; Robert Symson, 1466; Ralph Lepton, 1497; Sir Thomas Clarke, 1498; Sir Robert Melmerby, 1533; Cuthbert Marshall, S.T.P., last dean, (vicar of Aycliffe and rector of Whitburn,) occ. 1535, 1547.

In the 26th Hen. VIII. (1535), the revenue of the deanery of Darlington was stated at £36 13s. 4d.; the prebend of Cockerton, £5; the prebend of Blackwell,

£5; the prebend of Newton, £5 0s. 3d.; and the prebend of Rowe, or Prestgate, £1 13s. 4d.; total, £53 6s. 11d. The collegiate church was dissolved in 1550 (4 Edw. VI.), reserving only a small monied stipend of £16 to the vicar, and £8 to the curate, subject to deductions which reduced the total to £22 6s. 8d. Other pensions for life, to the amount of £19 16s. 8d., were reserved for the prebendaries, &c.

There were four chantries in the church; but their founders and dates are unknown. They were called the chantry of St. James, valued at the dissolution at £6 per annum; that of All Saints, at £4 19s.; that of Robert Marshall (see *Grammar School, Charities*); and that of St. Mary.

In 1626, the rents reserved by the crown were settled by Charles I. on his queen, Henrietta Maria, for life. The deanery, including the tithes and the glebe, passed to the Nevilles, and afterwards, with their other property, to the Vanes; and are still held by the Duke of Cleveland, who repairs the chancel. The property of the other prebends is disposed of in various hands.

This church, which, in its general dimensions and architectural decorations, is now of primary importance among the parochial edifices of the county, has been stated to be the work of Bishop Pudsey (1153-1195); but, says Billings, "this must be a mistake, because the whole building is of the early English style, which was not completely developed before the year 1230. Bishop Pudsey founded the establishment, and, it is said, provided the funds for its completion; hence the erection of the building has been ascribed to him."

The ground plan of the church is in the form of a cross, from the centre of which rises an oblong tower, surmounted by a lofty and elegant octagonal spire (locally called a *broach*), 180 feet high from the ground. The architecture generally is early English, merging into a more ornamented style. The square-headed windows of the nave are of the late decorated period, bearing evidence of a date posterior to the year 1400; and the tower and spire belong to the latter end of the fourteenth century. The whole body of the church, the clerestories, and the tower, with the exception of the windows in the north and south aisles, are ornamented with regular series of blank and open windows, of the earliest date of pointed architecture, with connecting belts and deep drip-stones.

The roof is lofty and steep, being the only one now left of that form in the county; and there are pinnacles on the corners of the tower and other parts of the building. The principal entrance is from the west, and is

grand from its simplicity; being formed by a pointed arch, ornamented with several deep roll and bead mouldings. Over it is a triangular projection, in the upper part of which is a canopied niche. There was formerly an obtuse pointed arch at the south entrance; and both it and the north door have two shafts on each side, with chamfered mouldings.

A modern partition separates the western compartment of the nave from the church, and forms it into a kind of ante-chapel. In this is placed the font, with a lofty canopied cover of debased Gothic, but good in its general effect. The nave has regular side aisles, each formed by four pillars supporting pointed arches; those on the west side being more obtuse and wider than the eastern ones. A settlement of the whole building took place in the fourteenth century, which twisted and shook the west end, throwing it very much out of the perpendicular. For support, long iron rods have been passed from the tower and bolted into the walls, by circular plates on the exterior; but, says the authority just quoted, "it is to be regretted that an amount of money, which would have gone far towards rebuilding it, should have been spent in perpetuating a positive deformity,"

The first pillar of the north aisle is clustered, the second and fourth cylindrical, and the third octagonal. Of the south aisle, the first pillar is clustered, the second and fourth octagonal, and the third cylindrical; and one of the arches is deeply fluted. Each aisle opens into the transept by a single arch of fine detail. The central tower is supported by four obtuse arches, deeply indented and ornamented with the nail-head ornament, and rising from clustered piers, of which the main pillars are of a pointed section; and each of them is furnished with two sub-pillars enclosed in rectangular formations. A large square block intervenes between the inner mouldings of the arch and the abacus. Above these tower arches are four others, opening into the roofs, which must have originally formed a sort of lantern, but are now hid from below by ceiling. The rood-loft is a massive stone gallery or platform, the whole width of the great chancel arch, about 13 feet in height and 7 feet in depth, having a wide ribbed archway in its centre, leading from the nave to the chancel. This is now surmounted by the organ, which was erected by subscription about the year 1822.

On Tuesday, July 17, 1750, during a thunder storm which did considerable damage to the town, the spire of the church was struck by lightning. On the north-west side, about three yards below the top, the stones

were thrown quite out, so as to lay the inside open for a space of nearly ten yards; between which break and the bottom were several others, but none quite so large. The church was also much damaged. It was found necessary to take down and rebuild fifteen yards of the spire. During this operation (which was agreed for at £105), and the other repairs of the church, divine service was suspended till 1752. The agreement stipulated that the spire should be rebuilt the same height as before the accident; but this portion of the agreement had not been complied with, as it is now six feet lower; the rolls at the angles, also, are omitted, and the edifice is thus deprived of much of its original beauty.

The transepts are of equal dimensions; that to the south being more richly decorated than any other part of the church. The east end of the chancel is modern, "being," says Cade, "out of its perpendicular, by taking away the leaded conic roof (after the alienation of the college, temp. Edw. VI.), was repaired in the present humble manner by Lord Viscount Vane, the patron, in the year 1748; until that time, the stalls in the quire and architecture of the east end had a venerable appearance, being adorned with six large windows, and excellent Gothic work in stone and wainscot." On the north side of the altar is a recess under an obtusely pointed arch, surmounted by an embattled canopy, with foliage in the spandrels. This appears to have been used as the sepulchre, in the dramatic representation at Easter. The arms of Cardinal Langley (about 1430) are on the stalls of the chancel, which are profusely decorated with foliage, angels, and grotesque heads; and the oak bench ends, full five inches thick, are unusually massive. The appearance of the interior of the transepts, nave, and aisles, is much injured by crowded and irregular pews and galleries; and plaster ceilings have covered the whole of the timber roofs.

The church will accommodate 1,200 persons. Mr. Longstaffe gives the following admeasurements of its interior:—"Length of choir, 33; tower, 22; nave, 72; total length of centre, 127 feet. Length of aisles, 74 (the western wall of these is two feet less in thickness than that of the nave); breadth of transepts, 18; total length of wings, 92 feet. Length of each transept, 26; breadth of tower, 24; total length across transepts, 76 feet. Breadth of nave, 24 (to centre of pier); of each aisle, 10; total breadth of west end, 44 feet. Breadth of chancel, 21 feet. Vestry, 16 by 12 feet. Nave composed of four compartments."

The windows, says this writer, "are the glory of Darlington church." All the ranges of those in the transepts are connected by blank lights under pointed arches, with pilasters of uncommon elegance; and the south gable is filled by a rose window consisting of a quatrefoil, the foils floriated. The sides of the choir have also two sets of windows, pierced in fine arcades, of very varying detail in each arch. The aisle windows are square decorated; but the interior of the clerestories is obscured by plaster.

There are six musical bells in the tower,\* on which, at every fourth hour, the clock chimes a tune. Their weight is 58 cwt. 1 qr. They were originally hung and tuned by the ingenious Mr. James Harrison, of Barrow in Lincolnshire. His curious mechanism having at length become disarranged, local skill was baffled until, in 1843, Mr. George Hoggart, a self-taught organ-builder, put it into proper order and substituted some new tunes. The chimes play "God save the Queen," "Britons, strike home," "Life let us cherish," "See the conquering Hero," and the 4th Psalm tune, in rotation during the week till Sunday morning, when the barrel shifts to the psalm tune only, and resumes its place in twenty-four hours afterwards.

The communion books were presented by Cade, the

\* At a meeting of the Board of Health, held in November, 1852, a letter, signed "John Brown," was read. It contained a complaint against the condition of the streets at Bank Top, and concluded in the following singular manner:—"Another point, and my tale is told, namely; the nuisance perpetrated by the 'Ringing of the Church Bells,' at almost all hours. About nine last evening, the thing was repeated amid the burning fever; 'the thing' is foolish, and the man who either directly or indirectly manages it has neither the heart of a parent nor a man. It is unmerciful, and in its best sense is a gross absurdity. Last night, during the 'ding dong,' the restless body could find no rest, the sleepless eyes no sleep: a few, however, were beyond the reach of the annoyance, 'lying in a state' 'Sleeping the sleep of those who wake no more,' in the arms of their father and God. Happy state!"

† Surtees quotes the following from Hunter's MSS:—"Plea of Oyer and Terminer, 27 May, 1509, Ao. Pont. Thomæ (Ruthall) 9o. The jurors on the second presentation found that—John Watson, late of Warkworth, in the county of Northumberland, yeoman, did on the third day of March, in the first year of Thomas Lord Bishop, &c., at Derlyngton, in the county of Durham, about the hour of midnight, break and enter, *vi et armis*, into the church of Derlyngton, and into a certain house within y<sup>e</sup> said church, called the *Tresor-house*, and did from thence feloniously steal, take, and carry away thirteen silver zones, parcel gilt, called our *Lady Jewells*, of the value of ten pounds; one *stagg of goulde*, with a precious stone, called a sapphire, set in it, of the value of ten marks; one *golden eagle*, of the value of xiii. iiiid.; one silver tabernacle, parcel gilt, of the value of xiii. iiiid.; one jewel, called an *Agnus Dei*, with a broche of silver gilt, of the value of vis. viiid.; and one silver image, of the value of vis. viiid.; being the goods and chattels of the said church, and then in the custody of John Thomson and Wyllyam Stapelton, against the peace of the Lord Bishop, &c."

antiquary, in 1771; and the church plate was given by Mrs. Hannah Eden and Mrs. Ann Allen in 1772.† The register contains a catalogue of books, which with a book-case, were given to this church in 1709: their value was £21 2s.

An effigy of a female, in the dress of the twelfth century, is now placed upright near the western door; and a stone coffin without its lid lies near the choir door. Amongst other monuments in the interior, those of the Allan family are conspicuous; particularly an extremely handsome one, erected by R. H. Allan, Esq., in 1845.

The church requiring considerable repairs, the Duke of Cleveland, being liable, as lay-rector of the parish, to the repairs of the chancel, authorized the churchwardens, in 1853, to expend £50 in doing what was necessary to that portion of the fabric. The inner walls of the church were coloured; the pulpit, reading-desk, and organ gallery re-hung with drapery; the chancel stalls and altar-rails repaired and varnished; and the space around the communion table laid with encaustic tiles. The church was re-opened for divine service on Sunday, September 25.‡

The church-yard contains 2 acres 38 perches, exclusive of the church. Until the erection of Trinity church, this was the only burial ground for the entire

‡ The vexed question of church-rates has, more than once, been discussed in Darlington. A rate was made in 1849; and in August, 1851, a summons was issued against Mr. M. Middleton, calling on him to appear before two justices, and show cause why he should not pay the sum of 4s. 7d. church-rate. After some delay, the magistrates agreed to allow the summons to be suspended until the 6th October, that Mr. Middleton might have time to bring forward his objections to the rate. On his failing to do so, an order from the magistrates was obtained; and the churchwardens presented a bill of indictment against him to the grand jury, for not obeying the order of justices; but the bill was ignored. The churchwardens then applied to the justices for a warrant for a distress against the goods of Middleton; but the justices thinking that he had not committed a breach of the condition on which the warrant was suspended, refused to grant it, and referred the churchwardens to the Court of Queen's Bench to obtain an order for them to issue it. A rule was accordingly obtained under the 11th and 12th Viet., c. 44, s. 5, calling on Colling and another, justices of Durham, to shew cause why they should not issue the warrant. The case was tried on the 22nd of January, 1852; and after hearing counsel on both sides, Lord Campbell, with the concurrence of the other judges, discharged the rule, without costs.

At a meeting of the Local Board of Health, January 22, 1852, Mr. J. Harris promised that if the Board would engage to do away with church-rates for ever, he would subscribe £100 towards the projected new cemetery. On the same day, a vestry meeting was held, at which it was proposed to levy a rate of 1½d. in the pound, which would amount to about £240. The estimated sum required was only £163; but it was anticipated that a good deal of the rate could not be collected. After considerable opposition, the motion for the vote was put to the meeting and carried; ten hands being held up for it and seven against it.



population, except that belonging to the Society of Friends. The soil is variable: that on the north side consists of a mixture of loam, sand, and gravel, to the depth of 20 feet, at which water is found. The soil on the south side consists of loam and gravel from three to four feet deep, resting upon a stratum of strong, brown, and retentive clay. The only drainage consists of a small tile drain laid round the church, the floor of the latter being considerably below the surface of the burial ground outside. The number of interments has recently averaged about 230 per annum.\* At a late meeting of the Board of Health, however, it was determined to take the necessary steps for closing it altogether.

Darlington is a perpetual curacy, not certified nor in charge; the Duke of Cleveland patron. Dedication to St. Cuthbert.

CHURCHES.—Sir John Claxton occ. 1561; James Thornton, 1571; John Welshe, 1571 (died of the plague in 1597); John Woodfall, 1584; Robert Gesford, 1601; Robert Tomlinson, 1602; Isaac Lowden, 1606; Brian Grant, A.M., 1612; Robert Hope, A.B., 1622; Thomas Claperton, A.M., 1640; John Rudd, ob. 1646-7; George Bell, September 6, 1661; George Thomson, S.T.P., 1693; John Hall, 1712, p. m. Thomson; Cornelius Harrison, A.M., 1727; Andrew Wood, A.M., (rector of Gateshead,) 1748, p. m. Harrison; Henry Hemington, March, 1772; William Gordon, A.M., 1784; John William Drage Merest (vicar of Staindrop and rector of Coekfield), 1831, p. m. Gordon; Alexander James Howell, A.M., September 18, 1846, p. res. Merest.

Since the dissolution, the minister has received no share of the lands or tithes of the ancient church. The endowment consists of a reserved pension of £22 6s. 8d.; an augmentation of £10 per annum left by Lord Crewe; and a small farm, lying partly in the parish of Darlington and partly in Haughton-le-Skerne, consisting of 36 acres, which was purchased about 1735 for £800, one half of which sum was raised by subscription, and the other contributed by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty. In 1835, the gross income was stated at £284, out of which £10 was charged as per-

\* Mr. G. Mason, C. E., in a statement forwarded to the Superintending Inspector, says, "The fees are alike in all cases, except for what is called a morning funeral, that is, if the interment takes place before noon; the usual time being three or four o'clock in the afternoon. Fees at the usual time:—Minister, 1s. 10d.; clerk, 6d.; grave digging, 8d.; attending funeral, &c., 1s.; total, 4s. If the grave is required to be a greater depth than 4½ feet, the charge is 1s. per foot in depth extra. For a morning funeral the fees are—Minister, 3l 1s.; clerk, 5s.; sexton, 5s.; total, £1 11s. There are, I understand, not more than three or four morning funerals in a year."

In addition to the above fee for the parish clerk, (who is appointed by the minister,) he is entitled to 2s. 6d. for a marriage by license, and s. 6d. for a marriage by banns. He also demands 4d. every Easter

manent payments. There were two sub-curates, who received £150 per annum. The deanery house, which fell into lay hands at the dissolution, still stands at the south-west angle of the church-yard, but there was no parsonage until the Duke of Cleveland erected one in Coniscliffe Lane for the present incumbent, who is his grace's domestic chaplain.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 to 13 contain baptisms and burials from 1590 to 1812, and marriages from 1590 to 1753. Nos. 14 and 15 contain marriages from 1754 to 1812. The pew book begins in 1700. The churchwardens' accounts commence in 1630: the following are a few of the entries:—

"1630, For fetching of a sleue dog (a sleuth or blood hound), 6d.; rogue money for the whole parish (cess for the support of prisoners), 47s. 4d. 1631, To Susanna Liddell, for putting her to be an apprentice at London, 3s. 4d.; to Eliz. Jonson for cureing Ann Spence scauld head, 2s. 1d., and a pound of pick (pitch), 3d.; for getting rushes against Judges coming for struing in the church, 16d.; to Mr. Henry Barnes clarke of Bradley Burn forge for new bell clapper which wcyeth v stones and iij lb. at ij ob. [½d.] p. lb., 15s. 2½d. 1632, To Mr. Windfeild a preacher who preached three sermons, 3s. 4d. 1633, To the bell founder for casting the great bell anewe, £11; spent the same night the great bell was easten upon the bell founder and the workmen, 7s. 1634, To John Deneis for writinge of sentences in the church, £2 16s. 8d. 1635, To a souldier who came to church on a Sunday, 6d.; a quare of paper for writing, 4d. 1636, An houre glasse and a standard (to preach by), 2s. 3d. 1639, For all our fower dinners and beere upon Easter tewesday, 5s. 1643, For one quart off wine when Mr. Doughty preached, 10d. 1650, Six quarts of sacke to the ministere that preached when we had not a ministere, 9s. 1653, For a primer to a poore boy, 4d. 1659, Reced. of Tho. Laekenby for travelling on the lords day, 2s.; Longstaff for dressing the church after the Guards in it, 2s. 1660, For a foxe head James Stead, 1s. 1662, To a poore man that had been in Turkey, 4d. 1675, To two going for the kings tuteh, 1d. 1677, To John Dennis senior for writting the lords prayer and creed in capitall leters draweing colloring of the frams and gild, 16s.; paid for a quaker that we had prisoner a night, to carry before Sir Henery Calverley, 1s. 1678, Given the Arch Bpp. of Sames [Samos] in Greece, having a comic'on from the king, 5s.; Dorothy Apleby for keeping Tho. Marshall's w—e and bastard, 7s. 1680, To a gentelwon who her husband burnt in Iyrland, 1s. 1686, Ralph Coats for making the clock, £13, 1691, To the parson of Bppton when he preached, one dozın of ale, 1s. 1767, To Robert Preston for burying the Human Bones found in

from each principal householder in the parish. The following circular is dated June 20, 1833:—"Dear Sir—I take the liberty of writing to you to ask a particular favour. I am Clerk of the Parish of Darlington, which is an extensiv one, having four townships connected. I have no annual salary—receiving only the Easter Dues, (which are paid very reluctantly,) and the fees, which are unusually small. I have asked for an increased remuneration, and the principal inhabitants have desired me to apply to some of the large parishes, in order to ascertain the salary which the clerks receive, and also a particular account of the fees on funerals, &c. If you will have the kindness to answer me these enquiries, I shall feel obliged, and shall have pleasure in doing you any service that may lay in my power. I am, &c., ROBERT NAYLOR."—(Addressed to a parochial official.)

Nelson's Garth, 4d. 1771, To Robert Hunter for teaching — Jackson *sum* of Len'd Jackson to play 50 tunes upon the Violin, £1 1s.; to a new violin for him, 18s. 1791, Building churchyard wall, £51 19s. 1800, Paid Wm. Askew constable for attending the churchwardens at the churchyard, town, and places adjacent, to prevent Sabbath brecking, gameing, &c., the last year. Fifty-two Sundays at 6d. p. Sunday, £1 6s. 1831, Saxon's son for catching mice in the church, 2s., &c., &c.

### CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

THIS church is situated on the road from Darlington to Cockerton and Staindrop, about half a mile west-north-west from the market place. The foundation stone was laid by the Lord Bishop of Durham on the 4th of October, 1836; and it was licensed by him for the solemnization of marriages under the 6th and 7th Wm. IV.

The ecclesiastical district, to which this church is attached, was formed by an order in council, dated April 3, 1843, and gazetted August 1. This district consists of the townships of Archdeacon Newton and Cockerton, and part of the township of Darlington. The boundary thereof commences opposite to the house at the south-west corner of Skinnergate, and then proceeds up the centre of Skinnergate, including all the houses on the west side thereof as far as Bondgate; then east along the centre of Bondgate, including all the houses on the north side thereof, as far as Commercial Street; then north up the centre of Commercial Street, including all the houses on the west side thereof, as far as Albion Street, when it again proceeds east along the centre of Albion Street, including all the houses on the north side thereof, as far as Northgate, when it proceeds north along the centre of Northgate and the high road from Darlington to Durham, including all the houses on the west side thereof, as far as the point where the parishes of Darlington and Haughton-le-Skerne join a field called Lawson's Slack; the boundary then leaves the high road, and proceeds in an easterly, north-easterly, and north-westerly direction along the line that divides the said parishes of Darlington and Haughton-le-Skerne to where the said parishes join the parish of Heighington; thence, in a southerly direction, along the boundary line that divides the said parishes of Darlington and Heighington to where they join the parish of High Coniscliffe, and then along the boundary line that divides the said parishes of Darlington and High Coniscliffe as far as the road leading from Barnard Castle to Darlington, and then east along the centre of that road, including all the houses on the north side thereof, to the point where the boundary commenced in the centre of Skinnergate.

This district in 1851 contained 752 inhabited houses, 31 uninhabited, and 5 building; and the population was 3,779, or 1,758 males, and 2,021 females.

The style of architecture adopted in this church is early English; and the building consists of a nave with side aisles, and a square tower over the entrance porch on the north. A turret, at the south-east corner of the tower, contains the staircase leading to the belfry, and is surmounted by a picturesque spiret. The interior is lighted by three triple lights on the north and south, and a large triple window with a small light on each side on the east. There are 1,010 sittings, 600 of which are to be free for ever.

On June 6, 1843, a new organ, built by Messrs. Haggart and Sons, of Darlington, was first used in the church. John Wheatley, Esq., of that town, deposited £120 in the hands of the minister and churchwardens, for the purpose of placing a clock in the tower, which was completed in November, 1850. The balance remaining, £4 4s. 6d., Mr. Wheatley declined to accept, but desired the amount might be given to the infant school connected with the church.

The archdeacon of Durham is the patron of the living. The first incumbent was the Rev. Robert Hopper Williamson, Jun., A.M., son of the rector of Hurworth; and on his resignation in 1847 for Lamesley, he was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Webb Minton, previously sub-curate of St. Cuthbert's. The income is nearly £180 per annum.

The area of the cemetery is about 1 acre, 8 perches. The strata are chiefly gravel and sand on the north side, and clay on the south, and generally dry. The funerals average 50 per annum; and it is a rule not to allow the ground to be re-opened under a period of seven years.

In the report of the superintending inspector, he recommends the formation of a general cemetery for the town, to be in the vicinity of Trinity church.

### CHURCH OF ST. JOHN.

WHILST the spiritual wants of the western district of the parish were being supplied by the erection of Trinity church, a new town was gradually rising on the eastern banks of the Skerne, called into existence principally by the locality of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway station at Bank Top. So rapid was the increase of the population there, that it was found necessary to form a new church district, under Sir Robert Peel's act; and an order in council to that effect

was accordingly issued, dated July 6, 1845.\* The district includes "all that part of the township of Darlington, in the parish of Darlington, in the county and diocese of Durham, and also all that part of the township of Blackwell, in the same parish, situate on the eastern side of the river Skerne." This district contained, in 1851, a population of 3,458, of whom 1,650 were males, and 1,808 females. There were, at the same date, 561 inhabited houses, 27 uninhabited, and 4 building.

Previous to the erection of the church, the railway company set apart one of their warehouses for the celebration of divine service. On the 10th of September, 1847, the foundation stone of the church was laid by George Hudson, Esq., M.P., then lord mayor of York; and it was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Durham on the 16th of July, 1853, when the sermon was preached by the Rev. R. H. Williamson. In the afternoon, 479 young persons were confirmed by the bishop.

The church is an elegant edifice, in the architecture of the later period of early English. It was built from the designs of John Middleton, Esq., architect. The entrance is by a projecting porch on the south.

A high and beautiful western tower, containing a peal of six musical bells, and which is intended to be surmounted by a spire 160 feet high, opens into the nave by a lofty arch, beneath which is a stone screen for the support of an organ. The chancel, to the north side of which the vestry is attached, is floored with a tessellated pavement; that part of it within the communion rails having been the donation of Herbert Minton, Esq. It is of a very rich running and circled pattern, in blue, red, and yellow; the Evangelistic symbols, the angel of St. Matthew, the winged lion of St. Mark, the winged ox of St. Luke, and the eagle of St. John, being introduced. Under the east window is a delicate reredos of seven trefoiled arches. The roofs are all open; that of the nave being arched, and that of the chancel canted. There are open stalls throughout the church, with richly carved poppy heads; and there is

accommodation for 650 persons. The reading desk and pulpit are placed at opposite sides near the chancel arch: the latter is richly arcaded, and composed of Caen stone, being the gift of the architect. The stained glass in the great east window is arranged in circular and vesica-formed medallions, on which are represented Moses, the raising of the impotent man, St. Matthew, the Nativity, the symbol of the Trinity, the Saviour's monogram, I.H.S., St. John with his symbol (the winged serpent) in a chalice, the Last Supper, St. Mark, the Ascension, St. Luke, and the Crucifixion. The side windows of the chancel and the clerestory lights are filled with various quarried patterns. In the east windows of the aisles are representations of St. Peter and St. Paul, the amount required for which was raised by the Misses Benson. The font was presented by the Ven. Archdeacon Thorp; and the embroidered covering for the communion table was the gift of Mrs. Colling, of Monkend, near Croft. The communion plate, which cost £80, was presented by Robert Henry Allan, Esq., of Blackwell Hall: it consists of a paten, chalice, flagon, and offertory basin, all richly moulded and embossed with foliage and other decorations, in a style accordant with the architecture of the church, and from designs furnished by Mr. Longstaffe.

The queen and the Bishop of Durham are alternately patrons of the living; the Rev. George Brown is the present incumbent. The income is about £170 per annum. The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist.

#### CHARITIES.

*Grammar School.*—Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, dated the 15th of June, in the 5th year of her reign (1563), granted, upon the petition of Henry Earl of Westmoreland, and James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, that from thenceforth there should be a grammar school in Darlington, to be called "The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth," for the education, training, and instruction of boys and youths in

\* The ecclesiastical commissioners recommend and propose that here shall be paid by them, "in each and every year, to the minister for the time being of the district so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the act, the sum of one hundred pounds; and upon any building within such district being duly licensed by the bishop of the diocese for the performance of divine service, according to the same act, there shall be paid by us, in like manner, to such minister, the further sum of thirty pounds, making in the whole the sum of one hundred and thirty pounds; and that so soon as any church or chapel within such district shall have been duly approved

by us, and consecrated as the church or chapel of such district, for the use and service of the minister and inhabitants thereof, and such district shall have thereupon become, according to the provisions of the same act, a new parish for ecclesiastical purposes, there shall be paid by us, in each and every year, to the perpetual curate for the time being of such new parish, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds; and that the said sum of one hundred pounds, one hundred and thirty pounds, or one hundred and fifty pounds, as the case may be, shall be paid, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year.

grammar, to consist of one master and one usher; the four churchwardens of the town, for the time being, to be governors. To them and their successors were assigned two messuages or tenements and 24 acres of arable land, 8 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of pasture, with their appurtenances, in Heighington; two burgages, with their appurtenances, in Well Row, Darlington; annual rents of 8s. 3d. and 4s. 3d. out of two burgages in Head Row; and a close of land, of about two oxgangs, in the town fields of Thornaby, Yorkshire; all which premises had been parcel of the possessions of Robert Marshall's chantry, in the parish church, and of the clear yearly value of £5 4s. 10d. The governors were further licensed to obtain any manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rectorial tithes, or other hereditaments in England, so as they should not exceed the clear yearly value of £10.

It was not till 1748 that statutes were made for the government of the school. These relate to the qualifications of the upper and under masters, who are to be licensed by the bishop, a preference to be given to graduates of the universities; to the discipline of the school; and the remuneration of the masters, £18 per annum being the salary of the under master, who might also receive such voluntary gratuities as the parents chose, whilst the remainder of the income of the school, after deducting the necessary outgoings for repairs, taxes, &c., was to belong to the head master.

The premises granted by the charter are now occupied as follows:—1. An estate in Heighington, consisting of a house with farm buildings and 74 A. 24 P. of land, let to a yearly tenant at £143 per annum.—2. Three closes in Thornaby, containing 27 A. 2 R. 10 P., let to a yearly tenant at £20 a year.—3. A dwelling house with a shop fronting Tubwell Row, with several small dwelling houses in a yard behind, and a smith's shop with a chamber above, and a yard. These premises were leased in 1798 for 99 years, rent £8 6s.—4. A dwelling house and premises, demised by lease in 1797 for 99 years, at £2 5s. a year.—5. An iron-foundry and corn-mill, with three cottages, a shop, and a yard, in Tubwell Row, leased in 1827 for 40 years at £46 per annum.—6. Several messuages in Tubwell Row, leased in 1828 for 31 years, at the yearly rent of £15 10s.—7. A piece of ground in Priestgate, leased in 1801 for 99 years, at £1 rent. Some years ago, the Rev. William Clementson, then master, sold his life interest in this property for £4.—8. Two cottages, fronting Skimmergate, with a yard, wash-house, and garden behind, and connected with which 15s. per annum was

formerly paid for an adjoining room by Dr. Peacock, let at a yearly rent of £10.—9. The two annual rents of 8s. 3d. and 4s. 3d. for houses in the Head Row. The revenue of the school was in 1840, £251 3s. 6d. The salary of the usher has been increased to £70, and the upper master receives the clear residue, averaging about £130 a year. The following is a list of the head masters:—

Robert Hall occ. 1559, 1571; Robert Ovington occ. 1579; Lewis Ambrose occ. 1587; Robert Hope, curate, 1622; Thomas Hardy, 1630; Richard Smelt, 1631; Robert Clerke, 1632; Richard Birkbeck, 1634; — Robinson, 1633; Ralph Johnson occ. 1652; John Cooke, 1653; John Hodshon, 1657; George Bell, curate, 1666; Isaac Richardson occ. 1720; William Addison, 1739; Cuthbert Allan, A.B., 1747; Thomas Cooke, A.B., 1748; Robert Meetkirke, A.M., 1750; Thomas Moreland, 1755; William Clementson, 1807; George Wray, 1836; Thomas Marshall, 1840.

The school formerly stood at the east end of the church; but, in 1813, it was pulled down, and the site added to the church-yard, in pursuance of an agreement entered into with the parishioners; and another school of the same dimensions was built, at the expense of the parish, about 80 yards southward of the old site, upon a plot of ground which had been purchased for enlarging the church-yard. An upper story was added in 1846. The school is considered as free for classical instruction to the whole parish; and any boy belonging thereto, provided he can read tolerably, is admitted on application to the master. All the scholars who learn reading, writing, or arithmetic, pay 7s. 6d.; and for learning mathematics, and geography and the use of the globes, they pay from 12s. 6d. to 15s. per quarter. Boys not belonging to the parish pay for classical instruction one guinea per quarter. The attendance is good, and a portion of the pupils receive a classical education under the upper master. The usher, in addition to his salary, receives from the upper master 2s. 6d. per quarter for each boy instructed in mathematics, geography, and the use of the globes. Small presents are distributed to the boys annually by the head master, exceeding in amount the sum of £1 as required by the statutes.

*Pape's Charity.*—John Pape, by will, June 9, 1599, charged his burgage in the Head Rawe with four horse loads of coals at Christmas, and 3s. 4d. to be bestowed in bread at Easter by the vicar and churchwardens; the aged poor and impotent to be especially relieved. The sum of 3s. 4d. (though not the value of four horse loads) is paid in lieu of coals, and, with the other rent-charge, forms part of the Christmas distribution.

*Forster's Alms-houses.*—By indenture, March 9,

1632, Francis Forster, for the great and good affection he bore unto the poor and aged people of Darlington, conveyed to trustees his two lesser houses in Northgate, with liberty to go through the other house garth for water to the Skerne, for the use of six poor and impotent married or unmarried men or women, unable to earn a living, born in Darlington, or resident there for three years, and to be nominated by his heirs, with the assent of the churchwardens. These premises, which consist of two cottages under one roof, are, with the sanction of the churchwardens, now occupied by two poor widows.

*Bellasses' Charity.*—James Bellasses, by will, October 10, 1636, bequeathed all his messuages, &c., which he had bought of Ralph Wilson, and four beast-gates in Bracken Moor, together with the sum of £20, for the purpose of building several houses in front of the said messuage, towards which he had already made good provision of timber, brick, and stone, and therein to place workmen for the linen or woollen trade, in such a manner as should be most useful to the towns of Blackwell and Darlington and the country adjoining. He also directed that the land in which he and Sir William Bellasses had been joint purchasers, at Howdon and Blackwell, should be surrendered to the burgesses of Darlington for the same purpose. The premises first mentioned by the testator are supposed to be three tenements situate in Blackwellgate, and fronting Skinnergate. They are known by the name of the Alms-houses, and are occupied rent-free by three poor widows of the parish of Darlington, nominated by the churchwardens. Bracken Moor was enclosed above 120 years ago; and it does not appear that any allotment was set out in respect of the four beast-gates. The trustees were admitted to the land in Blackwell in 1771. It consists of four closes, called the Poor Howdons, containing 19 A. 1 R. 23 P. The rents were paid to the churchwardens up to 1812, from which time till 1823, they were received by George Allan, Esq. The churchwardens having again taken possession, are now in receipt of the rent. The proceeds of this charity, not being sufficient to carry out the intentions of the testator by establishing a trade, were for many years applied, with those of the Apprentices' Fund mentioned below, in binding out apprentices, almost exclusively to weavers; but in 1828, the inhabitants and headmen resolved that a committee of twenty-four should be empowered to lend to linen and woollen manufacturers, whose capital does not exceed £300, sums of not less than £50, and not more than £200, at interest at one

per cent., on two competent householders joining in security; that the sum borrowed be refunded on the manufacturer giving up his business, or being supposed to have realized the sum of £500; and that no term of loan should exceed seven years.

*Forster's Charity.*—On November 20, 1641, Francis Forster, and Richard his son, by indenture (reciting that Christopher Forster, butcher, deceased, had, on January 1, 1605, demised to the said Francis a close on the north side of the high road to Yarm for 1,000 years) granted the same (now called Carlton Close, and containing 2 A. 2 R. 8 P.) to the churchwardens and their successors, the profits to go to the use of the most needful poor of the Borough and Bondgate, born there, or resident for three years. The rent of this close, £11, now forms part of the Christmas distribution.

*The Apprentices' Fund.*—The churchwardens and overseers of Darlington township purchased, in 1659, from the poor stock, of William Middleton, of Blackwell, six acres of copyhold land, called Poor Moor, the rents of which were appropriated to the placing out poor boys as apprentices. The premises now consist of three closes, containing together 12 A. 3 R. 12 P., with a barn and stable, and let for £33 a year. In 1828, the vestry ordered that this fund should be applied in giving a sum of not less than £3, nor more than £5, to each apprentice, to be laid out in necessary expenses and clothing during his term; the boy not to be bound in the manner of a parish apprentice.

*Cornforth's Charity.*—On March 1, 1675, John Cornforth, of Blackwell, yeoman, gave by will £40 to trustees, to purchase land or put out to consideration, the profits to be distributed amongst the poor of Blackwell within the twelve days of Christmas. Up to the year 1740, the interest of this sum was distributed with Baron Hylton's dole;\* but in that year, the principal sum, with Prescott's legacy noticed below, were invested in the purchase of a field at Blackwell, called the Poor's Close, now an orchard, containing about two acres, let for £12 yearly. The moiety of this sum is distributed, at May-day and Martinmas, in sums varying from 2s. to 3s. 6d., amongst poor persons residing in the township of Blackwell.

*Barker's Charity.*—Thomas Barker, by will, May 22, 1686, gave to the parishes of Bishopton, Long Newton, Haughton, and Darlington, 20s. each yearly, payable out of his lands at East Newbiggin. These

\* For an account of the will of Baron Hylton, in which Darlington is named as one of the towns appointed as the recipients of his posthumous bounty, see HYLTON CASTLE.

sums are paid by the Marquis of Londonderry's tenant there, and the Darlington portion forms part of the Christmas distribution.

*Buck's Charity.*—George Buck, of Sadberge, gent., by will, July 18, 1704, gave £100 to be laid out in lands, three-fourths of the rents of which were to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish of Darlington, and the remainder amongst the poor of Sadberge; The land purchased, near Northgate bridge, is copyhold, and now consists of three parcels, containing in all 3 A. 2 R. 24 P., let at the time of the Commissioners' inquiry at rents amounting to £21 per annum. The three-fourths named are given away with the other charities at Christmas.

*Prescott's Charity.*—On February 2, 1705, Arthur Prescott, by will, gave £40 to trustees, the half of the interest to be distributed amongst poor widows of Darlington, and the other half amongst the poor of Blackwell. In 1814, a bank in which the Darlington £20 had been placed, failed; but G. L. Hollingsworth, Esq., one of the partners, paid the amount in 1827. In the following year, in was laid out in the purchase of £19 13s. 1d. stock new four per cents., the dividends of which form part of the Christmas distribution. For the other moiety of the bequest, see Cornforth's charity.

*Blue Coat School.*—By indenture, April 19, 1713, Dame Mary Calverley assigned to trustees a sum of £1,000 due to her on bond from Edward Pollen, to be laid out in lands or tenements, and the rent of which, and the interest accumulated before such purchase could be made, were to be applied towards the support and maintenance of a charity school intended to be established at Darlington, for instructing poor children there in the principles of the Christian religion according to the Church of England, and for clothing them, and teaching them to read, write, and cast accounts, and buying them books, and putting them out apprentices to trades, and for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, under such regulations as the trustees should think proper. In 1714, a subscription was commenced, to which Lady Calverley gave £150, due from Mr. Kitt Pinckney to her. On May 20, 1719, Robert Noble, of Darlington, bequeathed the yearly sum of 40s. for the use of the Blue Coat School; but, as this sum was to be contingent upon the master being licensed by the bishop, it has never been received. In 1722, Pollen's bond produced £650, which sum, together with contributions and savings, amounting in all to £1,280, was placed in the hands of George Allan, Esq.; and in 1800, £1,392 9s. stock three per cent. consols was

transferred to the names of trustees. Since the establishment of a parochial school, conducted on the National system, 20 children of the parish, named by the trustees, and called the Blue Coat Boys, have been taught by the master of that school; and the dividends arising from the stock, £41 15s. 4d., are disposed of for their benefit as follows:—The schoolmaster receives £18 annually for teaching them; and he is also allowed his bill for books, paper, and school requisites, which generally amount to 40s. or 60s.; and 15s. is paid yearly for firing. The children receive an entire suit of clothing once in two years, the annual average cost of which is about £20. The peculiar dress is now discontinued.

*Lamb's Charity.*—On May 1, 1714, Matthew Lamb, by deed, gave to George Allan, of Darlington, and the churchwardens and their successors, a yearly rent of 12s., charged on certain houses in Blackwellgate, to be distributed yearly on Good Friday to twelve poor widows of Darlington. The bequest is now regularly paid at Christmas.

*Lady Calverley's Charity.*—Dame Mary Calverley, by will, May 10, 1715, bequeathed several legacies, to the amount of £905 or thereabouts, to be paid out of a mortgage of £1,500 upon Ipsley estate in Warwickshire; the interest or profits of the residue to be distributed amongst the poor of the parishes between Northallerton and Darlington inclusive. Up to the year 1821, the churchwardens of Darlington received £10 a year in respect of this charity, from Richard Thompson, Esq., of Escrig Park, Yorkshire. After his death, the payment was discontinued by his representative, Beilby Thompson, Esq.; and nothing has since been received.

*Noble's Charity.*—Robert Noble, by will, May 20, 1719, charged his freehold property in High Row with 20s. a year, to be distributed on the 29th September to such poor as were not receiving relief from the rates. This sum is now attached to the Christmas distribution.

*Catherick's Charity.*—Two copyhold houses and an orchard in Bondgate were charged by the will of Catherine Catherick, spinster, May 20, 1720, with £2 12s. annually, to be laid out by the minister and churchwardens in the purchase of twelve pennyworth of bread, to be distributed every Sunday amongst such poor people as they might think fit. Bread to the amount of 4s. 4d. is now given away on the last Sunday of every month, in penny and twopenny loaves, to poor persons attending divine service, according to a list prepared by the minister and churchwardens.

*Walker's Charity.*—£50 was bequeathed, April 11,

1791, by Elizabeth Walker, widow, the interest of which was to be divided amongst twelve poor widows of the town. In 1800, this money was laid out in the purchase of £58 3s. five per cent. Loyalty annuities, the dividends of which, £2 18s. 2d., are distributed at Christmas.

*Phillips' Charity.*—Gideon Gravett Phillips, of Darlington, died in 1800; and on a slip of paper attached to his will, "Town £100" was written in his own hand-writing. This legacy was paid to the guardians of the poor, and, by order of a vestry meeting in 1804, laid out in building the poor-house.

*Carr's Charity.*—Shafto Carr, by will, January 1, 1809, gave to the churchwardens of the township of Darlington £50, upon trust, the interest to be distributed to the poor yearly on St. Thomas's day. £2 2s. is received as the dividend upon £52 10s. new four per cents., purchased with this bequest, and forms part of the Christmas distribution.

*Pease's Alms-houses.*—Mrs. Mary Pease, widow of Mr. Joseph Pease, having purchased property in Chairgate, otherwise Glover's Weind, or Post House Weind, for the residue of a term of 980 years from December 1, 1694, caused the buildings thereon to be pulled down, and erected four alms-houses on the site, which, by indenture, June 10, 1820, she vested in twelve trustees, who were to keep them in repair, and to insure them for £150, and to permit four poor women, being widows of the age of 60 years at least, of a good moral character, and not of the Society of Friends, to dwell in the said alms-houses without paying any rent, except the yearly sum of 5s. each, to form a fund for repairs. Vacancies in the trustees are to be filled up by a monthly meeting of the Society of Friends of Darlington; and it was provided that if any of the alms-people should marry, or be guilty of any gross immorality or impropriety of conduct, she or they should be expelled. On the sum of £20 being raised from the 5s. rentals, they were to cease, and the interest of that sum was to be applied for repairs, &c. Four poor widows, appointed by the trustees, reside in the houses; and the rent has been occasionally, but not regularly demanded, so that nothing has been invested, and the repairs have been executed at the voluntary charge of individual trustees.

\* Dr. Hogarth was installed, on the 1st of September, 1852, as Bishop of Hexham, in the Catholic church, St. Mary's, West Layton Street, Newcastle, he having chosen it as his cathedral. High mass was sung by the Rev. Luke Curry, of Carlisle; the Revs. John Cwicke, of St. Mary's, and Joseph Watson, of Cockermouth, officiat-

*Christmas Distribution.*—The income arising from such of the above charities as are not otherwise specifically appropriated, amounts to about £30; and is distributed at Christmas by the curate and churchwardens, in sums seldom exceeding 3s. 6d. to a family, or 4s. to some of the widows, their proportion being increased in respect of Walker's charity.

At a vestry meeting, held April 8, 1853, a resolution was adopted as to the future disposal of the charities in the three ecclesiastical districts of the parish.

## CHAPELS.

*CATHOLIC CHAPEL.*—The few Catholics who resided in and near Darlington were, for many years, dependent for the offices of their religion upon the visits of a priest from Stockton. Their numbers varied from 60 to 80, and they were accustomed, it is said, "to creep silently into a garret to avoid the insults of bigotry." On the sale of the property of the Withams, at Cliffe, in Yorkshire, the ancient mission there, which had remained in the hands of its Catholic possessors from the time of the Reformation, was broken up; and the Rev. William Hogarth, D.D., its pastor, (now bishop of the northern district,\*) was removed to Darlington. By his exertions and personal sacrifices, assisted by the donations of several individuals, means were provided for pulling down the old chapel, and erecting a larger and more commodious structure. The congregations of Cliffe and Darlington united, and the chapel was opened the 29th May, 1827, and dedicated to St. Augustine. It is situated in Paradise Lane; and is in the debased Gothic style of architecture, designed by I. Bonomi, Esq. The building measures 70 feet by 40; it is of freestone, and roofed with Westmoreland slates. Above the entrance are the Witham arms. The interior, the ceiling of which is of panelled oak, is in harmony with the general style of the building. The number of communicants is at present nearly 300; and there is a wide extent of country attached to the station. The chapel is registered for solemnization of marriages, under the provisions of the acts of 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 85, and 1 Vict. c. 22.

*BETHEL CHAPEL.*—The principles of Protestant Dissent very early found proselytes in Darlington. During

ing as deacon and sub-deacon. The Rev. James Gibson was master of ceremonies, and Mr. Fenton, cantor. After the mass, *Te Deum* was sung; and a congratulatory address to Dr. Hogarth was presented in the vestry. An address from the clergy of his diocese was afterwards forwarded to him at Darlington.

the indulgence granted by Charles II., in 1672, a place of worship was licensed in this town by the Rev. John Rogers, then of Startforth (see BARNARD CASTLE); and various ministers were from time to time settled here. About the year 1740, Mr. William Wood, commonly called Dr. Wood, being an apothecary, came from the neighbourhood of Alwick to Darlington, where he continued about twenty years as minister, preaching in a room fitted up for the purpose in Northgate. Mr. Say, his successor, remained only twelve months; but a few years afterwards, Mr. Andrew Carlisle, a young man from Ireland, came to Darlington, where a chapel was built for him. He was succeeded by Mr. Thornborn, on whose resignation for the chaplaincy of Lord Bute, the congregation was broken up. An attempt was made to revive it, about 1770, by Mr. James Tought; but though a man of popular talents, his private character was but indifferent, and he eventually retired to Wales.

The Dissenting interest remained extinct in Darlington until 1797, when the Rev. William Norris was sent by the *Societas Evangelica*, a London institution; and opened a room for preaching in Blackwellgate. The congregation having increased, the old chapel in Northgate was again purchased. On the removal of Mr. Norris to Cumberland in 1803, the Rev. William Graham, a Presbyterian, succeeded him; but differences having arisen relative to church discipline in 1806, a part of the congregation seceded, and formed themselves into a church on Independent principles. They continued to worship in a school-room in Union Street, under the pastorship of Mr. Cook, of Reeth, until John Ianson, Esq., of London, erected a small chapel in the same street, which he vested in the hands

\* Author of a statement of doctrines and discipline entertained and exercised amongst his congregation; "An Appeal on Behalf of the British and Foreign Bible Society;" and a sermon, entitled, "Preparation for Death," delivered at Yarm, on the death of Mrs. Holt of that place.

† A QUAKER'S WEDDING.—The primitive simplicity, blended with solemnity, which characterise the marriages of the Society of Friends, may be illustrated by the following description of that of Miss Rachel Pease, third daughter of Joseph Pease, Esq., to C. Albert Leatham, Esq., of Cleveland Lawn, Middlesborough, on the 6th of March, 1851. At an early hour, the Friends' Meeting House was crowded to excess in every part, by an assemblage which included the beauty and influence of the town, and, to a considerable extent, of the district. At ten o'clock, a number of carriages arrived, containing the bridal party, who entered the ante-room or vestry; and at a quarter past ten, Joseph Pease, Esq., and Mrs. Pease entered the chapel, followed by the bride and bridegroom elect, Mrs. Leatham, his mother, William H. Leatham, Esq., John Bright, Esq., M.P., Mrs. Bright, and other Friends. The bride was attired in a dress of white silk, surmounted by

of trustees, for the uses of the church and congregation. It was opened for worship in 1810. In 1812, the Rev. J. Whittenbury, from Rotherham College, was ordained as minister, and continued till 1817, when he removed to Daventry. Various ministers followed in succession till 1820, when the Rev. Charles Gollop accepted the invitation of the congregation. The chapel was considerably enlarged in 1824, and will accommodate about 480 hearers. In 1828, Mr. Gollop resigned his charge, and was succeeded by the Rev. Richard Gibbs,\* who removed to Skipton, in Yorkshire, about six years afterwards; when the Rev. R. C. Pritchett entered upon his pastoral duties. The present minister is the Rev. Matthew Galt, of New College, St. John's Wood, London.—The chapel is registered for solemnization of marriages.

THE FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE.—The Society of Friends have long formed a numerous and influential body in the town of Darlington and its neighbourhood. They have a handsome and convenient meeting-house in Skinnergate, capable of containing nearly 1,000 persons. There are 200 members, and about 30 or 40, more or less connected with the Society, who usually attend the place of worship.†

The first burial-ground belonging to the Society of Friends is said to have been behind the Black Bull inn, at the angle of Blackwellgate and Grange road. The present cemetery, attached to the chapel, has been recently enlarged; and the area, exclusive of gravel walks, is 1 rood 20½ perches available for interments, the average number of which is 4·28 per annum. The strata consists of vegetable soil, from 4 to 8 feet deep, overlaying gravel and sand. The depth of the graves

a paletot and bonnet of similar materials; and the seven bridesmaids appeared in dresses of pale lavender coloured silk, with paletots of white cashmere, trimmed with swan's down; the bonnets, with one exception, were of white silk; the appearance of the whole being, in a high degree, unique, chaste, and elegant. After sitting for about fifteen minutes in solemn silence, the bridegroom arose, and taking his bride by the hand, said, "Friends, I take this my friend, Rachel Pease, to be my wife; promising, by divine assistance, to be unto her a faithful and affectionate husband, until it shall please the Lord by death to separate us." The bride then said, "Friends, I take this my friend, Charles Albert Leatham, to be my husband; promising by divine assistance, to be to him a faithful and affectionate wife until it shall please the Lord by death to separate us." After an appropriate prayer and address from Mr. John Pease, Mr. J. F. Clapham read a document, certifying that the proper preliminary announcements of the intention of the parties to the contract had been made, and that they had that morning publicly entered into the contract; the document was then signed by the bride, bridegroom and several witnesses, and this terminated the proceedings.



varies from 8 to 12 feet. Head stones are erected at the graves, subject to the rules of the society, as to size, &c.; the inscriptions are limited simply to the name, age, and date of death of the deceased. A register of births, marriages, and deaths is carefully arranged and preserved.

**BAPTIST CHAPEL.**—A congregation of Baptists existed in Darlington for many years, and formerly held their meetings in Albion Row, where the duties of a minister were performed by private individuals. The present church was founded in 1825; and a chapel, situated in Archer Street, was built in 1847, at a cost of about £800. It is a neat and comfortable edifice, capable of seating 500 persons. An excellent organ has been erected, and there is a good choir. The Rev. John Lewis is the present minister.

**WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPELS.**—The first Methodist place of worship was a small thatched cottage, with mud floor, in Clay Row, on the site at present occupied by Mr. Middleton, currier. The congregation afterwards removed to a house in Northgate, and, in 1778, to a chapel in Bondgate, now used as a cabinet maker's shop. The Rev. John Wesley, who had before preached in Darlington, re-opened this chapel after it had been enlarged and provided with side galleries. The present chapel, a handsome Italian brick building, with stone dressings, was erected in Bondgate, in 1812, at a cost of above £4,000—Mr. Jenkins, of London, architect. Its interior dimensions are 64 feet by 52. A large gallery extends around it; and a semicircular apse at the west end contains communion arrangements and an organ gallery above. The organ, which cost £300, was built by Nicholson, of Rochdale, in 1840. When first opened, this was one of the largest Wesleyan chapels in the kingdom. There is sitting room for about 1,400 people; but many more have occasionally been assembled within its walls. This chapel is licensed for the solemnization of marriages. The register of births and baptisms extends from 1812 to 1837. Annexed to the building are class rooms and a vestry, also dwelling houses, for the accommodation of the families of two ministers.

In 1831, another chapel, containing sittings for 300 persons, was erected in Park Street, for the district east of the Skerne; but it has not been found so necessary as was anticipated, and is principally used as a Sunday school. The number of Wesleyans in Darlington has increased from about half a dozen, who first assembled

in Clay Row, to between 300 and 400; and there is an average attendance at worship of about 400 persons. The circuit numbers about 700 members, besides a number of occasional hearers; it includes, in addition to the Bondgate and Park Street congregations, chapels at the following villages:—

Cockerton, Hurworth, Croft, Dalton, Middleton-one-Row, North Cowton, Melsonby, Barton, Morden, Sedgefield, Bradbury, Redworth, Heighington, Woodham, Aycliffe, Bolam, Piercebridge, Gainford, High Coniscliffe, Haughton-le-Skerne, Sadberge, Stapleton, and Bishopston.

**PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.**—On October 16, 1821, the foundation stone of a chapel for the Primitive Methodists, or Ranters, was laid in Queen Street; and the building was opened for worship on March 3, 1822, when upwards of 1,000 persons attended.

**WESLEYAN METHODIST ASSOCIATION CHAPEL.**—A handsome chapel, the foundation stone of which was laid May 12, 1840, was built by the members of this Association in Paradise Row. It will seat from 700 to 800 persons, and has convenient vestries and spacious and commodious school-rooms attached. The entire erection cost about £2,700; and it has been registered, under the provisions of the acts for that purpose, for the solemnization of marriages.

## SCHOOLS.

**ST. CUTHBERT'S PARISH SCHOOL.**—This school, originally conducted on the National system of education, was commenced in the year 1812; but it was not until 1824 that a suitable school-room was built. It is situated in the Lead Yard, and since its erection, considerable additions have been made. About 150 boys on an average attend the day and Sunday schools, from each of whom Mr. J. A. Storey, the master, receives 1d. a week, besides a fixed salary of £50 per annum from the funds of the school. (See also *Blue Coat School*, p. 468.) The apartment for girls is in an upper story; and there are, on an average, 85 scholars, who are instructed by Mrs. Dowell.

**TRINITY NATIONAL SCHOOLS.**—A national school, in connection with Trinity church, was commenced in Commercial Street; but a new school-room has since been erected in Union Street. The attendance at the boy's day school, of which Mr. Horace St. Paul Armstrong is master, averages about 170: Sunday, 130: girl's day, (Miss Wilson mistress,) 100; Sunday, 140.

The schools are annually examined by a government inspector, and are supported by voluntary subscriptions, the scholars' weekly pence, the government grant, and annual tea-parties. The master's income, from various sources, is about £100 per annum.

**BRITISH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**—In 1819, a school on the Lancasterian system was established in the building of the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath and Week-day School Society, in Skinnergate. It has now, however, been conducted for some years on the National system, and is supported by subscriptions, donations, the government grant, and the boy's pence; Mr. G. W. Bartlett, teacher. In the year ending April 11, 1853, the ordinary attendance of boys was 158, though the names of 200 were on the register, of whom 191 are stated as attending the various Sunday schools in the town. A library has recently been added, and now contains upwards of 100 volumes of useful and entertaining works, which are lent out to the pupil teachers and other scholars, on payment of a monthly subscription of one penny.

**FEMALE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.**—This school, established July 17, 1826, is held in the upper apartments of that just described. It is supported by the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath and Week-day School Society, and managed by a committee of twelve females and two secretaries, who provide the institution with work, fix its prices, and fill up vacancies in the school, which is open for the reception of 100 children of the poor, of all denominations, at six years old and upwards. They are instructed in reading, writing, ciphering, sewing, knitting, marking, &c., and pay a penny per week each. About 120 children are under the tuition of Miss Pascall, who receives an annual salary of £37 13s. 4d.

**BRIDGE STREET BRITISH SCHOOL** is attended by about 180 children. With the exception of the government grant, it is supported entirely by the liberality of Mrs. Anna Pease. Mrs. Steele is the present mistress.

**THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL** was erected about four years ago. The building will accommodate 120 scholars; the present average attendance is 95, including girls. The school is under government inspection, and the master, Mr. I. Leaper, has a certificate of merit; it is supported by voluntary subscription, the weekly pence of the children, and government aid.

**CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL.**—In 1832, school-rooms were built in connection with the Independent chapel,

Union Street; but on their proving insufficient for the Sabbath school, the congregation, aided by the liberality of other friends of education, erected very elegant and commodious school-rooms in Kendrew Street, at a cost of about £800, of which £200 was contributed by J. C. Hopkins, Esq. These schools were opened in August, 1849. The Sunday school numbers nearly 300 children, instructed by 25 gratuitous teachers.

**SUNDAY SCHOOLS.**—Sunday schools were commenced by the Wesleyan Methodists, soon after 1790, in the chapel in Bondgate, whence they were removed to a large room in Pratt's Buildings. On July 1, 1807, the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath and Week-day School Society was established. It is governed by a president, a treasurer, a committee, three secretaries, and four visitors, who, with assistants, impart religious instruction to the children in separate classes. In 1818, a piece of ground, in Skinnergate, was presented to the society by Thomas Pickering Robinson, Esq., on which Sunday schools were built, including the British school and the School of Industry. The society is supported by voluntary subscription; and its receipts and disbursements, including the proceeds and expenses of the School of Industry, generally average about £100 per annum. The following is a statement of the Sunday schools under the superintendance of this society at the close of the year 1852:—

	Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Total adm.
Darlington, estab. July 1, 1807.....	45	101	100	201	5050
Do. Park Street, March 10, 1832.....	20	50	60	110	860
Barton, Dec. 18, 1814.....	10	21	27	48	443
Piercebridge, Feb. 15, 1824.....	4	26	25	51	290
Hurworth, June 20, 1827.....	12	50	44	94	165
Sedgefield, July 22, 1828.....	4	16	15	31	83
Gainford, March 22, 1828.....	3	8	8	16	166
Houghton, April 30, 1843.....	9	22	18	40	85
Melsonby, Feb. 1, 1845.....	6	22	20	42	50
Cockerton, Nov. 15, 1847.....	6	20	35	55	65
	119	336	352	688	7257

A flourishing Sunday school is connected with the Wesleyan Methodist Association chapel in Paradise Row, consisting of about 400 scholars, boys and girls, under the regular instruction of 64 teachers. An infant class of 50 children, from the ages of three to seven years, are assembled in a separate room, and taught through the medium of moveable letters. In addition to the instruction given on Sundays, two week-evening classes are regularly met by teachers selected for the purpose; and a class for the elder boys, and those who, on account of their advanced age, have left the school, was commenced in 1846, in which more general in-

struction is imparted than would be consistent with Sunday teaching. A library, connected with the school, contains nearly 500 volumes. The whole is managed by four superintendents, two secretaries, two treasurers, a librarian, and a committee; and the receipts and expenditure amount to about £30 per annum.

The Congregational Sunday school has already been alluded to; and the other chapels in Darlington have similar establishments, proportioned to their numbers and influence.

Darlington contains five boarding schools, ten ordinary day schools, and an infant school.

### POOR LAW UNION.

PREVIOUS to the passing of the "New Poor Law," the parish of Darlington was rated for the relief of the poor under the regulations of the act of 22 Geo. III. The poor-rate for the township was, in 1816, £2,351 10s., and for the entire parish, £2,950 15s. In the population returns for 1831, the poor-rate for the parish of Darlington (including Oxenhall) is stated at £2,164 10s.; for Blackwell, £284 5s.; for Cockerton, £241 13s.; and for Archdeacon-Newton, £24 7s. Under the present law, the Darlington union includes the following townships in the county of Durham:—

Darlington, Blackwell, High Coniscliffe, Low Coniscliffe, Dinsdale, Hurworth, Middleton St. George, Neasham, Piercebridge, Sockburn, Great Aycliffe, Archdeacon Newton, Barmpton, Brafferton, Great Burdon, Coatham-Mundeville, Coatsaw Moor, Cockerton, Denton, Leighton, Houghton-le-Side, Haughton-le-Skerne, Killerby,orton-Palms, Redworth, Sadberge, School-Aycliffe, Summerhouse, Valworth, and Whessoe.

The following townships in Yorkshire are also attached to the Union:—

Barton, Cleasby, Cliffe, Croft, Dalton, Eryholme, Girsby, Manfield, Newton Morrel, Over Dinsdale, and Stapleton.

The Union comprises an area of 62,312 statute acres, and a population amounting, in 1851, to 20,798.

The income and expenditure are given at page 162.

During the last century, the bishop's ancient manor-house, which had been neglected almost from the time of Bishop Cosin's repairs, was farmed, as a work-house for the poor, from the bishop's housekeeper. The township purchased it from Bishop Barrington in 1806, under the Act for the Redemption of the Land-tax; and a large additional building, consisting of a centre and wing, was built on the south, bearing the following

\* The bishop having heard, in the following year, that the nobles of England were gathering their forces, for the purpose of having a tournament at Darlington, wrote a peremptory mandate to the

inscription on the pediment:—"Erected by the Township under the Act of 22 George III. in 1808." The legacy of Mr. Phillips (see p. 469) was applied towards the cost of the addition. The interior of the old building retains many traces of antiquity in its long passages, thick walls, old chimneys, and pointed arches; some of the latter filled up, and others reduced in their proportions by the raising of floors, &c. In a small modern room near the entrance are two antique oaken chests; one of which is beautifully panelled, and the other bears the remains of the arms and crest of Eure, with the inscription, in Roman capitals, "1575. R. E. THE. RIGHT. WORSHIPFUL. RAYFE. EYRIE. THELDER. 1575." A partially successful attempt appears to have been made to alter the figure 5 into a 3, so as to make the date 1375. The whole of the apartments, both in the old and new parts of the house, are kept remarkably clean and in good order, as are also the beds, bedding, &c. Attached to the building is a garden, supposed to be the site of a meadow granted by Bishop Kellawe, in 1311, to the vicar of Darlington, because he found that the grass on it had been trodden down.\* The present number of inmates, including men, women, and children, is 98.

DIET.—*Breakfast*, each morning, both for men and women, 6 oz. of bread, and 1½ pint of boiled milk with oatmeal. *Dinner*, Sunday and Thursday, men and women, 5 oz. of cooked meat and ¼ lb. of potatoes; Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, men and women, 1½ pint soup or rice milk; Wednesday, men, 14 oz., and women 12 oz. of suet pudding; Saturday, 1½ pint of rice milk. *Supper*, both men and women, 6 oz. bread, and 1 pint of boiled milk with oatmeal or broth. Old people above 60 years of age may be allowed tea, coffee, butter, and sugar; not exceeding 1 oz. of tea, 2 oz. of coffee, 3½ oz. of butter, and 4 oz. of sugar per week, in lieu of gruel to breakfast. 2 oz. of bread is allowed to meat dinners, and greens are occasionally substituted for potatoes. With soup dinners, 5 oz. of bread are allowed. Children under 9 years of age are dieted at discretion; and the sick are dieted as ordered by the medical officers.

### BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

DISPENSARY.—On the 25th of October, 1808, the Darlington Dispensary, for the Relief of the Sick Poor,

coroner of Sadberge, instructing him to prevent any such thing. For he would not have it in his liberty. His warlike predecessor, B. etc., would probably have sanctioned such a gathering by his presence.



by a treasurer, three secretaries, and a committee. A ladies' association has been established; and there are twenty-five branches and associations in the county of Durham and Yorkshire connected with the Darlington auxiliary. During the year ending at Midsummer, 1853, £234 10s. 1d. was collected on the purchase account, and £181 14s. 10d. free; [there was transmitted to the parent society in London £134 11s. 11d. in free contributions, £30 from the Ladies' Association, and £15 from the Darlington Ladies' Twig; also an offering of £420 12s. 2d. to the Jubilee Fund. There were issued from the depository, in the same year, 1,971 Bibles and 1,629 Testaments, in all 3,600, making, with former issues, a total of 85,581 copies circulated since the formation of the auxiliary. The parent society has recently engaged a *colporteur*, who is licensed as a hawkers, to sell the society's publications throughout this district.

**TRACT SOCIETY.**—This is a branch of the London Tract Society. It is liberally supported in Darlington, and the subscribers generally avail themselves of the advantages allowed to annual contributors. An annual public meeting is held in the town, at which a deputation from the parent society always attends.

**CHRISTIAN VISITING SOCIETY.**—This society was formed in 1842, and employs a visiting agent, or missionary, at a salary of £60 per annum. During the year ending 9th February, 1853, this gentleman paid 5,200 visits and calls (including the union poor house), and distributed several copies of the scriptures, as well as more than 5,000 religious tracts.

#### SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

THE Darlington Subscription Library, held in the Central Building, consists of about 4,000 volumes. The yearly subscription is £1 1s. per annum; and there are about 120 subscribers.

#### MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

IN 1825, a Mechanics' Institution, for Darlington and its vicinity was established, and consisted at one time of above 150 ordinary and honorary members, who possessed a very valuable library; but, after a brief career, it was broken up. In 1840, another institution was formed; a considerable number of members were enrolled; and a library was gradually accumulated. On

June 2, 1847, the "Central Hall," in the Bull Weind, was opened by a tea-party and soiree, in connection with the Mechanics' Institute, the library and classroom of which are on the basement floor of the building; and on which occasion, Lord Harry Vane, M.P., occupied the chair. At the annual soiree in January, 1851, the presence of George Cruickshank, Esq., the celebrated and popular artist, who officiated as chairman, attracted an immense company; at least 600 persons being present, whilst many more were unable to procure tickets, though premiums were offered. In his concluding address, Mr. Cruickshank stated that if the society would build an institute for themselves, he would visit them again, and give them a lecture on drawing.

The want of suitable premises having long been felt, a subscription was commenced for the erection of a spacious building, the cost of which was estimated at upwards of £2,000. His grace the Duke of Cleveland promised £50 conditionally on the committee raising £1,000 from other quarters; and James Farrer, Esq., M.P., gave £5. About £1,100 having been contributed (£700 of which was munificently subscribed by two ladies—£400 by Miss Pease of Feethams, and £300 by Miss Barclay), a site in Skinnergate was purchased from the Earl of Beverley; and the foundation-stone was laid on the 12th of May, 1853, by Miss Pease, the principal donor. On this occasion, a procession, consisting of the chief bailiff of the borough and the officers of the institution, repaired, with flags and music, to the site; and the interesting ceremony was performed amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude. About 500 persons afterwards partook of tea in the Central Hall.

The new building, which is from the designs of Mr. Joseph Sparkes, architect, of Darlington, consists of a reading-room on the ground floor, 28 by 22 feet; a library, 18 by 16 feet; a committee-room, 24 by 13 feet; a class-room, 18 by 12 feet; two rooms, each about 15 feet square, for the residence of an attendant; and a lecture-hall, 52 by 42 feet, with gallery, and prepared for side galleries if required. The Darlington Temperance Society is to be allowed the use of the lecture-room on two consecutive days and nights. The entire cost of the erection, including land, furniture, &c., is about £2,500.

The Institute now consists of 400 members; and the subscription is 5s. per annum. The library, at the last anniversary, contained 1,818 volumes; and there is a news-room connected with it. Lectures are delivered

fortnightly in the winter months. Henry Pease, Esq., is president; Mr. Thomas Watson and Mr. R. Mountford, vice-presidents; John Church Backhouse, Esq., treasurer; Mr. H. Dunn, honorary secretary; and there is a committee of twenty for the transaction of business. The Institution has been for some time connected with the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes; and has recently subscribed to the Society of Arts, by which means facilities will be afforded for securing the services of lecturers at reduced rates; the loan, if required, of casts, models, &c., for exhibition or for drawing classes; and the frequent supply of papers and other valuable publications issued by the Society.

### NEWSPAPERS.

THE first number of "The Darlington Pamphlet; or County of Durham Intelligencer, published weekly, price two-pence," by J. Sadler, appeared on the 22nd May, 1772. Each number contained eight pages of foolscap size; and advertisements of "a moderate length" were inserted at 3s. 6d. each. It was discontinued in the November following; but was immediately succeeded by "The Darlington Mercury; or Durham Advertiser," also printed by Sadler, an eight-paged quarto, price 2½d. It was promoted by George Allan, Esq., and existed for some time.

On the 2nd October, 1847, Messrs. Brown, Atkinson, and other shareholders, commenced, at Barnard Castle, a liberal journal, price 3½d., entitled, "The Darlington and Stockton Times, and Barnard Castle, Richmond, Auckland, Middlesbrough, Hartlepool, Teesdale, and Swaledale Journal. A newspaper for Durham county, Richmondshire, and Cleveland." In the following February, Darlington was made the place of publication, under the auspices of Mr. Robert Thompson, who had become one of the proprietors. It was soon found that, to keep pace with the requirements of the day, the size must be enlarged, and the price increased to the usual charge of 4d. Mr. Thompson's copartners being averse to these changes, and declining to invest any extra capital, he became sole proprietor, and effected the change in February, 1849. The paper has now an extensive circulation in the district for which it is designed.

### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

BRIDGES.—The principal bridge across the Skerne is near the east end of the parish church. In Leland's time, it consisted of three arches; but a bridge of nine

arches was afterwards erected, when, it would appear, the river was broader, and proportionably shallower, than it now is. The present bridge is a plain structure, with a stone parapet, and was built in 1768, at a cost of £1,000. It was widened and repaired in 1832; but it is still much too narrow for the increased traffic; and the footpaths are encroached upon by erections on the parapets.\* At the quarter sessions for the county, held January 4, 1854, the bridge surveyor's report stated, that "the Electric Telegraph Company having given notice of their intention of laying their wires, the surveyor had seen them laid under the footpath, and the flags relaid."

In 1833, a cast iron bridge, of one arch, was erected at the lower end of Workhouse Lane, for the convenience of foot passengers between the main body of the town and the new streets on the east side of the river and to the north of the principal bridge, foot bridges over both branches of the Skerne connect Priestgate with Clay Row. A stone bridge crosses the Cockerbeck in Northgate.

THE TOWN'S HOUSE.—This edifice occupies the site of the old Tolbooth, on the west side of the market place. Plans for a new Town House were made in 1770; but the old building, notwithstanding its homeliness and dilapidated condition, was not taken down till 1807. On the 13th of April, 1808, the foundation stone of the present Town's House was laid, amidst great rejoicings, by George Allan, Esq., of Blackwell Grange; George Lewis Hollingsworth, Esq., banker; Richard Hodgson, Esq., surgeon; and Mr. William Kitching, iron-founder. It is in the Italian style of architecture, with a terrace and balustrade on the top surmounted by a cupola. The lower story is occupied by various warehouses. The upper story contains a spacious room, lighted by six large windows; it is used for public meetings, and the transaction of the town's business. Previous to the erection of the new Police Station, petty sessions were held in this room.

THE MARKET CROSS is a plain pillar of stone elevated on a platform of four steps, and situated a few yards from the north side of the Town's Hall. It was built, about the close of the 17th century, by Lad-

\* In January, 1853, Mr. William Marshall, proprietor of the most easterly house on the north side of the bridge, made application to leave to remove a part of the parapet wall, where he proposed building a shop; the surveyor referred the matter to the bench of magistrates.

Brown, the heiress of the Barnes family, in whom the office of bailiff had long been vested.

**BUTCHER MARKET, OR SHAMBLES.**—This erection stands to the south of the Town Hall, and parallel with the High Row. It was erected in 1815, and consists of a basement wall and an iron railing, with corner pillars of stone, supporting a sloping roof. At the north-western end, a portion of the building is suitably fitted up for the sale of fish. The whole is well lighted from the roof and side windows. The building is the property of a private company; parties making use of the market paying a moderate stallage rent.

**CENTRAL BUILDING.**—The inauguration of this spacious edifice took place on the 2nd of June, 1847. It extends from the Horse Market to Houndgate by the Bull Weind. The approach to the principal entrance is inconvenient, being by the narrow lane, though the situation of the building is central. The cost of the erection was fully £6,000. The original proprietors were—Edward Pease, John Church Backhouse, Joseph Pease, Henry Pease, J. C. Hopkins, John Backhouse, W. Backhouse, Edmund Backhouse, J. B. Pease, John Middleton, John Harris (C.E.), J. S. Peacock, and R. and W. Thompson. On the basement there is a large room, at present occupied as a library and reading room by the Mechanics' Institution, and two class rooms, besides numerous apartments for cooking, refreshment rooms, &c. On the ground floor are offices for the Savings Bank, a depository of the Bible Society, apartments for the Dispensary, the office of the registrar of births, deaths, and marriages for the Darlington district (who is also clerk to the board of guardians), the offices of the Darlington Gas and Water Company, and the Stockton, Middlesborough, and Yarm Water Company, besides several rooms adapted for public and private purposes. On the upper floor, which is approached by an easy and elegant staircase, is the large hall for holding public meetings, exhibitions, &c., measuring 82 feet in length by 44 in width, proportionately lofty, and having at one end a gallery capable of holding nearly 200 persons. The hall is well lighted, and the windows are ornamented with stained glass. Adjoining is another apartment, measuring 40 by 19 feet, used as a lecture room and as a public sale mart. That portion of the property which fronts the market place is occupied by the public library, the offices of Messrs. R. and W. Thompson, and the *Times* printing office. It is intended, at no very distant period, to rebuild this

part, which, when completed, will give to this public edifice a more attractive and convenient entrance.

**POLICE STATION.**—This building, situated in Grange Road, was built partly out of the county rate, and partly by subscription. The first sitting of the magistrates of the south-eastern division of Darlington Ward, who had previously held their meetings in the Town's Hall, was held on the 24th of August, 1846. The station is a plain erection of stone, containing suitable accommodation for the magistrates and policemen, and strong cells for the prisoners. The superintendent of police resides on the premises. The following magistrates attend the petty sessions:—The Rev. William Smoult Temple, of Dinsdale rectory; Robert Henry Allan, Esq., Blackwell Hall; George John Scurfield, Esq., Hurworth; John Harrison Aylmer, Esq., Walworth Castle; Henry Pascoe Smith, Esq., Coatham-Hallgarth; William Allan, Esq., Grange; the Rev. John Swire, Manfield vicarage; James Cookson, Esq., Neasham Hall; Robert Colling, Esq., Red Hall; Robert L. Surtees, Esq., Redworth; Roper Stott Donnison Row Roper, Esq., Richmond; Sir William Chaytor, Bart., Clervaux Castle; and Samuel Smithson, Esq., Heighington. Clerk to the magistrates, Mr. John Shields Peacock.

The proceedings of the *New County Court for the Recovery of Debts*, for the district of Darlington, are held monthly in the police court. Judge, Henry Stapylton; chief clerk, John Edwini Marshall, of Durham; high bailiff, George Taylor, of Durham; assistant clerk, Ralph Chambers; and bailiffs, J. B. Thornton and Richard Benson. The same townships and places are included in the jurisdiction of the Darlington circuit as belong to the poor-law union (see p. 473). The principal office is in the city of Durham.

**PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.**—It was matter of complaint, at the time of the inquiry by the inspector of the General Board of Health, that the inhabitants of Darlington were destitute of the means of bathing; and that functionary also pointed out the importance of providing the means whereby the labouring classes might free their dwelling-rooms from the noxious effluvia arising from the process of washing and drying clothes. To effect the desired object, a capital of £630 was raised; in addition to which, R. H. Allan, Esq., gave £100; the Duke of Cleveland, £50; J. C. Backhouse, Esq., £50; Mrs. Barclay, £50; Miss E. Pease, £50; Edmund Backhouse, Esq., £30; William Back-

house, Esq., £30; Lord Harry Vane, M.P., £25; and James Farrer, Esq., M.P., £10 10s. A suite of public baths has been erected in Kendrew Street, and was opened to the public at moderate charges on the 26th of May, 1851; thus supplying what is now universally considered to be a necessary adjunct to the health and convenience of every considerable town.

**THE PARK.**—A park for the recreation of the inhabitants of the town, consisting of 20 acres, has recently been formed and opened, under the auspices of the local Board of Health. It is situated in Grange Road, and is the land known as Poor Moors (see page 467). A neat cottage has been built for the residence of the park-keeper; and a bridge, thrown across the Skerne, gives the public an easy and ready access to the grounds. The trustees of the charity receive the usual rent (agricultural value) for the ground; and this sum, together with the expenses of keeping up the grounds, are defrayed by the Board of Health.

#### MARKETS, FAIRS, AND TOLLS.

THE ancient market-day at Darlington is Monday; but another market is held every Friday, and also on the day before Christmas-day. At these markets, there is generally a plentiful supply of the produce of the rich agricultural district which surrounds the town; and the attendance of both buyers and sellers is numerous. On every alternate Monday, there was, for many years, a large show of cattle, sheep, &c., which was latterly so well supported, that a wish was expressed, by many persons interested in the matter, to have the cattle market held every week. A public meeting on the subject took place on March 20, 1851, at which was also discussed the propriety of abolishing the town-end tolls; and, shortly afterwards, the chief bailiff issued a notice that, after Whit-Monday in that year, a market for the sale of cattle and sheep should be held weekly. The town-end tolls also, which were found to operate prejudicially by inducing country people to attend Stockton market in preference to that of Darlington, as well as being a source of annoyance to the inhabitants of the latter place, who, though

\* **THE BLACKWELL OX.**—On December 17, 1779, a fat ox, bred by Mr. Thomas Hill, of Blackwell, was killed at Darlington, and sold by a butcher there for £109 11s. 6d. This animal weighed 160 stone 10 lb. (at 14 lb. to the stone), of which 11 stone was tallow. He was rising six years old, and measured six feet in stature; was in length, 9 feet 5½ inches, and over the shoulders 2 feet 10 inches broad; he

exempt from payment, were sometimes examined by the collectors, have been purchased, and are now abolished.

The tolls of Darlington market (ordered by the High Court of Chancery, August 6, 1748), and the Town's House, are held under the see of Durham by lease for three lives. They were purchased, in 1807, from the lessee, John Wetherall, Esq., of Field House, by a number of the respectable inhabitants, who, in the following year, rebuilt the Town's House.

Nine annual *Fairs* are held in Darlington at the following periods, viz., The first Monday in March, a show of horned cattle, sheep, &c. (pays no toll for cattle). Easter-Monday, for cattle and all goods and merchandize (pays no toll for cattle, except horses and pigs). Monday, before and after old May-day, a hiring day for servants. Whit-Monday, for horned cattle, sheep, and all goods and merchandize. Great Monday, after Whitsuntide, which is always the Monday fortnight, the same. The 9th of November, for horses, &c. The 10th of November, commonly called *Nought* (i. e. *Neat*) Fair, for horned cattle, sheep, &c. The 13th of November, for hogs and pigs. Monday before old Martinmas-day, hiring day for servants. November 23, old Martinmas-day, for horned cattle, sheep, and all goods, &c. Great Monday, after old Martinmas, which is always the Monday seven-night after Martinmas-day, except when the latter falls on a Monday, when the Great Monday fair is that day fortnight, for horned cattle, and all other goods and merchandize.

The Teeswater breed of cattle have been noticed in the section on AGRICULTURE, p. 117. Many fine specimens, produced in this district, have been sold in Darlington market.\* The fame of this valuable breed has reached the continent. In 1848, those eminent breeders, Mr. Trotter of Bishop-Middleham, Mr. Emmerston of Eryholme, Mr. Thornton of Stapleton, Mr. Bates, Mr. Crofton, and Mr. Maynard, disposed of 60 head of short-horns, bulls and heifers, to two purchasers from Belgium; and also some of the same stock to four gentlemen from the Duchy of Luxemburgh, who had visited them and other breeders in the neighbourhood of Darlington.†

was in girth, before the shoulders, 9 feet 7½ inches; behind the shoulders, 10 feet 6 inches; and over the loins, 9 feet 6¾ inches.

† **CATTLE DISTEMPER.**—It appears that early in 1749, a most fatal distemper in cattle, which had prevailed in the south of England, began to spread into several parts of the North Riding of Yorkshire; and the general quarter sessions of the peace for Durham ordered,



## MANUFACTURES, TRADE, &amp;c.

DARLINGTON has been noted, from time immemorial, for its woollen manufactures, such as tammys, moreens, harateens, &c.; and, more recently, for its linens, huckabacks, diapers, sheetings, and checks. So early as the time of Bishop Pudsey, the business of dyeing was carried on at Darlington; and the dyers are also

on the 5th of April, That no live cattle, or their slaughtered carcasses, skins, or tallow, &c., should be suffered to pass, or be brought over the Tees northward, from that time till the court should make an order to the contrary. Notwithstanding these precautions, the disease manifested itself at Cleadon, about the end of March, where fifty head of cattle died within six weeks. In May, it appeared at Darlington, where one farmer lost five cows, another three, and a third, Mary Wardel, of Blackwell, lost twenty. The distemper continuing to spread, meetings of the land-owners were held at various places in the counties of Durham and Northumberland. Lord Ravensworth, at a meeting of his tenants, engaged to allow each of them the full value of each beast suffering by the distemper, on condition of their promptly conforming to a recent order in council requiring the immediate destruction and burial of infected cattle, on payment of half the value. The result of these meetings, generally, was that the land-owners agreed to allow to their tenants one half the amount they would entitle themselves to from government; and the tenants, by subscribing at the rate of 1s. per head for all the cattle they possessed raised a fund from which the sufferer, for a beast of £4 value, received £3 10s. to enable him to re-stock his farm. In January, 1750, one Thomas Grieve was tried at the Durham sessions, and fined £20 for selling two infected cows in the market there; one half of which fine was paid to the buyer, to repair, in some measure, the damage he sustained by the loss of all his cattle, by turning the two infected cows into his pasture at Ryhope, by which also many of his neighbours suffered to a great extent. This plague ceased about June, 1750; and in July, the justices of the peace reversed the order of the preceding year. Of the many remedies recommended on this occasion, the following most extraordinary one was greatly employed by the country people, not only in the way of cure, but of prevention, viz.:—to smoke the cattle almost to suffocation, by kindling straw, litter, and other combustible matter about them. What were the effects that resulted from this process is not stated; but the most singular part of it was that by which it was reported to have been discovered, and which, it seems, gave it an indisputable recommendation and authority. An angel (so says the legend) descended into Yorkshire, and there set a large tree on fire; the strange appearance of which, or else the savour of the smoke, incited the cattle around (some of which were infected with the distemper) to draw near the miracle, where they all either received an immediate cure or an absolute prevention of the disorder. It is not affirmed that the angel staid to speak to any body, but only that he left a written direction for the neighbouring people to catch this supernatural fire, and to communicate it from one to another with all possible speed throughout the country; and in case that, by any unhappy means, it should be extinguished and utterly lost, then new fire, of equal virtue, might be obtained, not by the common method, but by rubbing two pieces of wood together till they ignited. Upon what foundation this story stood is not exactly known; but so much is certain that it gained sufficient credit to have put the farmers actually into a hurry of communicating flame and smoke from one house to another, with wonderful speed, making it run like wildfire over the country.

mentioned in Hatfield's Survey. In 1810, Bailey says there were about 500 looms employed in the production of linen articles; whilst in the woollen manufacture, there were about 300 looms, 100 combers, and 500 spinners by hand. Some years previous to that time, mills for spinning flax had been introduced by Mr. John Kendrew\* and Mr. Thomas Porthouse; and this manufacture has been continued and improved by suc-

\* JOHN KENDREW.—This worthy and ingenious man was born at Darlington, where his mother, a member of the Society of Friends, cultivated a market garden. He was brought up as a weaver of "checked tammys," a process then executed by hand; but having turned his attention to optics, he invented a small machine for grinding and polishing both concave and convex glasses for spectacles and optical instruments. Proceeding with the manufacture of the former, he occasionally hawked them through the country; and afterwards, as his customers became more numerous, he ceased to work as a weaver, and devoted himself entirely to his new business. Gough mentions his mill "for grinding optic glasses to the greatest perfection;" but the invention of this self-taught mechanic, though a great improvement upon the usual mode of performing the operation, was of heavy and rude construction. His business, however, increased; and premises were built, and machines set to work, on the site now occupied by the "Low Mill" of Messrs. Henry Pease and Co. Here spectacles were fitted up in almost countless numbers, and sent to Birmingham and other places. But Mr. Kendrew neglected to get a patent; and the cupidity of the Birmingham dealers having suggested that they had better make for themselves than come to Darlington to buy, they pirated his invention, and his trade died out. His mind, however, had a fresh subject before it. In one of his professional visits to Lancashire, he there saw the jenny, which was then in use for spinning cotton in that part of the country, and at once took up the idea of applying the principle of that machine to the spinning of flax by machinery turned by water power. On his return to Darlington, therefore, he entered into partnership with Mr. Porthouse, a native of Barnard Castle, who had settled in Tubwell Row as a watchmaker, and possessed some capital and a considerable degree of mechanical skill. These two persevering men, after many difficulties with the machine, and as many with the peculiar fibre they had to deal with, brought out a set of engines for preparing and spinning flax; for which, with the assistance of Mr. Backhouse, the banker, they obtained a royal patent in 1787, and spun a tolerable quantity for that day. A Mr. Marshall, of Leeds, bargained to give a certain sum per spindle for liberty to use the new invention; but this contract he afterwards contrived to evade. When the partnership between Kendrew and Porthouse ceased, the latter placed himself in the mill near Coatham-Mundeville, and the former in another (a great part of which he built) near Haughton-le-Skerne; and at their respective establishments, these two first English spinners of flax by machinery received line and tow from the hecklers in the neighbourhood, which they manufactured into yarns, at a charge of so much per bundle of sixty thousand yards. Their machinery, no doubt, was comparatively clumsy in its structure; but still these worthy men deserve no ordinary honour for giving a demonstration of the practicability of spinning flax by mechanical agency alone, and opening out an entirely new sphere for human industry and the acquirement of riches. Their yarns, at the commencement, were no better than those which were spun with the common hand-wheel; but they were produced in greater abundance, and at less expense. Mr. Kendrew died at Haughton-le-Skerne in 1800.

cessive firms; Messrs. Overend and Co., Priestgate, being the present representatives of the business, in which they employ about 120 work-people. The linen manufacture has of late years been neglected, or transferred to other localities; and the principal employment of the working classes is in the combing and other operations connected with the spinning mills.\* Messrs. Henry Pease and Co., worsted spinners and manufacturers, have extensive establishments in Northgate, and at High and Low Mills on the Skerne, in which about 1,000 persons are employed. The mill of Mr. Edward Pease, also a worsted spinner, is in Freeman's Place. Messrs. John and Francis Kipling, Northgate, are extensive carpet manufacturers. There are, within a few miles of the town, thirteen water-mills on the river Skerne; and it has been estimated that upwards of 1,500 looms are employed in Darlington and the surrounding villages in various manufactures.

At the Great Industrial Exhibition in London in 1851, a prize medal was awarded to Messrs. H. Pease and Co. for Cobourg cloths, single and double, twill worsted weft and cotton warp. The lower and middle qualities were much stouter than the majority of such goods, and were remarkably even and regular. The fine qualities were equally commendable. The firm exhibited 144 samples of worsted merino yarns. In descending on the wonders of the exhibition, F. Mewburn, jun., Esq., observed, on a public occasion, "In the midst of all this marvellous show, have not Darlington and its neighbourhood borne their part? The material of which the flags which decorated the exterior of the building, and fluttered a welcome to all, was made here by Messrs. Henry Pease and Co.; the very iron was smelted by Pease's coke; Mr. Pease's fire-bricks gained a prize; patent fuel made at Middlesbro', a council medal; and the exquisite fabric exhibited by Henry Pease and Co., known as Cobourg cloth, and manufactured here, carried away a prize against Halifax com-

\* Bishop Blase, the patron saint of wool-combers, comb-makers, dyers, &c., gives name to an inn in Clay Row. He was bishop of Sebaste, in Armenia, and was tormented with iron combs, and martyred under Licinius in 316. It is gravely related by Ribadeneira, the Jesuit, that St. Blase was scourged, and seven holy women anointed themselves with his blood; whereupon their flesh was combed with iron combs, but their wounds ran nothing but milk, their flesh was whiter than snow, angels came visibly and healed their wounds as they were made; that they were put into the fire, which would not consume them; after all which they were ordered to be beheaded, and were beheaded accordingly. Then St. Blase was ordered to be drowned in the lake; but he walked on the water, sat down on it in the middle, and invited the infidels to a sitting. It is added that three score and eight tried the experiment, and were drowned, and that St. Blase then quietly walked back to be beheaded.

petitors and numerous old houses who had long considered themselves unapproachable."

Great quantities of leather have been for many years manufactured in Darlington. Messrs. Geo. Middleton and Sons, Clay Row, have long carried on an extensive business as tanners, tawers, and morocco leather and glue manufacturers. Messrs. Child and Sons have a similar establishment in the same street; and there are seven curriers and leather-dressers in the town. Hats and gloves have been long manufactured; and there are in Darlington, numerous mechanics, builders, butchers, millers, wrights, and other tradesmen necessary both for the requirements of the town and of the agricultural district around it.

There is a large iron foundry at Hope Town, recently belonging to the late Mr. William Lister; Mr. William Kitching, in Tubwell Row, and Mr. T. L. Davison, Commercial Street, also carry on business as iron founders.

A party of gentlemen have recently purchased of R. H. Allan, Esq., for the sum of £10,000, a site containing 52 A. 2 R. 22 P., adjoining the Stockton and Darlington railway, for the purpose of erecting thereon blast furnaces, and other branches of the iron trade. The principal projectors are, J. B. Pease, Esq., John Harris, Esq., H. Pease, Esq., and Messrs. R. and W. Thompson.†

There are no less than twenty-two branches of different fire and life insurance offices in Darlington; and also an association for the prosecution of felons, the anniversaries of which are held on the 1st of January.

From the influx of visitors to the markets and fairs, there is a considerable internal trade in Darlington. There are several well-supplied shops in most departments of business; and eleven attorneys manage the legal business of the town and neighbourhood. There are eight booksellers and stationers,‡ six of whom are also printers.

† It may be mentioned, as indicating the increased value of land at Darlington, that in addition to the above 52 A. 2 R. 22 P., Mr. Allan, in 1846, sold 22 A. 1 R. 12 P. for £7,700; thus making 74 A. 3 R. 24 P. to produce the large sum of £17,700. In the year 1649, the same land was purchased for "the some of six hundred fower seore and tenn pounds."

‡ SAMS'S EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—Mr. Joseph Sams, "ancient and modern bookseller," of Prebend Row, Darlington, and of Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, is worthy of especial notice on account of the labours he has undergone, and the sacrifices he has made, in the collection of a museum of Egyptian antiquities, unequalled, perhaps, by that of any other individual except Belzoni's. To effect this object, he spent several years in travel, and bestowed considerable labour and personal application, as well as incurring many of the risks incidental to such a pursuit. The entire number,

Situated on the great turnpike road between London and Edinburgh, Darlington early became, and long continued to be an important posting town.\* A postmaster occurs in 1591; an official whose duty it was not

of objects consists of upwards of 2,200, a few of which may be mentioned, as exemplifying the value of the collection:—A sarcophagus of polished marble, most beautifully and chastely sculptured, bearing extensive inscriptions, and containing a mummy in a remarkably fine state of preservation.—A series of monumental stones or tablets, containing in various ovals the names of the reigning Pharaohs, amongst which is that of Osortosen, supposed to be the oldest of whom any monuments are known to exist. The name of Sesostris, under whom the arts are supposed to have attained their highest point of glory, also occurs; and there is one of Amenoph, of whom Rollin says, "He was the Pharaoh under whose reign the Israelites departed out of Egypt, and who was drowned in his passage through the Red Sea."—A monument of stone, entirely perfect, of a man and woman, supposed a husband and his consort, in the curious costume of the times. The female crosses her arm behind her companion, and thus partially embraces him; but, what is extraordinary respecting this monument, and renders it peculiarly precious is, that it bears the name, in three cartouches, of Thothmos the Great, or Mœris, one of the most renowned of the Egyptian Pharaohs, under whom the lake called after him was dug near Memphis.—Six mummies, with cases finely decorated.—A large collection of rare scarabæi, finely sculptured, on very hard and valuable stones.—A large ancient basket, filled with many kinds of fruits, in the highest possible state of preservation; boxes of ancient wheat, barley, and lentils; and a collection of ancient bread and cake.—Two tables of oriental alabaster, the stand of one of them evidently turned out of a solid block of the material.—A complete apparatus for an ancient scribe, consisting of an inkstand, with a chain to attach a case, all of bronze.—A collection of glass and terra cotta vases and lachrymatories.—Four balls or bowls, curiously variegated, and possibly used as a sort of billiard balls.—Various metallic mirrors of great value, one of which is supposed to be unique in Europe.—Curious carvings, and implements used in war, the arts, and domestic life.—Rings, ear-rings, seals, chains, ornaments, &c.—A rich collection of the vases called Canopuses.—A marble bust of the Ptolemaic or Egyptian Greek dynasty.—An antique painting of the human face, on thin wood, supposed to be of the same era.—A rare collection of ancient MSS., some of them on fine linen of Egypt, and one of papyrus which is actually a book, containing about 40 leaves, about 10 inches high and 7 broad, written in the ancient Coptic language, and supposed to be unique in Europe. Mr. Sams delivered a lecture to the Mechanics' Institute of Darlington, one of the course for 1852-3, "On some remarkable illustrations and verifications of the Sacred Volume."

\* In "the posting Charges of Will'm Davison, Esquire, being sent by her Ma<sup>ty</sup> into Scottlande in special message to the Kinge ther in December 1582," the charge for ten horses "from Allerton to Darinton is xxs., to two guides xij*d.*, and to the constables at Allerton xij*d.* For the like from Darinton to Durrahham xxij*s.* iij*d.*," and for guides and constables the same as before. Similar charges are made at the succeeding stages.

† THE POSTMASTER'S DAUGHTER.—The romantic history of this lady has been thus related:—"About the year 1730, Mr. Edward Walpole (afterwards Sir Edward, Knight of the Bath) returned from his travels on the continent, where the munificence of his father, the famous statesman, had enabled him to make a brilliant figure; and so very engaging was he found by the ladies, that he had no other appel-

only to receive letters, but to furnish horses for hasty travellers. By degrees, the latter function was superseded by inns; and the post office gradually became responsible only for its present duties.† The first

lady in Italy than that of 'the handsome Englishman.' It appears that at the time Mr. Walpole on his return lived in Pall Mall, there was opposite, and nearly facing Carlton House, a ready-made linen warehouse, where gentlemen procured every thing necessary for their wardrobes, such as gloves, &c. This shop was conducted by a very respectable female named Mrs. Rennie, assisted by several others, amongst whom was a pretty, interesting girl, named Mary Clement. Her father was at that time, or soon after, a postmaster at Darlington, a place of £40 per annum, on which he supported a large family. This young woman had been bound apprentice to Mrs. Rennie, and employed in the usual duties of such a situation, which she discharged (as the old lady used to say) honestly and soberly. Her parents, however, from their extreme poverty, could supply her but very sparingly with clothes or money. Mr. Walpole often passed a quarter of an hour in chat with the young women of the shop; and there was one of them, the attractive Mary Clement, who could make him forget the Italians and all the beauties of the English court. Mr. Walpole observed her wants, and had the address to make her little presents, in a way not to alarm the vigilance of her mistress, who exacted the strictest morality from the young persons under her care. Miss Clement was beautiful as an angel, with good, though uncultivated parts. Mrs. Rennie had begun to suspect that a connection was forming, which would not be to the honour of her apprentice. She apprised Mr. Clement of her suspicions, who immediately came up to town to carry his daughter out of the vortex of temptation. The good old man met her with tears; he told her his suspicions, and that he should carry her home, where, by living with sobriety and prudence, she might chance to be married to some decent tradesman. The girl, in appearance, acquiesced, and left the room shortly afterwards, as her parent imagined, to prepare for her return home; but she had other and more ambitious plans. Whilst her father and mistress were discoursing in a little dark parlour behind the shop, the object of their care skipped out, and without hat and cloak, ran direct through Pall Mall to Sir Edward's house at the top of it, where, the porter knowing her, she was admitted, although his master was absent. She went into the parlour, where the table was covered for dinner, and impatiently waited his return. The moment came; Sir Edward entered and was heard to exclaim with great joy, 'You here?' What explanations took place were, of course, in private; but the fair fugitive sat down that day at the head of his table, and never after left it. The fruits of this connection were, Mrs. Keppel, the first; Maria, afterwards Lady Waldegrave, and subsequently Duchess of Groucester, the second; Lady Dysart (the wife of Lionel, fourth Earl of Dysart, died sans issue 1788), the third; and Colonel Walpole, the fourth, in the birth of whom, or soon after, the mother died. Never could fondness exceed that which Sir Edward always cherished for the mother of his children; nor was it confined to her or them alone, but extended itself to her relations, for all of whom he in some way or other provided. His grief at her loss was proportioned to his affection: he constantly declined all overtures of marriage, and gave up his life to the education of his children. He had often been prompted to unite himself to Miss Clement by legal ties; but the threats of his father, Sir Robert, prevented his marriage; he avowing that if his son married Miss Clement, he would not only deprive him of his political interest, but exert it against him. It was, however, always said by those who had opportunity of knowing, that had Miss Clement survived Sir Robert, she would then have been Lady Walpole." A prince and a

regular post between London and Edinburgh was established in 1635; and for a considerable time afterwards the only mode of travelling was on horseback.\* The great number of stage coaches and other vehicles subsequently established, had a considerable effect in increasing the accommodations provided at Darlington; and though the system has been superseded by railways, there are still several excellent hosteries here. The number of inns and public houses is about fifty; and there are nearly twenty beerhouses. There are five breweries, and several wine, spirit, and ale and porter merchants. The quantity of spirits brought into the town on the west side only (no information could be obtained on the east side), during one quarter, from the 5th of July to the 10th of October, 1849, which was considered to be a light quarter, was stated to be 933 gallons of brandy, £1,118 12s.; 1,414 of rum, £919 2s.; 654 of whiskey, £474 3s.; 2,048 of gin, £972 16s.; total, £3,484 13s. And for the year, assuming the above as stated to be a fair average, the amount will be £13,938 12s. The quantity of malt brewed during the year, on the same side of the town, was 7,176 bushels; and allowing 10 gallons of ale per bushel, gives 71,760 gallons at 2s. per gallon, or £7,176. A portion of this quantity, however, was sent out of the town, counter-balanced, perhaps, by an import of London porter.†

In carrying out the speculations of trade, the people of Darlington have frequently availed themselves of that principle of union which has so often been successful, but which, not unfrequently, carries with it the seeds of its own dissolution. Amongst these may be noticed—

“*The Darlington Joint Stock Provision Store*,” of which the following prospectus will furnish an idea:—“The council of the Darlington Chartist Association propose to establish a joint stock provision store, and call upon their fellow workmen in the district to come forward and aid in its speedy establishment; the price of the shares being such as will, no doubt, induce every workman to become a shareholder, and thereby enable him to obtain all his necessaries of life, of the first rate quality, and at the lowest possible prices; and at the same time realizing a profit to himself. The money to

princess (the late Duke of Gloucester and the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester) were the fruits of the second marriage of Miss Clement's daughter Maria; “and hence it came within the bounds of probability that the descendants of the postmaster of Darlington might one day have swayed the British sceptre.”

\* See an account of Frank Osbaldiston's Sunday rest at Darlington, and his host's hebdomadal hospitality, in “Rob Roy.”

† In connection with the quantities of intoxicating liquors con-

be raised by shares of ten shillings each, to be paid at weekly instalments of one shilling per week after the first deposit of two shillings on becoming a member. N.B. For further information apply to Mr. N. Bragg, Blackwellgate, any evening during the week, between the hours of 8 and 9.—Council chamber, Sept. 5, 1839.” This speculation, after a short time, was found not to succeed, and was consequently abandoned.

“*The Darlington and Middlesborough Sail Cloth, Shoe Thread, and Patent Rope Company*,” was purposed to have a capital of £20,000, in 400 shares of £50 each. Trustees—Messrs. John Davidson, Murton; John S. Peacock, Darlington; John Brodie, Darlington. Directors—Messrs. Richard Otley, Darlington; Henry Taylor, Middlesborough; and managing director, Charles Parker, Darlington. Treasurer—Joseph Pease, jun., Esq., M.P. Solicitors—Messrs. Mewburn and Hutchinson, Darlington, and Messrs. Coates and Peacock, Darlington and Middlesborough. At a general meeting of the shareholders, held Dec. 20, 1839, in Middlesborough, the report of the provisional committee was adopted, and the above gentlemen appointed as the officers of the company. It was resolved “that not more than 350 of the 400 shares should be disposed of without the sanction of the annual and general meetings of the company, to be held in February, 1841, and that after the remaining shares now required to make up the number of 300 shares have been subscribed for, the directors shall issue the remaining 50, either at a premium, or at par, as they may think proper.” The business of the company was carried on for some time; but like almost all undertakings to which individual capital and enterprise are adequate, the joint stock principle was not found to answer; and after defraying the losses which had been incurred, the undertaking was given up by the shareholders.

“*The Darlington and South Durham Freehold Land Society*” was established in 1849, for the purpose of enabling its members, by small periodical subscriptions to become landed proprietors, and thus to exalt the political condition of the unenfranchised, by constituting them forty-shilling freeholders. This principle, so far as this society has been in progress, has been virtually

sumed in Darlington, it was ascertained by G. Mewburn, jun., Esq., in 1849, that the quantity of opium consumed was 335 lbs. of tincture, and 38 lbs. of gum opium. “Experience in the inquiries,” it was added, “shows that one immediate effect of the operation of morbid causes is to create an appetite for vicious indulgences: it is a frequent mistake to transpose the effect for the cause, and to ascribe the disease to the indulgence of those propensities which were at the outset created by the low sanitary state of the district.”

established; 27 of the members, who have had land allotted to them, having been placed on the list of freeholders without any objection. The number of shareholders on the books is 99, holding 124 shares. During the year ending September 30, 1853, the receipts amounted to £694 16s. 6d., which, with the receipts of former years, form a total of £3,965 14s. 6¼d. Since the commencement, 50 members have paid up their shares. The presidents are, H. Pease, J. Harris, and E. Kipling, Esqrs.; the trustees, J. Harris, Esq., Mr. A. Kitching, Mr. M. Middleton, Mr. Thomas Watson, and Mr. T. Cocking; treasurers, J. Backhouse and Co.; sub-treasurer, Mr. John Kirton; check steward, Mr. Joseph Emery; secretary, Mr. William Thomas Robinson; and there is a committee of twenty-one to manage the society's affairs.

It is impossible to review the progress of Darlington, since the commencement of the present century, without auguring favourably as to the future prospects of its general commercial and industrial prosperity. At a public meeting, held on the 5th of January, 1854, F. Mewburn, Esq., chief bailiff, said, in reference to this subject, that there were few present who recollected the state of the town 45 years ago. It was then little better than a large village—very little better than Stokesley. At that time, there were two manufactories; but now they had several. The iron trade was about to be established in Darlington; and when that got forward, no man could tell what would be the length and extent of the prosperity of Darlington. It was the centre of many railways; there was a railway to the south, a railway to the north, a railway to the west, and another to the east; and a railway was going to be made to the south-west—to Barnard Castle. Then Darlington would be the centre of these operations; and they would bear in mind that it was only a short distance from the ports.

### BANKS.

FOR the transaction of the monetary affairs of Darlington, there are three banking houses; and a prosperous savings bank affords an eligible means for secure investments by private individuals and societies.

**MESSRS. BACKHOUSE AND Co.**—The private banking firm of Messrs. Backhouse, situate in High Row, was established in 1774. They issue their own notes; and the average amount under issue for the week ending

January 21, 1854, was £84,984.\* The partners in the firm are—Messrs. Edward Backhouse, Sunderland; William and Alfred Backhouse, Darlington; John Church Backhouse, Blackwell; and Edmund Backhouse, Middleton Lodge, Yorkshire. A branch establishment was opened out in the city of Durham in 1815, and business is also conducted by the firm at Stockton, Barnard Castle, Bishop Auckland, Hartlepool; and in the county of York at Thirsk, Northallerton, and Middlesborough. London agents—Messrs. Barclay and Co.

**DARLINGTON DISTRICT BANK.**—This is a joint stock banking company, in shares of £100 each, established on the 5th of February, 1832; the place of business is in Prospect Place; with branches at Stockton and Barnard Castle, in the county of Durham; and at Northallerton, Stokesley, and Guisborough, in Yorkshire. There are about 180 registered proprietors. It is a bank of issue, and the average amount of notes in circulation for the week ending January 21, 1854, was £19,850. Considerable losses were sustained by the company some years ago, and £25 of the £30 paid up has not participated in dividends, 5 per cent. per annum being now paid on £5 only. Manager, Mr. A. Dinsdale. London agents—Messrs. Barclay and Co.

**NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.**—The head office of this banking establishment is in London; they issue their own notes; and it is the largest private or joint stock bank of issue in England; the average amount in circulation for the week ending January 21, 1854, was £440,912. Branches are established in every important commercial or agricultural town and district. The branch at Darlington is in High Row, under the management of Mr. Thomas MacLachlan. The other branches in the county are at Stockton, South Shields, Hartlepool, and Barnard Castle. London agents—London and Westminster Bank.

**SAVINGS BANK.**—In May, 1817, a "Society for the formation of a Savings Bank for Darlington and its neighbourhood" was established. Besides the usual receipts from subscribers, a "donation fund" was instituted, for the purpose of assisting to pay the necessary expenses, and thereby preserving intact an interest of four per cent. from the national funds. The trustees were, The Lord Bishop of Durham, the Earl of Darlington, and Major-general Aylmer; the treasurer,

notes under circulation, which are published the following week in the *London Gazette*.

\* In pursuance of the 7 and 8 Vic., c. 32, all banks of issue, whether private or joint stock, make periodical returns of the amount of

Edward Pease, Esq.; auditors, Thomas Backhouse, Esq., Mr. Robert Wass, and Mr. Robert Botcherby; the general secretary, Mr. Green Atkinson; and there was a committee of fifty gentlemen of local influence to manage the affairs of the institution. Great numbers of persons availed themselves of this method of investment; and for several years the establishment was successfully conducted. At a meeting, however, of the members and depositors, held September 13, 1832, it was resolved, "That in consequence of the lamented deaths of several of the trustees, and the intimation of other trustees, and of the treasurers, that they are desirous of discontinuing their services, and as other gentlemen have not come forward to act in those capacities, or to take any part in the management of the institution, it is expedient that the Bank be dissolved, and the same will be dissolved accordingly, on the 20th day of November next." At the latter date, the amount due to depositors was £21,520 13s. 11d.; and there was a safety fund of £256 four per cents, in the names of John Allan, Arthur Aylmer, and Robert Botcherby. The entire receipts, from the commencement in 1817, were £94,501 8s. 4d. Repeated public notices were given to the depositors, who manifested a disinclination to withdraw their money; and it was not till the following year that the affairs of the Bank were finally wound up.

The advantages which many individuals have derived from this institution, and its beneficial effect on the character of the district, rendered its dissolution a matter of regret; and measures were shortly after taken for establishing a new savings bank. This was effected on the 17th July, 1837, when the present institution was opened, and which has been successfully conducted. The present officers are—Patrons, his Grace the Duke of Cleveland, K.G., and the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham. Trustees, the Rev. G. Macfarlan, the Rev. W. S. Temple, and W. Allan, J. C. Backhouse, R. Colling, J. Cookson, F. Mewburn, E. Pease, and S. Smithson, Esqrs. Treasurer, William Backhouse, Esq. (who has given security to the extent of £1,000). Auditors, Mr. T. E. Abbott, and Mr. J. Buckton. The board of directors consists of twenty-eight gentlemen of property and influence in the district. The actuary, Mr. James Harris, gives £100 security. The bonds are deposited in the hands of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt. By the statement for the year ending 20th November, 1853, the entire funds were £30,343 12s. 2d., being an increase of £3,153 17s. 11d. over the capital of the pre-

ceding year, when the number of accounts was 1,177. The capital of 1853 consisted of £29,500 3s. 10d. invested on the general account, £215 on account of a separate surplus fund, and £628 8s. 4d. in the hands of the treasurer. The depositors are classified as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
48 whose respective balances on 20th November (including interest) did not exceed £1 each	24	9	10
281 do. above £1, and not exceeding £5 each	727	10	6
228 do. 5, 10	1601	17	4
137 do. 10, 15	1611	17	10
75 do. 15, 20	1308	4	3
164 do. 20, 30	3972	5	6
111 do. 30, 40	3705	13	5
45 do. 40, 50	1941	1	9
88 do. 50, 75	5281	8	8
36 do. 75, 100	3160	17	0
20 do. 100, 125	2234	7	8
9 do. 125, 150	1255	7	10
12 do. 150, 200	1973	0	0
1254 total number of depositors	28,798	1	2
15 charitable societies	603	15	4
4 friendly societies	563	17	5
1273 total number of accounts	£29,965	13	11

## RAILWAYS.

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.—At page 111, &c., some account has been given of the commencement, progress, and constitution of this line. The importance of the traffic of this district, even when the large coal-fields now opened out were yet in embryo, was so highly appreciated in the last century, that, in 1767, a navigable canal was projected, to pass from Stockton by Darlington to Winston, with collateral branches to Yarm, Croft Bridge, and Piercebridge. The ground was surveyed by Messrs. Brindley and Whitworth; and the length of the proposed canal was 33½ miles, with a fall of 382 feet. The expenses were calculated at £63,722; and estimates were made of the carriage of merchandize, and the products of the country, which appeared highly favourable to the project; but from want of funds, the design was relinquished without an application to the legislature. In 1812, a survey was again made for a canal by Mr. John Rennie, and which was estimated to cost £95,600. Whilst the act of parliament for the formation of the present line was under discussion in 1818, Christopher Tennant, Esq., of Stockton, proposed the construction of a navigable canal from Portrack to the western coal-mines, in a more northerly direction, leaving out Darlington, and crossing the country by Morden, Bradbury, Windles-

ton, and near West Auckland, to the Gaunless at Evenwood bridge. On the 28th January, 1819, a petition for a railway on this line was presented to parliament; the promised advantage being that of reaching the collieries by the shortest line. The plan was, however, opposed by the influential individuals interested in the commerce of Darlington, as well as by several landholders in the same district; and the wisdom of their views has been fully borne out since the more general use of passenger traffic was adopted, and the important branch to Croft Bridge was formed.\* The latter important adjunct was opened, with appropriate ceremonies and rejoicings, on the 27th of October, 1829. Several other additions and improvements on the main line, and its ramifications, will be noticed under their appropriate localities. Its most westerly extremity is 1,600 feet above the level of the sea.

The Darlington station of the railway is situated near the north entrance into the town, and covers an area of 16 A. 0 R. 37 P. There are large warehouses for heavy goods; and connected with the station are extensive depots for the sale of lime, coals, &c. The railway crosses the Skerne to the east by a strong and lofty arch. The suburb called *Hopetown* has started into existence in the vicinity of the station; and in it various important manufactories are now in operation, comprising a large metal foundry, the extensive manufactory for the construction of passenger and truck railway carriages belonging to Mr. Kitching, the steam saw-mills of Messrs. Garbutt and Co., and the ground recently purchased by a private and influential party for the erection of extensive blast furnaces.

An attempt has lately been made to procure an act of parliament for a railway between Darlington and Barnard Castle, to be connected with the existing line; and a counter project has also been started for the formation of a railway between Bishop Auckland and Barnard Castle. An account of the proceedings on both subjects will be given in the description of the latter town.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK RAILWAY.—See pages 113, 114, and 116. The Darlington station, as has been stated, is situated on the east side of the Skerne, and, with the various extensive warehouses for goods, depots for coal and lime, and other necessary appendages, occupies an area of 29 A. 1. R. 33 P. The line was

\* An approximation to the benefits of Mr. Tennant's proposed line has since been effected by the railways constructed to the north-west of Stockton.

opened between Darlington and York, on Monday, March 30, 1841, by the directors, the shareholders, and a limited number of friends; and, on the following day, it was formally opened by excursion trains, drawn by three engines, to York and back. The entire line between London and Newcastle was opened in 1844. The railway bridge over the Skerne is a substantial and elegant structure.

#### DARLINGTON GAS AND WATER COMPANY.

IN 1830, a joint stock gas company was formed in Darlington; and on the 11th of November, in that year, the town was first lighted with gas. This company was superseded, in 1846, by another, which bought the old works, and was merged in the present company, and incorporated by act of parliament, 12 and 13 Vict., c. 73, under the title of "The Darlington Gas and Water Company." The subscribed capital amounts to £25,000, in shares of £12 10s. each. The offices of the company are in the Central Building. The officers are—Chairman, John Pease, Esq; vice-chairman, Henry Pease, Esq.; managing directors, R. Thompson, John Buckton, and J. H. Bowman, Esqrs.; as ordinary directors, W. Backhouse, N. Plues, W. Middleton, and Joseph W. Pease, Esqrs.; solicitor, Mr. J. S. Peacock; secretary, Mr. William Jones.

The public lights in the town are 156 in number, at distances varying from 50 to 60 yards apart. Each lamp is kept burning from sunset to sunrise, from the 1st of September to the 1st of May, except during five nights in each month, viz., two days before, and two after, the full of the moon. The company fix lamps, find irons and posts, make the repairs, and do every thing connected with the lamps, including lighting and turning off, at their own expense. 2,800,000 feet are supplied to the public, through the local Board of Health, at 3s. per thousand cubic feet, which gives an income of £420. The charge to private consumers, all of whom burn by meter, was originally the maximum of 6s. per thousand feet, but was reduced to 5s. in 1849; and on February 4, 1852, a further reduction was made to 4s. 6d.

The works have undergone occasional alterations and improvements; and at present, the capacity of the gasometers amounts to 38,000 feet. There are 38 retorts, 10 of which are generally at rest. The company have erected a station meter; and it was ascertained that the waste during the four hours with light pressure on the

town amounted to 900 feet, or 225 feet per hour; and during a corresponding period with the heavy pressure (namely, two inches), the leakage amounted to 2,800 feet, or 700 feet per hour. These results were ascertained on a Sunday, when it was supposed no lights were burning in the town. The total length of gas pipe is 9,970 yards. The quantity of coals used in the year amounts to above 1,500 tons, procured from Beechburn colliery, and they produce about 14,000,000 cubic feet of gas, which, allowing a deduction of 10 per cent. for leakage, or 2,800,000 feet, will leave 11,200,000 feet for sale.

The supply of water, previous to obtaining the act of parliament, was derived from wells sunk to depths varying from 6 to 30 feet, according to the depression of the surface of the ground, and terminated in a stratum of gravel and sand. That this supply was both inadequate, and frequently deleterious from extraneous admixture, may be naturally surmised. The company, upon the recommendation of their engineer, made choice of the river Tees as their source, and laid down their works so as to abstract the water from that river at a distance of about two miles west of the town. The works consist of two filter-beds, each 80 feet by 50; a steam engine of 28 horse power, calculated to lift 500 gallons per minute; and a service reservoir to hold 800,000 gallons, the quantity estimated for three or four days' consumption, allowing 20 gallons per head of the population per day. The service reservoir is about 100 feet above the river, and admits of an average pressure in the town of about 70 feet. There are about 14,000 yards of water pipe. The analyses of Dr. Playfair and Mr. Cocke proved the wholesome quality of the water.\* The scale of charges for domestic purposes ranges from 1s. 6d. per quarter for a house not exceeding £4 rent, up to 15s. for a house not exceeding £100, and £3 per cent. per annum on all above that rent.

Up to the year 1848, the company was rated to the poor at £282 a year in the gross, or £235 nett. In that year, the rate was increased to £668 in the gross, which made the nett annual value £556. At the October sessions, the company appealed against this assess-

\* Mr. George Mason, C.E., and surveyor to the Board of Health, states: "A person who has had great experience in small brewing, states that he would take a shilling a week less wages to have the use of Tees water instead of pump water; another informs me that from 8 bushels of malt he can produce 18 gallons of ale more by Tees water than by what he obtained from the pump, and the ale is also of better quality. In washing, the advantages are most apparent. Dr. Playfair has stated that 10 gallons of water of 14 degrees of hardness require 3 oz. of soap to make it detergent or of a cleansing quality; while the softest

ment; and the rate was reduced to £456 gross, or £380 nett. In 1850, it was raised to £608; and in 1852 to £1,600, against which the company again appealed; and, at the session held on the 28th December, the rate was fixed, by agreement, at £900, the parish paying the costs. During the examination, it was elicited that recent dividends of 10 per cent. had been partly paid out of capital.

In December, 1851, Mr. Mason recommended to the local Board of Health the purchase of the existing works at a fair valuation, to be made by three indifferent parties. Failing this arrangement, he says, the Board is peculiarly favourably circumstanced for the erection of new works. These, he calculates, would not cost more than £10,000.

*The Stockton, Middlesborough, and Yarm Water Company.*—The business of this company is conducted in the same offices as that of the Darlington Gas and Water Company in the Central Building. The supply of water is procured from the mains of the Darlington Water Company. The subscribed capital amounts to £22,500, divided into shares of £12 10s. Officers—Chairman, Henry Pease; vice-chairman, Isaac Wilson, of Middleton; managing directors, R. Thompson, J. Buckton, W. Thompson, and J. H. Bowman; ordinary directors, J. W. Pease, H. Bolckow, A. Leatham, and A. Kitching; solicitor, J. S. Peacock; secretary, W. Jones. The company is constituted by act of parliament, and powers are about being applied for to raise an additional £30,000 to the present capital, in order to carry out various contemplated improvements and extensions of the present works.

#### SANITARY CONDITION.

On March 23, 1823, an act was passed "for lighting, cleansing, watching, and otherwise improving the town and borough of Darlington," under the provisions of which considerable improvements were made. In September, 1840, the authorities commenced flagging the footpaths in two of the streets, viz., Northgate and

public pump water in Darlington is 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  degrees, or nearly three times harder. Skerne water contains about 18 degrees, Cockerbeck, 12 degrees, and Tees water 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  degrees, so that for every 10 gallons of water used for washing, pump water will require 8 oz. of soap, Skerne, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  oz., Cockerbeck, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., and Tees three-quarters of an ounce; or in money value, with soap 6d. per lb., the cost for soap for 10 gallons would be with pump water, 3d.; Skerne, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Cockerbeck, nearly 1d.; and Tees little more than one farthing." Indeed, all prejudice on the subject may be now considered as set at rest.



Skinnergate. It was, however, found that though the regulations of the act were well intended, it did not confer sufficient powers for their enforcement, more especially as the town had rapidly increased in size. With a view to meet the existing evils, and cause a speedy removal of nuisances, a sanitary committee was appointed in 1847. In November, 1848, notices were given of an intended application to parliament for a new local act; and a statement on the subject was transmitted to "the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works, and Buildings."

The existing act, it was alleged, did not confer on the commissioners any powers to order sewers to be made or repaired, or to pave or flag the streets, to maintain highways, to prevent the carrying on of offensive trades, to regulate lodging-houses, to prohibit nuisances, to destroy unsound meat, &c., to superintend the erection of new buildings, to erect public baths, to regulate burial grounds, or to provide places for public recreation. Indeed, it was stated that "its provisions had been found, substantially and practically, to tend merely to the accomplishment of the single object of public lighting; and even the provisions are carried into effect by a self-elected body, consisting, at present, of about sixty-six commissioners."

After the usual notices, a parliamentary inquiry was commenced by William Ranger, Esq., superintending inspector, on the 24th of October, 1849, by whom the following witnesses were examined:—F. Mewburn, Esq., chief bailiff; the Rev. T. W. Minton; Dr. Hogarth, the Roman Catholic Bishop; S. E. Piper, Esq., medical officer; J. Fothergill, Esq., surgeon; Dr. Harper; Dr. Haslewood; Thomas H. Jackson, Esq., surgeon; Mr. Mason, C.E.; Mr. J. Cocke, analytical chemist; Mr. Walters, treasurer to the commissioners; Mr. H. Robinson, secretary to the gas company; Mr. Overend, surveyor of highways; H. Pease, Esq., John S. Peacock, Esq.; F. Mewburn, jun., Esq.; W. H. Peacock, Esq.; Messrs. R. and W. Thompson, H. Thompson, Hinde, Harrison, Johnson, Dunn, Spencer, Middleton, Dodds, Layfield, Tweddle, and Elwin, master of the workhouse. The following particulars were elicited:—

From the evidence of Mr. Piper, it appeared that *diseases* had been most prevalent in filthy, crowded localities, and spared the more open and cleanly parts of the town. The average mortality had been, in some districts, as high as 47 in 1,000, and in others as low as 16.78; but the average of the whole was stated at 22.97 in 1,000.

*Sewerage.*—"I attribute the unhealthy state of the town," says Mr. T. H. Jackson, "in some localities, in a great measure, to the condition of the Skerne, which is the receptacle for all the sewerage of the town, and refuse from dye-houses, the overflow of water from the river, and the dampness of the town generally." The inspector's report adds, "The sewerage done is laid down under the management of the three separate sets of surveyors of the highways, chosen annually in vestry, none of whom are empowered by the general highway act or even justified in constructing sewers, nor applying the highway rates to the purposes thereof." Consequently, no uniform system of drainage had been adopted; the works having been done piecemeal. In the low ground on the east side of the river, "the out-falls are so placed that during floods the foul water is driven back into the premises from which it had, or rather should have, been discharged."—"With the exception of one street, there is no sewer sufficiently low to drain the cellars and foundations of the buildings; and but for the seams of gravel and sand, through which the foul water, &c., from the higher parts of the town percolate, no cellars could be used. The expenditure for drainage in the three townships in 1847 amounted to £35 2s. 6d.; but this sum was taken from the highway rates."

*General Condition of the Dwellings of the Working Classes.*—"The truly deplorable state of numerous courts, yards, and other places, has long been the subject of serious complaint." Mr. Fothergill stated that "the style of building in many parts of the town, as regards selection and structural arrangement of sites, are not calculated to conduce to the public health. Many of the sleeping rooms are so small as scarcely to admit space for a bed; if the door and window are closed, then there is not sufficient air for respiration; and if they are open, the occupier is exposed to dangerous currents of air." The 106 yards or courts in the town contained 2,641 inhabitants. Mr. Piper says, "These places, containing disgusting nuisances, have been represented and reported to the guardians; notices have generally been served on the parties; in some cases they have been responded to, and in others they have not. The benefits have only been temporary, as the guardians had not the necessary powers. Medical treatment can prove of little avail so long as so many open privies, cesspools, obstructed drains, and pools of stagnant water, are allowed to exist."

It was a subject of complaint by the medical officer, that in many places overcrowding prevailed.

Dr. Hogarth stated, "that he had found the poorer classes, in several instances, crowded together in such a manner, that, in visiting them, there was not room to get round the beds, and he had been obliged to scramble over several beds to reach the parties he had been requested to visit."

*Common Lodging-houses.*—There were fifteen common lodging-houses and one vagrants' house in the town. These places were considered sources of contagious diseases, particularly the vagrants' house. Its accommodation was thus described:—"Independent of two rooms for the sick, there is one room for males, 13 feet 3 inches by 11 feet 10 inches," or about 156 square feet. "In this room, forty persons have been lodged in one night, whereby each person has only had something less than 4 square feet of space, or about 30 cubic feet; whilst in prisons 600 cubic feet is the space allowed to each prisoner. The females' room is 17 feet 2 inches by 11 feet 10 inches. The average number of inmates throughout the year in the two rooms amounts to  $27\frac{1}{2}$  per night."

*Street and House Ventilation.*—"The principal streets, which are intersected by secondary streets, are for the most part open and airy, diverging from the market place in the middle of the town, comprising an area of about 17,000 square yards. Within the secondary streets, and at the back of the houses, the spaces that ought to have been kept open, dwellings for the working classes have been erected, and reached only by means of narrow passages. In numerous instances, houses have been erected back to back; the yards or courts leading thereto from the front streets not being more than 3 and 4 feet in width, with privies and pigsties. Where they are of a greater width, in other instances, the courts and yards are completely surrounded by houses, dunghills, and collections of refuse, animal and vegetable.—In many, it is impossible for currents of air to reach the houses, or the sun ever to shine thereon." There is also, in such places, an entire neglect of internal ventilation.

*Permanent Nuisances.*—Under this head are mentioned thirty butcheries and twenty-four slaughter-houses, the latter generally in close proximity to dwellings; pigsties in small and confined yards, close to the doors and windows of dwelling houses; and stagnant ditches and pools of water. At the holding of every court leet, a perambulation of the town is made by the jury, for the purpose of inspecting and reporting the existence of all nuisances, and amercing the owners of the premises in a fine; but this part of the existing

law, both in the borough and in Bondgate, has in this, as in most other towns visited, fallen into disuetude.

*Remedial Measures.*—The inspector, after remarking that the existing sewers cannot be made available for efficient drainage, recommends an entire revision of the sewerage of the town, so as to avoid in future the pollution of the river, and to consist of nothing but impermeable sewers and drains. The total length of these he estimates at 16,950 lineal yards, to be formed with tubular pipes of 6, 9, 12, 15, and 18 inches diameter, at a cost of £3,213 17s. 10d. He proceeds to lay down a scale of charges for different classes of houses, to cover interest on this sum at five per cent., with principal repayable in 30 years by equal instalments of principal and interest. The other remedial measures proposed refer to the various subjects of complaint; and the inspector concludes by recommending the application of the provisions of the Public Health Act.

The expenses of the inquiry, charged by the General Board, were £141 4s. 4d.

*LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.*—The present members of this body are—Messrs. Allison, W. Backhouse, J. C. Backhouse, Bowman, Dixon, Hall, Harris, Kipling, Kitching, Middleton, Overend, Oxendale, John Pease, J. B. Pease, Plews, Teasdale, Thompson, and Watkins. Clerk, Mr. J. S. Peacock. Town surveyor, Mr. George Mason, C.E.

One of the most important subjects to which the attention of the board has been directed is that of draining and sewerage. In order to acquire proper data for proceedings, elaborate and expensive plans and sections have been prepared; and a general system of sewerage determined upon. In November, 1852, the General Board of Health, London, sanctioned the mortgage of the Darlington rates to the amount of £1,000, for the drainage of the eastern side of the Skerne, on the understanding that there should be a sufficient water supply. The mouth of the drain for this district will be in the Skerne, some distance below Messrs. Pease and Co.'s Low Mill. It is in contemplation to construct a reservoir for the general drainage, which, it is believed, will speedily repay the expense of its construction. On July 26, 1853, the Board advertised for "proposals for a loan of £4,000, for the drainage of the town, in one sum, or in sums of not less than £300 each; and for periods of not less than five or seven years, upon the security of a mortgage of the special district rates." At the monthly meeting held February 2, 1854, it was resolved that

an application be made to the General Board of Health for their sanction to borrowing £4,000, for the execution of the drainage works on the west side of the Skerne.

The formation of a cemetery has been from time to time under discussion by the Board. The vicinity of Trinity church is considered as the most eligible site, either by an enlargement of the present church-yard, or the purchase of an adjacent field, about 150 yards from the public road. In either case, the cost of constructing a chapel will be avoided.

Amongst the other multifarious matters which have claimed consideration may be named, the effectual cleansing of the Skerne, the abolition of cess-pools and ash-pits, and the construction of water-closets instead; the abatement of nuisances from pig-sties; the supply of water and gas; the flagging of foot-paths; the exposure of goods in the streets by brokers on market days; the removal of certain old houses which create an obstruction in Bondgate; the smoke nuisance, &c. Regard has also been had to the compilation of statistical information relative to the number and causes of deaths, the respective ages of the parties, and such other matters as might tend to the elucidation of the sanitary condition of the town, and a knowledge of the most efficient means for its improvement. The opening out of the Park, as a place of healthful recreation, has already been referred to.

### INHABITANTS.

It has been seen that, in 1537, Sir Ralph Sadler characterized the people of Darlington as "very fykell;" and his host assured him, "by his faith, that the heddes of the towne could not rule them, nor durst, for their lyves, speke any foule words to them." At that time, however, the north of England generally had not recovered from the throes of a popular, though suppressed insurrection; and therefore these traits must be taken with some reservation. Darlington, or at least its vicinity, was then and afterwards a noted receptacle for thieves, as has been inferred from the expression, "to take Darnton trod," i. e., that to take the road to Darlington was the resource of many an offender in other parts.

\* Within the last thirty years, a woman came in great tribulation to Edward Pease, Esq. She stated that she could not work at all; a ghost sat on her wheel and prevented her spinning; and that she would very soon starve. She knew he could *lay* the ghost, and begged him to do so. He saw through the phantasy, and said at

That the people of this town participated in the same homely characteristics as those of other populous country towns, may be gathered from the records preserved of their rude amusements and summary corporal punishments for offenders. Amongst the latter may be named the *duckstoole*, or *cuckstoole*, for taming scolds, of the application of which several instances occur in the Borough books. It was a stool or chair suspended from the end of a long pole, which worked on an upright post; and by this apparatus the offender was ducked in a pond, selected for the purpose, in Northgate. Another mode of popular justice was called "riding the stang," and consisted originally in carrying the offender round the town mounted on a pole, amidst the clamorous hootings of the mob, but was afterwards commuted to the display of an effigy in a similar manner: this punishment was usually inflicted on unfaithful husbands.

Many of the superstitions of a former age even yet linger amongst the people of Darlington, though rapidly fading before the matter-of-fact tendencies of the present age. Some persons still cherish a belief in the power of witches and "wise men;" and ghosts and fearful spirits in the shape of white rabbits still startle the timorous wanderer in the lonely night.\*

The frequent recurrence of fairs and markets, and the consequent periodical influx of a rural population, have tended much to give a tone to the feeling and expression of the people of Darlington; whilst, on the other hand, the establishment of large manufactories, and the employment of great numbers of the inhabitants in the fabrication of certain staple articles, have also operated powerfully in imparting a character. But peculiarities here, as well as in other places, must now perforce gradually disappear under the amalgamating influence of modern times. Perhaps nothing has tended more to smooth down the primitive rudeness of former deys, than the presence of a large and influential body of the Society of Friends, who have invested their capital profitably in giving employment to the industrious, whilst they were insensibly permeating the population around them with habits of order and peace.

"The leading families of the Friends," says Mr. Longstaffe, "have made their fortunes with their own right hands, and have settled down in all the best and snuggest mansions near the town. They love ample

once that he *could* lay it. So he took a bit of paper, adorned it with some large B's and red wafers, held it to the fire, and put it on the wheel-head. The woman soon acknowledged with joy that the ghost had vanished. The nature and cause of such delusions have exercised the ingenuity of inquirers in all ages.

gardens and green plantations, plain houses and high walls, and there is an air of the quintessence of comfort in their grounds. They are active in all works of public interest and improvement, and have always stood firm and active champions against war and slavery." Howitt says that to one of them, "Joseph Pease, sen., we owe the formation of a society—that of British India—which, if properly supported by the public, would confer more blessings on the population, both of this country and of the Indian peninsula, than it has ever yet been the privilege of human nature to work out."

It would be superfluous to attempt a description of the educated classes in Darlington; superior information and intelligence producing similar results wherever they are found. The preceding notices of public institutions and charities will convey a more correct idea of the people amongst whom they exist than any detail could do. It will have been seen that here, as elsewhere, combination has been employed to produce the greatest attainable amount of benefit, and to realize the views of those pursuing similar objects, or possessing similar tastes.

The first agricultural society in the county was established at Darlington on the 15th September, 1783, and was entitled, "*The Agricultural Society for the County of Durham*." Each subscriber of one guinea was deemed a member, of whom there were 23 at the institution of the society, and 32 subscribers of two guineas. There were four general meetings yearly; two at Durham and two at Darlington, when the premiums were adjudged by five of the members; but in 1794 and following years, the whole of the members present were the judges, and the society dwindled down till its dissolution in 1814. (See p. 338.)

"*The Darlington Horticultural Society*," one of those tasteful institutions which are now so popular, held its first exhibition in the Assembly Room, Sun Inn, on the 15th May, 1845. Its success is the more pleasing from the fact, that a previous society, with similar objects, had proved a failure. It consists of honorary members, subscribing 10s. and upwards; nurserymen, 10s.; amateurs, 5s.; gardeners of honorary members, 2s. 6d.; other gardeners, 5s.; cottage gardeners, 1s.; and other subscribers. In 1853, £98 14s. 6d. was distributed in prizes; and the entire expenses of the society amounted to £285 8s. 1d. The patronesses are, Her Grace the Duchess of Cleveland, Her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland, the Most Noble the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Right

Hon. Viscountess Seaham, Lady Musgrave, Lady Eden, Mrs. Williamson, and Mrs. Aylmer. President, the Lord Bishop of Durham. Vice-presidents, Lord Harry Vane, M.P.; James Farrer, Esq., M.P.; Sir George Musgrave, Bart.; Sir William Eden, Bart.; Rev. R. H. Williamson; John Bowes, Esq.; Robert H. Allan, Esq.; Joseph Pease, Esq.; Rev. John Swire; R. B. Wilson, Esq.; G. H. Wilkinson, Esq.; and the Rev. Dr. Hogarth. Treasurer, William Backhouse, Esq. Secretaries, Mr. Bousfield, Mr. Wm. Robinson, and Mr. Edward Pease, jun. There is a committee of Darlington gentlemen, and a country committee containing representatives for district places. The shows, which are sometimes held in the Central Hall, and at others in the well-cultivated grounds of members of the Society of Friends, have been eminently successful; and the productions of cottage gardeners, in particular, have created great emulation. A soiree, on behalf of the society, is held every winter.

The society of "*Gentlemen Archers of Darlington*" was founded in 1758. They purchased a silver medal, chain, and case; a silver gorget; and a "horn spoon and *tiping* with silver." The medal is the captain's prize for the first gold; the gorget is the lieutenant's prize for the first red; and the horn spoon is to be worn in the hat, or other conspicuous part of the dress, by the person who shall pierce, enter, or break the white circle. A silk banner, with the arms of the company, was added; and the original subscription district of four miles was extended to ten. These regalia have been occasionally repaired or renewed. About 1835, a silver bugle was made a prize for the captain of numbers. In 1847, a gold medal was purchased, design a Brunswick star with the colours of the target enamelled in the centre, a bow, and three arrows in gold being laid across it. This prize for the highest gross score was intended to be shot for once a month in the summer season.

"*The Darlington Quoit Club*" was established in 1846. At the anniversary meetings, a silver quoit is contended for, as the captain's prize; and a white flag, the gift of the ladies of Darlington, was added at the second anniversary, as the lieutenant's.

The working classes of Darlington have availed themselves, to a considerable extent, of the advantages afforded by sick and burial clubs. There are three courts belonging to the Ancient Order of Foresters, and one of the Ancient Order of Shepherds. The Manchester Unity and the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows have each lodges; and there are several other

benefit societies; and on an average, they expend about £500 a year in sick and funeral money.

Mr. C. Johnson, the town missionary, stated, in 1849, that "the prevailing evil amongst the lower orders was that of drunkenness and intemperance; the consequences arising therefrom being uncomfortable habitations and uncleanly habits; the habits of intemperance were not confined to the men, but it is frequently indulged in by the women. In some instances, the origin of this sad state of things, on the part of the women, has been traced to the fact of the wives going to public houses to fetch their husbands.—The masters generally pay their workmen on Saturdays, but never, it is believed, at a public house, but generally at their counting-houses, or at the works. The moral tone, particularly of the younger portion of the poorer classes, was low; and but little improvement manifested itself amongst youths of about sixteen, from his visitation." But the parties with whom this gentleman was brought most frequently into contact, by the duties of his office, ought not to be considered as affording a criterion of the general habits of the industrious classes.

The improved status which Darlington has undoubtedly attained in its social and commercial position, has extended the views of its inhabitants towards a participation in the political privileges enjoyed by other large communities. This feeling has been fostered, perhaps, by the recurrence of that electioneering excitement prevalent on the return of members for South Durham. The claims of Darlington to be represented in the house of commons have, for some years, been agitated by many of its most influential inhabitants, and have also been discussed in the newspaper of the town. At a meeting of the Board of Health, held November 24, 1853, Mr. Allison suggested that that body, as the representatives of the people of the town, should take up the question. The clerk said the way to proceed would be to gather statistics on the subject: for instance, a list should be made out of the number of £10 householders. Mr. Joseph Pease thought the question should be earnestly taken up, and the claims of Darlington to have a share in the representation of the country duly investigated, and made known in the proper quarters; and if they had a right to such representation, then claim it. Mr. John Pease thought that the townships in the vicinity of Darlington, to the extent of four miles around it, might be included with the town, as the constituency they should seek to establish. It was agreed by the Board that a committee of their body should consider the subject, with the view of suggesting a course to be

taken respecting the whole matter. On February 2, 1854, the Board adopted and forwarded to Lord Aberdeen a memorial on the subject, expressing a hope that in the measure about to be introduced by the government for the better representation of the people, "the opportunity thus afforded will not be allowed to pass by without giving to Darlington its fair share in such representation." Of course, future proceedings must be influenced, in a great degree, by the measures to be brought forward by the government, as well as the various modifications which may be made in those measures during their progress through the various stages necessary to their becoming a part of the law of the land.

### ENVIRONS.

THERE are several elegant and pleasantly situated villas in the environs of the town. *South End* belongs to Joseph Pease, Esq.; *Woodlands*, to J. W. Pease, Esq.; *Woodside*, to John Harris, Esq.; *West Lodge*, to John Backhouse, Esq.; *Pierremont*, to Henry Pease, Esq.; *Tees Cottage*, to Mr. Watkins; *Beach Villa*, to Mrs. Backhouse; *Larch Field*, to F. Mewburn, Esq.; *Green Bank*, to A. Backhouse, Esq.; *East Mount*, to John Pease, Esq.; and *Polam Hall*, on the south road, to Messrs. R. and W. Thompson. The rich scenery by which Darlington is surrounded, and the general freshness of the vegetation, render the roads and thoroughfares leading to those handsome residences highly beautiful, and thus afford, at the same time, a variety of agreeable walks to the inhabitants of the town.

### OXENHALL, OR OXEN-LE-FIELD.

THIS constabulary, sometimes written *Oxney-field*, is a detached portion of the township of Darlington, locally situated in that of Blackwell, and about three miles south from the town of Darlington. Bishop Pudsey is supposed to have kept at least an occasional household here. By Boldon Book, William held Oxenhall, which then consisted of one carucate and two portions of tillage, with a horse-mill. He appears to have been one of the principal tenants in the parish. In 1337, Nicholas de Oxenhale bequeathed the manor to his son Richard. It was afterwards held by Roger de Belgrave, from whose son, John, it passed, before 1378, to John Lord Neville and John Fairfax, clerk. It was held by the former under Hatfield's Survey, and continued in the possession of his descendants till the

attainder in 1570. Oxnetfield Grange was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1574, to Thomas Brickwell and Andrew Palmer, the former of whom sold it, in 1602, to William Bore. The Milbankes had possession of Oxenhall before 1700; and it is now the property of Lady Byron.

#### THE HELL KETTLES.

In this constabulary are the well-known and oft-described pools of water called *Hell Kettles*. The most graphic account of their origin is that in the Chronicle attributed to Brompton, abbot of Jerveaux, Yorkshire:—"On Christmas day, 1179, a wonderful matter fell out at Oxenhale, viz. that in the land of Lord Hughe, bishop of Duresme, the ground rose up to such a height, that it was equal to the tops of the highest hills, and higher than the spires and towers of the churches, and so remained at that height from nine of the morning till sun-set. But at the setting sun the earth fell in with such a horrid crash, that all who saw that strange mound, and heard its fall, were so amazed, that for very fear many died, for the earth swallowed up that mound; and where it stood was a deep pool."

Such a preternatural origin could not but excite a belief in corresponding attributes. How the pool was afterwards divided into four does not appear. They were popularly supposed to be bottomless; and the water in them was asserted to be hot, indicating their infernal origin.\* Various attempts have been made to account for them in a more natural manner; and they have been supposed to be the remains of coal, lime, alum, and marl pits, and workings for ironstone, though their width is a sufficient refutation of at least the first idea. Leland, Camden, and others have perpetuated traditions of a duck, a goose, and a cow having passed from these pools by some subterraneous outlet to the Tees; but as the water in them neither rises with that of the river in floods, nor subsides in time of drought, the existence of such a passage is out of the question. Indeed, if a due allowance be made for a little exaggeration, the story of the old chronicler may be entitled to some consideration. Gordon, in his Guide to Croft, says, "As modern philosophy has ascertained that sulphur and water are active agents in the production both of

earthquakes and volcanoes, it seems highly probable that the water of the spring, having found its way into the bed of sulphur which impregnates the spas at Croft and Dinsdale, excited the volcanic action described by the chronicler; then, as soon as the pent-up vapours got out, the ground would, of course, sink down, and the spring, having thus gained the surface, would produce the hollows which subsist at this day. In fact we learn from Sir William Hamilton's account of the great earthquake in Calabria, in 1783, that circular hollows filled with water were produced in the plain of Rosarno, during that awful convulsion of nature."

Mr. Grose and Mr. Allan visited the Hell Kettles on the 18th of October, 1774, and found the diameter of the three larger pools to be each about 38 yards, and that of the smaller 28 yards. Their respective depths are 19½, 17, 14, and 5½ feet. All of them are nearly round: the water stands to the brim, is quite cold, and impregnated with sulphur, curdling with milk, and refusing to mix with soap. The three largest are joined by a surface channel; and the water, after supplying the neighbouring farms by a small streamlet, runs into the Skerne. The visitor to those remarkable pools will find them, in the present day, little changed since the above admeasurements were taken.

#### BLACKWELL.

THIS township, which occupies the south-western portion of the parish of Darlington, contains 1,499 statute acres. In 1841, there were 65 inhabited houses, and 1 uninhabited; and in 1851, 58 inhabited, and 7 uninhabited. Its population has varied little during the last 50 years; the numbers being, in 1801, 277; in 1811, 281; in 1821, 268; in 1831, 271; in 1841, 299; and in 1851, 272, of whom 123 were males, and 149 females.

Blackwell is a neat little village, 1¼ mile south-by-west from Darlington, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tees, and surrounded by rich meadows, green pastures, and thriving trees. From foundations of buildings having been found in its vicinity, it is conjectured to have been once much larger than it now is. There are two public houses in the village, and

"Barnaby yea! Barnaby nay!  
I'll hae my hay, whether God will or nay."

Instantly, he, his carts, and horses, were all swallowed up in the pools, where they may still be seen, on a fine day and *clear water*, floating midway, many fathoms deep! The only obstacle to this awful sight is the paucity of clear water in the kettles.

\* Many centuries ago, says a recent chronicler of traditions, the owner or occupier of the field where the Hell Kettles are situate, was going to lead his hay on the feast day of St. Barnabas (June 11), and on being remonstrated with on the impiety of the act by some more pious neighbour, he used a rhyme, which has since passed into a byword—

other two within a short distance from it. An infant school is held here; and there are a joiner's and a blacksmith's shop. The township includes eight farmsteads and two corn-mills. Besides Blackwell Hall and Blackwell Grange, which will be more fully noticed below, John Church Backhouse, Esq., banker, has a handsome residence and extensive grounds at Blackwell.

On the formation of a new line of road from Darlington to Barton-lane-end, to communicate with the road to Richmond, a stone bridge was erected across the Tees at Blackwell Ford,\* from the designs of Mr. Green, architect, of Newcastle. The foundation stone was laid June 5, 1832. It consists of three elliptical arches; the centre one being 78 feet span, and the two side arches each 63 feet. A toll is levied on both horse and foot passengers.

The villans of Blackwell, according to Boldon Book, held 47 oxgangs of land, on similar rents and services as those of Darlington. There were five farmers and ten cottagers. Bathela, mentioned here, called Bathly in Hatfield's Survey, is supposed to have been the Badelfelde, or Battlefield, at which there was afterwards a free chapel or chantry, in the patronage of the bishop, who paid an annual salary to the chaplain out of the exchequer. Robert Bushell, the last incumbent, in 1553, received a pension of £9 6s. 8d. This chantry probably owed its origin to an hospital for lepers, incidentally mentioned by Simeon.

In Bishop Bury's time, a resident family had assumed the name of Blackwell. In Hatfield's Survey, John

\* **THE BAYDALE BANKS TRAGEDY.**—Late in the night of Saturday, the 5th of June, 1624, Christopher Simpson, an old man, belonging to Thornaby, was murdered at Baydale Banks Head, near Blackwell. He had been to visit a relative, Ralph Simpson, weaver, of Aldborough; and it appears that the latter had accompanied him on horseback a part of the way towards Darlington, and that the body of the old man was found next morning on the spot just mentioned. In a local ballad, of some merit, the subject is thus introduced:—

“O Blackwell is a lovesome vill, and Baydayle Bankes are bright!  
The Sabbath breeze the crystal Tees with wavelets has bedight;  
Its oaks and elms are cool and thick, its meadows should be green,  
But there are blades of deeper shades, a bloody red is seen.  
‘Come tell me, child, my Avril mild, why harried thus you be?’—  
Father! there is a murdered man beneath yon green wood tree.’—  
‘Ho! neighbour mine—here Cornforth bold, and Middleton of might,  
For there hath been a slaughter foul, at Baydale Head last night.’”

The alarm was at once raised; the parties had been seen together, and the murderer was followed to Aldborough, and brought back to the spot. The deputy coroner was summoned, the inquest was held, and the funeral solemnized, all on the same day, Sunday. In Ralph Simpson's pocket were found some throwmes, used in his trade as a weaver, but bloody, and which, say the jury, “we applied to the circle that was about the neck of the party murdered, and it did answer unto the circle; and we caused the said Ralph to handle the

Middleton held several messuages and lands here, amongst which the Castle Hill and Bathly are named. Seven tenants held portions of land by rents and knight's service. Twenty tenants rendered the same rents and services as those of Darlington; and there were five cottagers and twenty-five tenants holding Exchequerlands, at annual rents. The bond-tenants rendered the usual services; and the water-mill was in the hands of the tenants of Darlington, with the rent.

The descendants of John Middleton, above named, long continued to hold lands here; as did the Eures of Witton and the Boweses of Streatlam. “The manor of Blackwell,” says Burke,† “was purchased by the Nevilles from a family of Middleton, who represented the Blackwells of Blackwell. It fell out of their hands at the general confiscation after the disastrous Rising of the North.‡ A portion had been sold before that time to the Parkinsons, one of whom ‘saved the earl in the rebellion time.’ Other part was granted to the Garnetts, whose kindred of the same name were lords of Eggescliffe; but eventually all was consolidated in Parkinson. The manor was next purchased by the Ewbankes of Staindrop, who, like other cavaliers, sinned for the crown against their acres.§ The subsequent title is of little interest until John Allan, Esq., who purchased of George Allan, Esq., M.P., became the possessor.—The manor had by this time taken up all its dependent freeholds, no subowners were left to do suit and service, the manorial customs tacitly expired, and in ‘these piping times of peace’ the military service

bodye; and upon his handling and moving, the body did bleed both at mouth, nose, and ears.” The prisoner was thereupon committed to Durham gaol, and was afterwards tried for the crime and executed. The body of the victim was interred at Darlington.

“That ev'n the sky reflected down a flood of purple light,  
And drops descended mournfully from what at morn was bright,  
Blow, softly blow, ye breezes! fall, gently fall, thou rain!  
The corpse is blest upon whose bier the dew of heaven had lain.  
They dug the stranger's sepulchre, where greenly grew the swarth,  
No friend of his was weeping in St. Cuthbert's centry garth,  
But Avril with the flaxen hair, and eyes of blue so sweet,  
In silence and in sorrow gazed upon his winding sheet.”

† “A Visitation of the Seats and Arms of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain. By John Bernard Burke, Esq.”—1852.

‡ Eighteen persons belonging to Blackwell joined the Northern Rebellion, of whom four were afterwards executed.

§ During the civil wars, Blackwell suffered its full share of the hardships of the times, in the shape of cesses and contributions; and in the Halmot Books, under the date of April, 1646, it is stated that “by reason of the inordinate multitude of Scotch soldiers who have disturbed the town of Blackwell, the tenants there, who owe suit to this court, dar not come forth from their houses,” and are excused.

is excused to its lords. Not so, however, the ancient rent of 24s. 10d. to the prince-bishops, which is still duly and truly exacted by my Lord of Durham's officers." The manor of Blackwell is the only freehold manor in the parish of Darlington, and contains 195 A. O. R. 39 P.

**THE ALLAN FAMILY.**—The Allans of Allan's Flatts, Blackwell Grange, and Blackwell Hall, have long occupied a distinguished position in the county of Durham, not so much for their territorial influence, as that, in the words of Ord, the elegant historian of Cleveland, they are "a family illustrious, not only in antiquity and honourable descent, but also in science, literature, and the achievements of the intellect, without which the glittering coronet is but an empty bauble, and the pomp of heraldry a ridiculous burlesque."

This is a branch of the ancient family of Allan of Buckenhall and Brockhouse, in the county of Stafford, whose descent is deduced in an unbroken line from Henry Allan, lord of the manor of Buckenhall in 1290. George Allan, Esq., the second son of William Allan, Esq., of Brockhouse, (who died 2nd July, 1589,) by Eleanor, daughter of John Coyney, Esq., of Weston Coyney, Staffordshire, settled in the county palatine of Durham. "His grandsons at once," says Longstaffe in his History of Darlington, "through a vast command of capital for that day, struck deep root on the banks of the Tees and the Wear, and took the front rank amongst the squirearchy of the palatinate."

Of these grandsons, Thomas Allan, Esq., born in

1651, speedily became one of the largest, if not the largest coal-owner on the Wear,\* purchased estates, and settled at Allan's Flatts, near Chester-le-Street. He is singularly connected with modern Durham enterprise by having been the *first* introducer, in 1690, of waggon-ways, or tramways, on the Wear, which, even in their infancy—in their rude, unimproved state, saved an immense amount of horse labour.

The failure of the Allan's Flatts branch (which was, in fact, the elder line) in coheiresses, merged in the baronetical family of Shafto Adair.

George Allan, of Blackwell Grange, Esq., born in 1663, another grandson, bought estates in one year alone, namely 1710, which in 1814 let for £5,000 per annum. He built Blackwell Grange, the elegant and hospitable seat of his family, in 1710. His grandchildren ending in coheiresses and dying unmarried, the estates and representation of the family devolved on James Allan, of Blackwell Grange, Esq., who was born in 1712, and died seised of the manors or lordships of Nether Worsall, otherwise Low Worsall, Appleton-upon-Wiske, Barton Grange, Wandesford, otherwise Wilkinson's manor, and Ward's, formerly Ingleby's manor; and of estates at Eryholme, Yarm, Stainton, and Maltby, and of a moiety of the manor or lordship of Dalton-upon-Tees, in the North Riding of Yorkshire; and of estates at Blackwell Grange, Blackwell, Darlington, Polam Hill farm, Hill Close House, Ingleton, Nessfield, &c., in the county of Durham. His eldest son, George Allan, of Blackwell Grange, Esq., F.S.A.,† born in 1736, succeeded to the entailed

\* In the vend of coals on the river Wear for the half-year ending December, 1747, "*Mrs. Allan and Daughters*" collieries produced 16,018 chaldrons: John Tempest, Esq., 10,359; Henry Lambton, Esq., 8,937; and Sir Richard Hylton, Bart., and Ralph Milbank, Esq., 8,622 chaldrons. These, in addition to some smaller collieries, made the entire vend amount to 76,884 chaldrons; whilst that for the half-year ending December, 1847, amounted to the enormous quantity of 611,752½ chaldrons; a wonderful increase indeed in only one hundred years.

† GEORGE ALLAN, Esq.—See page 15. The name of this gentleman is well known in the literary world as that of a learned antiquary, an industrious and accurate collector, and an elegant scholar. It was his intention, from an early age, to produce a history of his native county: but the extensive and valuable collection of materials which he had accumulated for that purpose, was ultimately devoted to the assistance of Hutchinson, in the compilation of his history. The printed works of Mr. Allan are confined to a republication of Hegge's Legend of St. Cuthbert; Hall's MS. Catalogue of Bishops, from the dean and chapter's library; the Life of Bishop Trevor, 1776; the Returns of Members of Parliament for the County of Durham; the Foundation Charter of the Cathedral; and the well-known Collections for Gateshead, Sherburn, and Greatham Hospitals. The latter

were printed at Blackwell; and, from the limited number of copies produced, and the unusual circumstance of their having been executed by his own hand, they soon became objects of interest to collectors. A collection of the Allan tracts was sold, at Mr. Brockett's sale in 1823, to the late Earl of Durham for £52 10s. In 1763, Mr. Allan entertained a design of publishing an elaborate copperplate Peerage, but was deterred from its accomplishment by the expense. He had an offer of the place of Richmond Herald in 1764, but declined it as incompatible with his established professional connexions and future prospects in his native county.

Mr. Allan's library was rich in English topography, and contained, besides his own collections, the greater part of Randall's MSS., and a large portion of those of Gyll, Hunter, Mann, Hodgson, and Swainston. His law library was also extensive; and his collection of paintings and portraits evinced the taste and munificence of their possessor. Mr. Allan also purchased, at the price of £700, the noble collection of British birds, antiquities, and curiosities of Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq., of Wycliffe, who is said to have expended £5,000 in the purchase of the birds alone. Under the auspices of its new possessor, this museum was considerably enlarged and improved; and the subjects were scientifically named and labelled in a neat and classified manner. It occupied two large rooms in the Grange, and was opened (gratis) for public inspection in June, 1792. Many of the





GEORGE ALLAN, ESQ.



*f. Blackwell Grange*

Died 21<sup>st</sup> July

*Age 40 years*

1828. 40

*Wm. H. Wood*

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portion of these estates; the unentailed part passing to his younger son, Robert Allan, Esq., of Sunnyside, Bishopwearmouth. George was succeeded in his estates by his son, George Allan, of Blackwell Grange, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., D.L., and M.P. for the city of Durham,\* who dying childless in 1828, the representation of the family then devolved on his cousin, William Allan, of Blackwell Grange, Esq., J.P., eldest son of Robert Allan, of Newbottle, Esq., who was the eldest son of the above-named Robert Allan, of Sunnyside, who also left a younger son, John Allan, of Blackwell Hall, Esq., M.A., J.P., who succeeded his father to the unentailed estates. This gentleman purchased of his cousin, George Allan, Esq., M.P., Blackwell Hall and the adjoining estate, including the ancient freehold

birds in Bewick's celebrated publication were drawn from specimens in this museum.

Mr. Allan married, on the 24th September, 1766, Anne, only daughter of J. C. Nicholson, of Scruton, co. York, Gent. She died, at the age of 45, on the 5th of December, 1787. About 1798, Mr. Allan married Mary, daughter of John Pallister, of Archdeacon-Newton, who survived him. After the death of his father in 1790, he devoted himself uninterruptedly to his beloved literary pursuits. He corresponded for many years with Pennant, Gough, Grose, and other eminent naturalists and antiquaries; and it was ever a pleasure to him to lend all the assistance in his power to forward any literary work. In July, 1797, he was seized with paralysis, but afterwards rallied, and resumed his former occupations for a short period. He died at his seat at Grange, on the 17th of May, 1800, aged 64.

Mr. Allan's noble museum was sold under his will, and, being purchased of the executors by his son in 1801, remained at Grange till 1822, when it was advertised to be sold by auction. To prevent its dispersion, negotiations were entered into, on the part of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by George Townshend Fox, John Adamson, and John Trotter Brockett, Esqrs., which resulted in the purchase of the entire museum for £400; and it is now amalgamated with that of the Natural History Society.

\* GEORGE ALLAN, Esq., M.P.—This gentleman, born July 8, 1767, "was not more distinguished for his literary talents than for an elegant, accomplished, and generous mind, and the most bland and conciliatory manners and demeanour." He married Prudence, daughter of William Williams, Gent., in September, 1796, and, in the following year, proceeded on a continental excursion with his wife, intending to make a tour through the Russian dominions; but letters of family importance, which reached him at Memel, induced his immediate return. His travels and observations on this occasion are contained in a MS. volume, now in the possession of R. H. Allan, Esq. From his "gentlemanly pen," some time afterwards, proceeded those interesting memoirs of his father and his antiquarian compeers which form so interesting a portion of Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes*; and the topographical treasures of Blackwell were freely laid open to Surtees for his *History of Durham*, and to Sir Cuthbert Sharp for his *History of Hartlepool*. On Mr. Lambton's acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds in 1813 (see page 348), Mr. Allan was elected M.P. for the city of Durham; and, whilst in parliament, his votes were marked by independence and consistency. At the next election, in 1818, he was again a candidate; but, two days before the nomina-

tion, he issued an eloquent address to the freemen, announcing his intention to retire from the contest. This determination was received with regret, as there was no doubt entertained of his being returned. He immediately retired to St. Omers, in France, where he resided for several years greatly respected, and died, after a short but severe illness, on the 21st July, 1822. His remains were interred in the family vault, at Darlington, on the 13th of August following. His widow gave £50 for a bell for Trinity church, and died 31st March, 1844. The liberality of Robert Henry Allan, Esq., has enabled the publisher of this work to present to his readers a beautiful portrait of Mr. Allan, engraved on steel by T. A. Dean, from a painting by T. L. Busby. "It has been hit off," says Surtees, "in a happy moment, and fully expresses the character, a sort of mild educated countenance."

† In 1811, Robert Allan the younger, Esq., joined his

manor of Blackwell, which formerly belonged to his ancestor, Ralph Neville, first Earl of Westmoreland,† for which, in addition to some other property in the township of Blackwell, he paid £34,300, and dying unmarried in 1844, devised the same in fee, together with his old patrimonial manors or lordships of Barton Grange, Wandesford, otherwise Wilkinson's manor, and Ward's, formerly Ingleby's manor, and his estate at Nessfield, to his nephew, Robert Henry Allan, Esq., F.S.A., J.P., D.L., high sheriff of the county in 1851, who is also lord of the manor of Appleton-upon-Wiske (which he purchased in 1847), and owner, by purchase, of other landed property which belonged to his great-grandfather, James Allan, Esq.‡

† "The estate," says Burke, "lingered in the blood of its ancient owners. The Ewbankes, the Allans, and even in the wife of one of the Parkinson owners, a fair Widdrington, all descended from the rich blood of the 'Nevilles' noble stock.'" The Lady Alice Neville, daughter of Ralph Lord Neville, of Raby, "the great earl," married Sir Thomas Grey, of Heton, Bart., who was beheaded the 5th of August, 2 Hen. V. Their lineal descendant, Henry Grey, Esq., of Newminster Abbey, married Mary, daughter of Sir John Widdrington, Bart., and had a daughter, Isabella, married June 8, 1612, to John Pemberton, of Aislaby, co. pal., Esq. Elizabeth, daughter of William Pemberton, of Darlington, merchant, great-grandson of the above, was married at Great Aycliffe, November 18, 1733, to James Allan, Esq., of Darlington and Blackwell Grange.

‡ ROBERT HENRY ALLAN, Esq.—This gentleman is a worthy inheritor of the taste and literary talent of the Allans. He was the friend and correspondent of Surtees, and "the earliest and most constant promoter of the genealogical pursuits" of the late John Burke, Esq., author of the well-known "Peerage;" and in the assistance he has extended to every literary enterprise relative to history, topography, or genealogy, he has emulated the liberality of his urbane predecessors. In 1824, he produced a useful little work, entitled, "An historical and descriptive View of the City of Durham and its Environs; to which is added, a reprint of Hegge's Legend of St. Cuthbert, from the edition of the late George Allan, Esq., F.S.A.;" and in 1829, he printed a "Life" of that gentleman, with a catalogue of the books and tracts printed at his private press at Blackwell Grange. In 1844, he was mayor of the city of Durham, and still continues to act as a magistrate for the county. Whilst paying due attention to the im-

cousin, George Allan, Esq., M.P., in suffering recoveries of the Allan or Grange unentailed estates; and after the same were made chargeable with the sum of £83,000 as additional portions for younger children, and for other purposes, he resettled the same upon his eldest son, William Allan, Esq., for life, with various remainders over.

*Arms.*—Quarterly of eighteen: 1. Sable across potent quarter pierced or charged, with four guttes de sang, in chief two lions' heads, erased of the second, all within a bordure engrail' derminois, for ALLAN; 2. Argent, a chevron ermine inter three griffins' heads coupé sable, for PEMBERTON; 3. Gules, in a marsh, a hind lodged proper, for HINDMARSH; 4. Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed argent; a mullet for difference, for GREY; 5. Or, three garbs, gules, for COMYN; 6. Vert, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed argent, for HETON; 7. Barry of six argent and azure, on a bend gules a bezant, for GREY OF HORTON; 8. Gules, a bend raguly argent, inter three garbs, or, banded vert, for KILLINGHALL; 9. Sable, a chevron or, inter three kilyns or codfish argent, for KILLINGHALL ANCIENT; 10. Or, a maunch sable, between three martlets, gules, for HERDEWYKE; 11. Argent, a fess between six cross crosslets, sable, a crescent for difference, for LAYTON; 12. Azure, a chevron, between three talbot dogs passant argent, for GOWER; 13. Argent, on a chief sable three griffins' heads erased of the first, for LINLEY; 14. Sable, a fess between three lambs passant argent, a trefoil gules on the fess for difference, for LAMETON; 15. Quarterly, or and vert, on a fess sable, three estoiles or, for BARNES; 16. Azure, a bend argent charged with a bear passant sable, on a chief of the second three roses gules,—irradiated with rays of the sun ppr., for SANDERSON; 17. Argent, a chevron sable charged with three bezants between three bugle-horns, stringed of the second, for DODSWORTH; 18. As the first.

*Crest.*—On a wreath, a demi-lion rampant argent ducally crowned gules, holding in the dexter paw a cross potent or, and supporting with the sinister paw a rudder also gules.

*Motto.*—Fortiter gerit crucem.

BLACKWELL HALL, the seat of Robert Henry Allan, Esq., "forms," says Burke, "part of the ancient freehold manor, a rich territory full of entrancing nooks and shady dells, from which bright glances of the silvery Tees, with all its wooded banks and fertile flats, ever and anon present themselves. The seat-house 'bosomed high in tufted trees,' rises over the river, and commands its green levels and deep meadows, which form an amphitheatre of three or four miles hemmed in by rising wooded grounds. Immediately opposite the mansion is a remain of Castle Hill, once a gallant mound, but now sorely reduced in its fair form in consequence of the irruption of the 'thundering Tees,' which here makes a singularly sudden and rapid sweep. In the memory of old men yet living, its ample brow was decked with the cotter's dwelling and his sunny garden,

provement of his large landed estates, he has been constantly active in forwarding works of public utility; and it may be named that he was one of the promoters of, and is a principal proprietor in the Hart-

both long fallen into the dark, remorseless stream below. The formation of a strong embankment, together with a formidable pier of Barton stone, has, after repeated failures of other more rustic engineering appliances, effectually secured this venerable remain from further denudation. The estate is collectively styled 'Baydales,' Baydale being a known archaism for Battle. Castle Hill is connected in the earliest records with Bathly, Battela, Battle Law, or Battle Hill, and Battlefield; but all records of the origin of these names have disappeared. Behind an old tithebarn, the estate is adorned by the *wedded trees*, an ash and a sycamore, which spring from one huge trunk.

"Blackwell Hall is rich in pictures and prints. Robson's *chef d'œuvre* in water colours, the celebrated View of Durham Cathedral, painted for Bishop Van Mildert, and purchased by the present possessor on his lordship's death, has found its way from Auckland Castle to the stately dining-room (which has dined 200 persons at one time) built by the late John Allan, Esq., J.P.

"The views from the Hall over the Neville manor of Blackwell, through which the sparkling Tees winds in a radiant line of light, or dashes down in darkness and in thunder, are extensive, rich, and beautiful. The varied grounds contain fine specimens of the cypress, cedar of Lebanon (one of the very best examples in the north), and the singular tulip tree. Here a portion of the large collections of documents, title deeds, correspondances, and MSS. formed by James Allan, Esq., and his son, the antiquary (but principally the former), are deposited."

BLACKWELL GRANGE, says the writer just quoted, "the seat of William Allan, Esq., J.P., and brother of Robert Henry Allan, Esq., is a more stately and older residence of the Allans than Blackwell Hall; but it is barren in early historical associations. It possesses, however, a magnificent champaign prospect, a noble avenue of ancient limes filled with rooks, long laurelled walks, and choice adornments of every kind. Then it has a very extensive and grand suite of rooms, extending through the entire southern wing. Numerous old portraits of the Allans, all bearing a striking resemblance to each other, look grimly down, and impart a deep feeling as to the long continued residence and wealth of its owners. The haunted state

lepool Dock and Railway Company, the successful efforts of which have tended materially to enhance the mining, commercial, and maritime interests of the county.

chamber completes the picture of ancestral grandeur. There, where the family lie in the solemn pomp of death, some deeply undercut and fine carvings dance over every unoccupied spot on the bedstead, mantle-piece, and panelling. Over all the walls of the other rooms and stairs, pictures by the first masters have been drawn together by the present owner. Among them is a portrait of a Lady from Lumley Castle, said to have been a favourite of Prince Charlie, and inscribed 'William Verelst pinxit 1736.' There is also an admirable portrait of Lady Castlemaine.

"In his mansion, the first George Allan probably incorporated the *Vestigia* of an earlier and more humble house; for, long after, the old fire-places on the floor remained in some portions, with capacious hearths around. The marriage trip of his son George and his bride, the coheiress of Prescott, in 1717, gave the father an opportunity, in the exuberance of his joy, to add the noble south wing as an agreeable surprise to them on their return. The house has been little altered since, with the exception of a slight change in some of the windows. 'The good Miss Allan,' who had a great taste of prints, and the antiquaries of the family, covered every inch of wall with pictorial beauty. 'Paintings,' says Surtees, 'were not forgotten; these filled every panel, gradually insinuated themselves along the passages, and clothed the walls of the great staircase.' In the days of James Allan and George Allan, the antiquaries, and of the accomplished George Allan, the M.P. for Durham, the Grange, which contained a vast mass of charters, transcripts of Visitations, and legal and genealogical documents, was a complete rendezvous of literati."

### COCKERTON

Is a considerable village and township, situated on the little stream called the Cockerbeck, about a mile north-west from Darlington. The township, which forms part of the chapelry district of Trinity, includes 1,748 acres, on which there were, in 1841, 116 inhabited houses, and in 1851, 115 inhabited and 4 uninhabited. Participating, in some degree, in the progress of Darlington, the population has generally been on the

\* The Carmelites professed to derive the institution of their order from the prophet Elias, who, they asserted, was the first Carmelite. They were, however, really founded in the year 1122, by Albert, patriarch of Jerusalem, who, with a few hermits, resided on Mount Carmel, in Syria, whence they were driven by the Saracens in 1238. The first foundation of Carmelite friars in England was at Hulne Abbey, near Alnwick, established by William de Vesey, lord of

advance. In 1801, it was 330; in 1811, 409; in 1821, 469; in 1831, 522; in 1841, 482; and in 1851, 537, of whom 266 were males, and 271 females.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel at Cockerton, built in 1823; and another has since been erected by the Wesleyan Association. A school-room was built by subscription in 1825, and endowed with £5 per annum by Lord Crewe's trustees. The Trinity National School is conducted by Mr. Thomas Broader. There is also a mistress's school in the village, and the usual shopkeepers and mechanics, with a post-office and three public houses. The township includes twelve farms.

Cockerton was one of the places included in the gift of Styr to St. Cuthbert. By Boldon Book there were five farmers and six cottagers; and the villains held 47 oxgangs. Under Bishop Bury, Thomas, the son of Jollanus de Morton, held lands here, by homage, fealty, and a certain rent to the bishop's exchequer. John de Morton, Geoffrey Kellaw, John Dow, and other cottagers, are named in Hatfield's Survey, in which John Cornforth and eighteen other bond-tenants occur, with the usual services and payments. The Mortons continued to hold lands in Cockerton for some time. Margaret, wife of Robert de Orleyenes, in 1362, died seised of a messuage and 15 acres, held by the service of paying 1½d. towards the reparation of the mill and mill-cogs of Darlington-mill, and one hen called a *wode-hen* at the Nativity, leaving William her son and heir. The Nevilles, the Eures, the Parkinsons, the Shepherds, the Dykes, and others, held lands here. Fourteen persons from Cockerton joined the last Earl of Westmoreland in 1569, of whom three were executed. The present proprietors are, Arthur Meggitt, Esq., Cockerton; William S. Stowell, Esq., who farms his own estate; Thomas P. Pick, Esq.; Thomas Topham, Esq.; George Richmond, Esq.; Mrs. Forster; and Mrs. Trew. The tithes belong to the Duke of Cleveland.

### COCKERTON NUNNERY.

CARMEL HOUSE, formerly *Cockerton Field House*, is situated to the south of the village, and is occupied by a convent of Carmelite or Teresian nuns.\* The estate,

Alnwick, and Richard Grey, two eminent chieftains in the crusades. Having visited the monks of Mount Carmel, they unexpectedly found amongst them a countryman of their own, named Ralph Fresborn; and they obtained leave for this person to accompany them home, on condition of their founding a Carmelite monastery in their own country. Their choice of a site was, it is said, decided by the great resemblance which a certain hill near Alnwick bore to Mount Carmel in Palestine.

in 1650, belonged to the Hodgsons. More recently, it was the property of John Wetherall, Esq., and latterly of Richard William Johnson, Esq., solicitor, Darlington. When the nuns of the order of St. Theresa were expelled from England at the time of the Reformation, they took refuge at Antwerp; and, in 1648, a colony of them proceeded to Lierre, in Belgium, consisting of ten sisters, with the prioresses, Margaret and Ursula, both members of the Mostyn family, of Wales. They continued in their chosen retreat until the breaking out of the French Revolution, many of the horrors of which they witnessed, until on the 23rd of June, 1795, they were compelled to quit their convent at Lierre, and, like many others of their faith, seek a refuge in England. They arrived in London on the 7th July, and met with that commiseration and hospitality of which they stood so much in need. Under the patronage of Sir John Lawson, of Brough, they settled at St. Helen's Auckland, whence they removed, in 1804, to Cocken Hall, at which time the community consisted of sixteen choir nuns and six lay-sisters, under the care of Dame Jessop as prioress. In consequence of the opening out of a colliery in their vicinity, and other causes, they removed, in 1830, to Field House, near Cockerton. The Rev. James Roby, their chaplain, who had accompanied them in their flight from Belgium, and through their subsequent changes of residence, died at the convent on the 29th November, 1841, in the 79th year of his age, and after having been for more than 50 years the spiritual director of the community. At the time of his death, he was one of the oldest of the few alumni of the English college at Douay remaining in this country. He was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph Brown, the present confessor.

From eighteen to twenty nuns reside at Carmel House, under the present prioress, Mrs. Coulston. An elegant chapel, in the early English style of architecture, has been erected at the nunnery from designs furnished by George Goldie, Esq., of Sheffield. The interior is beautifully decorated. The eastern window is of stained glass, by Wailes of Newcastle. The ceiling is richly ornamented with symbolic devices; and the altars, screens, bosses, brackets, &c., are simple, chaste, and highly finished. The establishment possesses extensive flower and kitchen gardens, pleasure grounds, and an estate of about 40 acres of land.

### ARCHDEACON-NEWTON

Is a hamlet and township, containing 1,040 acres, 3 miles from Darlington, on the north-western angle of the parish. There are two farms, and 14 inhabited houses. In 1801, there were 72 inhabitants; in 1811, 71; in 1821, 64; in 1831, 50; in 1841, 63; and in 1851, 62, of whom 29 were males, and 33 females.

As the name implies, the property here is principally held by lease under the archdeacon of Durham. The Blakistons were formerly the lessees, of whom Sir William Blakiston, Bart., a colonel in King Charles's army, was desperately wounded in the attack on Massey's quarters at Monmouth, in September, 1644. By descent from the family of Freeman, of Batsford, Gloucestershire, Lord Redesdale became lessee of the greater part of the estate, which was afterwards vested in his son-in-law. The present Lord Redesdale, and Atkinson Greenwell and E. Backhouse, Esqrs., are now the principal lessees.

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RAILWAYS AND COUNTY-RATES.—In the township of Darlington, the Stockton and Darlington railway extends over 1 M. 1 F. 64 Y., and covers an area of 16 A. 0 R. 37 P. It contributed to the county-rate, in 1851 and 1852, each year, £132 10s.; and the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway, extending 1 M. 5 F., and covering 29 A. 1 R. 33 P., contributed, in each of the above years, £237 4s. 6d.; the gross amount collected from the township being £3,826 16s. in 1851, and £3,707 2s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in 1852. In Cockerton, the two railways extend 1 M. 4 F., and cover 9 A.; the Stockton and Darlington paying £30 15s. in 1851, and £40 in 1852; and the York, Newcastle, and Berwick, £14 10s. 9d. in 1851, and £19 17s. 8d. in 1852. The gross amounts collected, in the respective years, were £208 12s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and £197 1s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

At the Midsummer quarter sessions for 1853, the following basis or standard for the county-rate, for the parish of Darlington, was allowed and confirmed, pursuant to the act 15 and 16 Vict., c. 81, sec. 15 and 16:—Darlington (including Oxneyfield, £36,970 17s. 6d.; Blackwell, £3,042 15s.; Cockerton, £3,793 10s. 7d.; Archdeacon-Newton, £901.

## PARISH OF HURWORTH.

THE parish of Hurworth is bounded on the west and north-west by that of Darlington, on the north by Haughton-le-Skerne, on the east by Dinsdale, and on the south by a small portion of Sockburn and the river Tees. The township of Hurworth forms the western portion of the parish, and that of Neasham the eastern.

## HURWORTH.

THIS township comprises 2,355 statute acres, and contains about fifteen farms. In 1841, there were 269 inhabited houses, 14 uninhabited, and 2 building; but in 1851, the number was reduced to 243 inhabited, and 15 uninhabited houses. In 1801 the population was 661; in 1811, 692; in 1821, 811; in 1831, 1,017; and in 1841, in consequence of the temporary residence of labourers employed on the Great North of England Railway, it had advanced to 1,235; but in 1851, the completion of the works had occasioned the removal of those workmen, and reduced the number of inhabitants to 1,154, of whom 542 were males, and 612 females. The York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway extends 2 M. 3 F. 82 Y. in this township, and, including station, coal depot, cottages, and cultivated land, covers 47 A. 2 R. 28 P. In 1851, it contributed £70 12s. 0½d. to the county-rate, and in 1852, £62 15s. 2d.; the gross amount for the township in the respective years being £150 and £118. The basis for the county-rate, fixed in 1853, is £5,568 15s.

The village of Hurworth is pleasantly situated near

\* In proof of the salubrity of Hurworth, it was stated, in February, 1840, that there had not been a single death in the village during seventeen weeks.

† WILLIAM EMERSON.—Hurworth was the birth-place and residence of William Emerson, the eminent mathematician. His father, Dudley Emerson, possessed a small estate in the township, worth about £60 or £70 per annum, and taught a school. William was born on the 14th May, 1701, and received the first rudiments of his education from his father. He afterwards obtained some assistance in the study of the classics from the curate of Hurworth, who boarded in his father's house. It was not till he was nearly twenty years of age that he first displayed a love for the beauties of science; and he placed himself successively under masters at Newcastle and York for his improvement. After his return to Hurworth, he opened a school, but soon discontinued it; and about his 32nd or 33rd year, he married a niece of Dr. Johnson, rector of Hurworth, who had promised to give her £500 as a marriage portion. Some time after the marriage, Emerson took an opportunity of mentioning this to the doctor, who did not recollect, or did not choose to recollect, any thing of it, but treated his nephew with some contempt, as a person of no consequence,

the Tees, along the verge of which it extends for a considerable distance, from west to east, forming a wide road or street. The view on the opposite side of the river comprises a well-wooded amphitheatre, of about four miles in circumference, and bounded by steep hills. Hurworth is 3½ miles south-south-east from Darlington, and about one mile east from Croft Bridge. Many of the houses are well built; and whilst the village is the permanent residence of several respectable families, the salubrity of its situation, and the beauty of its scenery, are very attractive to visitors.\*

A Wesleyan Methodist chapel, erected in 1827, a Primitive Methodist chapel, and a Wesleyan Association chapel, built since that time, are the places provided for public worship, besides the parish church. The Hurworth branch of the Darlington Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, in the year ending at Midsummer, 1853, collected £1 4s. 8d. on the purchase account, and £6 18s. 6d. free; total, £8 3s. 2d.; and distributed 15 Bibles and 5 Testaments. The village has the accommodation of a post-office, and also comprises four public houses, a few shopkeepers, several wrights and mechanics, and a police station.†

and beneath his notice. Emerson (who had as independent a spirit as any man, and whose patrimony, though not large, was equal to all his wants) would easily have surmounted the pecuniary disappointment; but this contemptuous treatment stung him to the very soul. He immediately went home, packed up his wife's clothes, and sent them off to the doctor, saying he would scorn to be beholden to such a fellow for a single rag; and swearing, at the same time, that he would be revenged, and prove himself to be the better man of the two. His plan of revenge was truly noble and laudable. He resolved to demonstrate to his uncourteous uncle, and to the world, that he was not to be rated as an insignificant person; and in order to prove this, he determined to labour till he became one of the first mathematicians of the age. Ten years afterwards, he had achieved his victory, and stepped forth as an author in the world like a giant in all his might, justly claiming a place amongst mathematicians of the very highest rank.

His first publication was his "Fluxions," published in 1743, 8vo. It at once placed his fame upon a firm and solid basis; and he devoted the remainder of his long life to writing a series of mathematical works, which appeared in the following order:—"Projections of the Sphere,

The Tailboys family were, at an early period, lords of Hurworth; and on the acquirement of Sadberge by the bishop, they held of the see by the twelfth part of a knight's fee and suit once in three weeks at the court at Sadberge. In 1540, Robert Lord Tailboys died without issue; and the manor and advowson were granted

and Elements of Trigonometry," 8vo, 1749; "Mechanics," 4to, 1754; "Navigation," 12mo, 1755; "Arithmetic and Geometry," 8vo, and "Method of Increment," 4to, 1763; "Algebra," 8vo, 1764; "Arithmetic of Infinites and Conic Sections," 8vo, 1767; "Elements of Optics and Perspective," 8vo, 1768; "Astronomy, Mechanics, Centripetal and Centrifugal Forces," 8vo, 1769; "Mathematical Principles of Geography, Navigation, and Dialling," "Comment on the Principia, with the Defence of Newton," and "Tracts," 8vo, 1770; and "Miscellanies," 8vo, 1776, which was his last work. He also contributed largely to the Ladies' Diaries, the *Miscellanea Curiosa Mathematica*, and other periodical and miscellaneous works, though almost always under some fanciful or whimsical name, as, for instance, PHLOPLUENTIMECHANALGEGEOMASTROLONGO. His most frequent signature, MERONES, formed by a transposition of the letters of his name, is that alluded to in a "Poem on the Old Elm at Hurworth," which appeared in the *Gent. Mag.* for May, 1756:—

"Beneath the shelter of the silent elm,  
His native elm (to sapience still a friend)  
MERONES loves, and meditates beneath  
The verdure of thy leaves: see there  
How silently he sits! and lost in thought,  
Weighs in his mind some great design! revolves  
He now his *Subtile Fluxions?* or displays  
By truest signs the *Sphere's Projection* wide?  
Wide as thy sphere, Merones, be thy fame."

Mr. Emerson was in person rather short, but strong and well formed, with an open, honest countenance, and ruddy complexion. His eye was keen and penetrating, with an ardour and eagerness of look which was very expressive of the energy of his mind. Seldom moving out of the village of Hurworth, and frequently occupied in the manual operations necessary about his house and property, he was extremely careless of his dress, which, both in shape and texture, was singular and grotesque; but if the various articles of which it was composed answered their respective purposes, he cared little about their figure or appearance. His linen was spun and bleached by his wife, and woven at Hurworth, being calculated more for warmth and duration than for shew. In one of his works, he gives a diagram of his wife's spinning-wheel, which he had constructed himself on principles of his own. His manners were as eccentric as his appearance; and his dialect and language were strongly provincial. Indeed, so vulgar did his conversation appear to many, that they doubted whether his prefaces had not been furnished by some other hand; but, as he used to exclaim, "The fools! who could have written them but myself?" He had a hearty contempt for many of the conventionalities and luxuries of modern times; and when his friend, Mr. Montagu, asked him to get into a carriage, he would sometimes exclaim, "D—n your whimwham! I had rather walk." His diet was plain and simple; and his meals gave little interruption to his studies, employments, or amusements. During his days of close application, he seldom sat down to eat, but would take a piece of cold pie or meat of any kind in his hand, and, retiring with it to his place of study, could satisfy his appetite for knowledge and food at the same time. He catered for himself and generally made his own market. When his stock of groceries or other necessaries grew low, he took his wallet

by his sister Elizabeth, and her husband, Thomas Wimbysh, of Kyme, in Lincolnshire, to Sir Leonard Beckwith, of Selby, Yorkshire, Knt., for £266. Roger Beckwith, Esq., his son and heir, for £330, conveyed the same to Henry Lawson, of Neasham, Esq., and George Ward, Gent. Ingleby's Manor, which had

on Monday morning, and, slinging it obliquely across his shoulder, set forward for Darlington. After providing the necessary articles, he repaired to some public house where the ale was to his taste, and sometimes continued talking, drinking, and eating (for ale improved his appetite), till a late hour, or even till the next day; and he never felt any consequent ill effects from these potations.

Many anecdotes have been related of his eccentricities. It is said that two gentlemen arrived at Hurworth in a gig; and, seeing a grotesque figure steadying a ladder for a man who was thatching a cottage roof, they enquired if he could direct them to Emerson, the celebrated mathematician. "Celebrated or not celebrated," was the reply, "I am the man;" and when his astonished visitors informed him that their object was to procure the solution of a difficult mathematical problem, he called to his companion on the roof (who happened to be a favourite pupil), and desired him to descend and solve it, which he did with a piece of chalk on his old hat-crown. Emerson told them they might take the hat with them, on condition of returning it when they had copied the solution. Amongst his fellow villagers, his strange dress, his mathematical instruments, his character for profound learning, and his general knowledge, procured him the character of a "wise man," or fortune-teller; whilst, with people of a higher class, from the freedom of his strictures on revealed religion, the Church of England, and the clergy, he was denounced as an atheist. He was, however, neither atheist nor magician, but firmly believed in the being of a God; he did not believe it, as he sometimes said—he *knew* it, he was *certain* of it, to a demonstration.

Notwithstanding his imperfect and desultory course of education, he acquired a general knowledge of medicine and many other sciences. His works evince the extent and profundity of his knowledge in the science of music, the theory of sounds, and the various scales, both ancient and modern; but he was a very poor performer. He had two first strings to his violin, which he said made the E more melodious when they were drawn up to a perfect unison. His virginal (an instrument something like the more modern spinet) he had cut and twisted into various shapes in the keys, by adding some occasional half-tones, to regulate the present scales, and to rectify some fractions or discords that will always remain in the tuning. This he never could get regulated to his mind; and he generally concluded in a passion by saying, "It is a d—d instrument, and a foolish thing to be vexed with."

It is pretty certain that if any reward or recompence had been offered to Emerson for his mathematical labours, and had not come to him in his own way, he would not have accepted it. He did not wish to be admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society, because, he said, "it was a hard thing, that a man should burn so many farthing candles as he had done, and then have to pay so much a year for the honour of F.R.S. after his name." The name of Emerson, however, requires no factitious additions, but will go down to posterity with that of Sir Isaac Newton, whose sublime theories he demonstrated by mathematical ratiocinations too conclusive to be withstood; and his works, though brought into competition with the more popular systems of the present day, are still considered as a text book by all who have studied the more abstruse branches of the mathematics. His corollaries are peculiarly conclusive; and the following sentence, in the preface to his "Tracts," might be used as his motto:—"As to what I



been held by a family of that name from 1382, was added by purchase to Lawson's moiety, which passed by the death of James, grandson of the above-named Henry Lawson, to his aunts, (see NEASHAM,) and afterwards centered by purchase in the Jennisons. In 1727, John Jennison, of Neasham Abbey, sold the manor of Hurworth and half the advowson to John Bland, of London, merchant. Several other freeholds, besides the moiety of the manor held by the Wards, were gradually created; and the property in Hurworth has long been very much divided. The present proprietors are—William Batty Wrightson, Esq., M.P. for Northallerton; James Nicholson Collyer, Esq.; Robert Surtees, of Redworth, Esq.; William Hodgson, Esq., of Bishop Auckland; T. Pease, Esq., of Chapel Allerton, near Leeds; Thomas Wilkinson, of Neasham Abbey, Esq.; Sir W. Chaytor, Bart.; and the Rev. R. H. Williamson.

The environs of Hurworth are adorned by several spacious and elegant family mansions. *Pilmore House*, the residence of David Laird, Esq., belongs to Robert Surtees, Esq., of Redworth; and near to it is *Hurworth Grange*, the property of Mrs. Raine, widow of the late Thomas Surtees Raine, Esq., and occupied by B. Sharp, Esq. *Hurworth House* is the property and residence of J. G. Scurfield, Esq., J.P. J. N. Collyer, Esq., has a large mansion adjoining the rectory. *Newbus Grange*, the property of Mrs. Featherston, widow of the late Capt. Jonathan Featherston, is occupied by Charles Hutton Potts, Esq.; and *Hurworth Cottage*, the property of George Jones, Esq., is the residence of George Gibson, Esq.

### THE CHURCH.

HURWORTH church stands on the south side of the road through the village, and close to the bank of the river Tees. The ancient edifice, being much too small for the

have written on this subject, I have all along given the demonstrations of the several things I have handled; and I expect that to be my test, as to the truth or falsehood thereof."

During the greater part of his life, Mr. Emerson enjoyed strong and uninterrupted health; but, as he advanced in years, he was afflicted with the stone and gravel to an exasperating degree. As he grew weaker, the violence of the disease abated; and he died, at last, apparently without much pain, on the 28th of May, 1782, in the 81st year of his age, having previously disposed of his books and instruments. He was buried in Hurworth church-yard, where a headstone, bearing an inscription in Hebrew and Latin, was erected over his grave. This memorial, having been for some time decaying, was carefully repaired and cemented, and is now preserved in the northern recess formed by the western porch. Mrs. Emerson survived her husband but two years. They had no children. After much persuasion by his friend Dr. Cloudesley, of Darlington, Emerson allowed a portrait

increased population of the district, was pulled down in 1831. It was at that time intended to suffer the old pillars and arches forming the side aisles to stand; but, on removing the exterior walls, they fell, and were re-erected with the old materials. The foundation stone of the new church was laid on the 14th June, 1831, by James N. Collyer, Esq., and the edifice was opened for public worship on Sunday, May 27, 1832. The cost of the restoration, by which 512 additional sittings were obtained, was £1,965 16s. 4d., which was met as follows:—A grant from the Incorporated Society for the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches, &c., £400; a grant from the Durham Diocesan Society, £50; a donation from Bishop Van Mildert, £100; a donation from the Ven. Archdeacon Prosser, £79 15s.; subscribed by the Rev. John Theakston, rector, £350; by the proprietors and inhabitants of Hurworth, £211 4s. 2d.; sale of pews, £481 7s.; rate on the parish, £118 19s. 1d.; duties returned on materials used, £114 12s. 8d.; and collections, materials sold, &c., £9 18s. 5d. The restoration was executed under the superintendence of Mr. T. Tibbatts, of Darlington. A good clock, purchased by a separate subscription, was placed in the steeple.

The body of the church consists of a nave with narrow side aisles, a transept, and a chancel, connected with the nave by a pointed arch. The east window consists of five lights, the centre part of which is now being filled up with stained glass, by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle. The transept also contains large pointed windows. There is now accommodation for 830 persons in the body and galleries of the church. A good organ is placed in one of the latter. The baptismal font is a plain circular basin; and near it is a stove for warming the church.

The square western tower is all that now remains of the original building. On its western front are three

of himself to be taken by Sykes: it was engraved on steel, and published in the *Mechanic's Magazine* a few years ago. A project has been for some time agitated by the visitors at Hurworth, for the erection of a monument in the church, in a style suitable to the genius of the man whom it is intended to commemorate.

Emerson's biographer sums up his character as follows:—He had a great, firm, and independent mind, that could not be brought to submit to any thing mean, base, or disingenuous, by any power on earth: a pure, generous, ardent love of truth, and detestation of falsehood of whatever species. His honesty and integrity were such, that all who knew any thing of him reposed in him the most implicit confidence; and no man could ever justly complain that Emerson had deceived him. He had great pleasure in doing a good and friendly service to any deserving person, whenever he had it in his power; and under a rough and forbidding exterior, he concealed a humane heart, that wished to promote the welfare and happiness of his fellow creatures."

shields of arms; the dexter Neville's, the centre Tailbois's, and the sinister Dacre's. In 1845, the tower was repaired and heightened by the rector, at a cost of £417 5s. 7d. At the same time, the south-west entrance was built up, and the southern and western sides of the church were faced with stone and completed, at a cost of £196 18s. 2d., of which the rector, the Rev. R. H. Williamson, contributed £75 14s. 8d.; and the remainder was subscribed by the inhabitants and proprietors of the parish.

The church-yard extends to the brink of the cliff washed by the Tees, from which a fine view is afforded of the windings of the river, and of the delightful scenery around. In 1840, a piece of ground was added, and the whole improved, by the rector; and the addition was consecrated by the bishop, with the usual impressive ceremonies, on the 1st of October in that year. Two knightly effigies lie near the entrance porch of the church; the figure of one of them having the hands raised to the breast in an attitude of devotion, and the legs crossed; the sword sheathed by the side; the shield divided into transverse compartments, and adorned with festooned ornaments; and the front of the surcoat thrown back, displaying a coat of mail beneath.\*

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1 (parchment) contains baptisms, burials, and marriages from 1559 to 1718 (imperfect); Nos. 2 and 3 (parchment), baptisms and burials from 1719 to 1812, and marriages from 1719 to 1753; and No. 4, marriages from 1754 to 1812.

THE RECTORY.—The old lords of Hurworth held the patronage of the living till the sale of the manor to Lawson and Ward, in 1607. Lawson's moiety descended to Jennison, and was sold to Dr. Johnson, rector of Hurworth, from whose descendants it passed to William Hogg, Esq. The other moiety, in 1708, was the property of the Byerleys, of Midridge Grange, and was alienated to Carr, of Cocken. It descended, under the family settlements, to Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart., who conveyed to Robert Hopper Williamson, Esq., recorder of Newcastle; and it is now held by his son, the Rev. R. H. Williamson, rector of Hurworth, who has also acquired Hogg's moiety.

Hurworth rectory is in the deanery of Stockton;

\* The remains of James Dryden, a native of Hurworth, rest in this church-yard. He rose from a very humble station in the village, by his merit, to be captain in the 2nd regiment of Life Guards, and after having served in the whole of the Peninsular campaign, was present at the battle of Waterloo.

patron, Rev. R. H. Williamson. King's books, £27 5s. 5d.; tenths, £2 14s. 6d.; Episc. proc., 12s.; Syn., 2s.; Archid. proc., 2s. Dedication to All Saints.

RECTORS.—William de Parsona de Hurdeworth, circ. 1180; Robert de Balderston; John Brumel, 1363; Guy de Ronelyff, 1369, p. m. Brumel; Roger Lokyngton, 1377, p. res. Rouclyff; Thomas Orston occ. 1431; William Gregson, cl., 1478 (pres. by R. Tempest: a *quare impedit* was brought by Sir Robert Tailboise, Bart., by which Gregson was set aside, and Sir Robert presented his own clerk in 1479); D'n's John Cutteler (preb. of Sutton-in-the-Marsh in Linc. Cath., which he exchanged for St. Martin's, Leicester, 1492; admonished to keep residence at Hurworth by Bishop Fox; died treasurer of Lincoln, and buried there 1508), 1499; Sir George Tailer occ. 1561-1577; George Hall 1584; Nicholas Hilton, (vicar of Sockburn), 1591; Thomas Thompson, A.M., 1617, p. m. Hilton; John Hamilton, 1645, p. m. Thompson; Leonard Wastell, A.B., 1651, conformed and pres. again 1662; Cuthbert Chambers (preb. of Ripon), 1712, p. m. Wastell; John Johnson, LL.D. (vicar of Manfield, prebendary of the ninth stall in Durham cathedral, domestic chaplain to Caroline, Princess of Wales, and J. P. for the county of Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire), 1714, p. m. Chambers; George Bramwell, A.M. (rector of Sunderland), 1761, p. m. Johnson; John Theakston, † A.B., 1784, p. m. Bramwell; Robert Hopper Williamson, A.M., St. John's Coll., Camb., 1832, p. m. Theakston.

The parsonage-house stands pleasantly on the bank of the river, and has a good garden attached. In the south window of the kitchen, the arms of the Nevilles, the Tailboises, and the Dacres, were formerly emblazoned in stained glass. The rector is lord of a small copyhold manor. The glebe consists of about 63 acres. In 1835, the gross annual income was returned at £699, subject to permanent payments amounting to £125 and to the stipend of a curate, £104.

#### CHARITIES.

School.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of Hurworth, held 22nd July, 1770, resolutions were passed for the establishment of a school, the room for which was built by subscription on the waste. Another subscription was also raised, amounting to £128 7s., for the purpose of obtaining a donation from the trustees of Lord Crewe's charities, from whom a sum of £148 17s. 6d. was afterwards received. With £245 10s. of this money, four fields were purchased in the parish of Melsonby, Yorkshire, containing 9 a. 3 r. The Rev. John Theakston, the surviving trustee, on the 12th of June, 1829, executed a conveyance of the possessions of this endowment to eight new trustees, for the education and

† The Rev. Marmaduke Theakston, A.M., son of the rector, while engaged in the chase, December 26, 1823, attempted to cross the Tees near High Worsall, when his horse became unmanageable, and he was thrown into the river and drowned. His body was not found for several days afterwards.

benefit of the poor of the parish of Hurworth, in such manner as should from time to time be determined upon by the trustees for the time being; and it was provided that the rector, if residing within the parish, should always act as a trustee, although not otherwise formally appointed. The property now held for the benefit of this school is as follows:—

The four fields in Melsonby, let to a yearly tenant at the rent of.....	£21	0	0
A field in Hurworth, do. do.....	4	0	0
A sum of £30 in the savings bank, and £10 in the hands of Captain Colling, for which interest has been paid at four per cent.....	1	12	0
	£26	12	0

The expenses of the school are defrayed from this income, from subscriptions and collections at an annual sermon, and the amount of weekly pence paid by the scholars. The master receives a salary of £66 per annum, and £8 for teaching a Sunday school. All the children of the parish and neighbourhood are admitted to these schools upon application to the master, on payment of 2d. a week, and are instructed on the National system, but not under government inspection. A portion of the school is devoted to the instruction of girls, who are taught by a mistress. The school-house, of which the first stone was laid on June 14, 1831, is an elegant stone building, at the west end of the village, with ornamental turrets at the north and south angles, one of which contains a bell.

*Poor's House.*—Anthony Robinson, with the consent of the rector, Dr. Johnson, on the 16th July, 1730, in consideration of £58, sold the Church-row House, with the appurtenances, in Hurworth, late in his occupation, to William Harrison, for the use of the poor of the parish, according to the usage and custom of the said Church-row tenants, under the yearly rent of 4s. This house, after being held by the overseers of the township, as a poor house, at a rent of £10 10s., was, after the passing of the New Poor Law Act, found to be so dilapidated, that a meeting of the parishioners was called, at which it was resolved to sell the property by auction.

It was purchased by the rector, R. H. Williamson; and the building having been pulled down, the site was attached to the church-yard (see page 502). The amount received for the building was £165, which was invested in the public funds, and yields £5 12s. 2d. yearly, which, with 16s. received on account of Andrews' charity, noticed below, is distributed in sums of 1s. each to all who apply, belonging to or residing in the parish of Hurworth.

*Andrews' Charity.*—William Andrews, in 1783, left £20 to the poor of Hurworth, then vested in the churchwardens, and producing 16s. yearly interest. This sum is in the hands of Mrs. Chapman, of Neasham, who pays the above interest.

*HURWORTH PLACE.*—This village adjoins the north end of Croft Bridge, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles south from Darlington, and near the junction of the Skerne with the Tees, over the former of which there is also a bridge. Since the formation of the Croft branch of the Stockton and Darlington Railway in 1829 (see page 485), and the consequent erection of an extensive coal depot, with a range of staiths for landsale delivery, this place has rapidly increased in size and population. There is an inn and a public house; and the erection of cottages and other buildings has been much facilitated by the use of a seam of good clay for bricks.

*Croft Bridge*, which here crosses the Tees, and over which the great north road passes, connects the county of Durham with Yorkshire.\* It is an imposing structure, consisting of seven boldly ribbed arches. The county of Durham maintains 53 yards and 2 inches of this bridge, and the North Riding of Yorkshire 95 yards and 2 inches. The blue stone, or boundary, is over the third arch from the Durham side, and is inscribed, "DUN. ) CONTRIBVAT NORTH RID. COM. EBOR. ET COM. DUNEL. STATV. APUD. SESS. VTRQ<sup>e</sup> GEN. PAC. AN. DO. 1673." The importance of this passage across the Tees has always been acknowledged; and so early as the 23rd Hen. VIII., it is described, in a brief for its reparation,

\* The village of Croft, pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Tees, gives name to a parish in the wapentake of Gilling East. The mineral water called *Croft Spa*, to which the place owes much of its prosperity and importance, contains hepatic air, calcareous earth, Epsom salt, and sea salt; and resembles the Harrogate Sulphur Spa, both in smell and medicinal properties; temperature 51 degrees. On the discovery of the "New Well," in August, 1827, Sir William Chaytor, Bart., owner of the property, erected a suite of baths, with a pump-room 50 feet by 17, the front elevation being in the cottage tyle. Croft is much frequented in summer, both for bathing and drinking, by invalids; and the village at such times receives a consi-

derable influx of visitors. The resident population of the township in 1851 was 447, of whom 190 were males and 257 females. There are several good houses in the village, with ornamental flower gardens, &c. A handsome hotel and posting-house, situated near the bridge, affords accommodation to travellers both by railway and turnpike, and contains, besides numerous apartments, a grand ball-room and billiard-room, as well as a news-room for subscribers. Croft Hall, formerly the seat of Sir William Chaytor, is now occupied as a respectable boarding-school for young ladies. The church, a large and venerable structure, is dedicated to St. Peter. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester.

as “the most directe and sure way and passage for the King o’r Sovraigne Lorde’s armye and ordyn’nce to resort and passe over into the north p’ties and marches of this his realme, for the surtic and defence of the same agaynst the invasion of the Scotts and others his enemyes, over the whiche bridge at Crofte such armys and ordyn’nces hathertofo’r always bene accustomed to goo and passe; and as yt is thought by dyv’sc wyse and experte men, yt was veray difficil and herd to fynd any other way over the said ryver of Tease, commodius and at all tymes redy and easfull for the said caryages and passages.”

The bridge of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway is situated at some distance to the south-east of Croft Bridge. It was built in 1840, and was designed and executed by Mr. Henry Welsh, civil engineer, and consists of four beautiful oblique arches; the angle of obliquity being 50 deg., and the span of arch on the oblique face 60 feet.

#### NEASHAM.

THE township of Neasham comprises 1,575 statute acres. In 1801, it contained 206 inhabitants; in 1811, 268; in 1821, 313; in 1831, 331; in 1841, 364; and in 1851, 295, of whom 150 were males and 145 females. There were then 75 inhabited houses, and 4 uninhabited. The basis of Neasham for the county-rate is £1,625 3s.

The village of Neasham, one mile east from Hurworth, and 4 south-east from Darlington, is overshadowed with well-wooded rising grounds on the east and north. It is on the verge of the Tees, over which there are a ferry and a broad and safe ford, and which here makes a sudden curve from its easterly to a southern course, washing the peninsula of Sockburn. The village itself is on the road from Croft Bridge to Middleton-One-Row, and contains three public houses, a school, a blacksmith’s shop, a post-office, and several good and substantial farm buildings; and the ordinary dwelling houses are clean, comfortable, and substantially constructed. *Neasham tile sheds*, at some distance east from the village, were commenced fourteen years ago, and supply the surrounding farmers with the requisite draining tiles, &c.: the concern is at present carried on by Mr. Hanson.

\* In a subsequent charter of Ralph Fitz-William, the privilege of the nuns is confirmed to grind their corn free of multure, and the miller is ordered to grind the nuns’ corn well and take nothing; but when the nuns grind their hard corn, they are to pay to the miller

It is supposed that the ford at this place furnished a passage for the remains of St. Cuthbert, on the journey of the monks to Rippon. The Barons of Greystock held the manor of Neasham of the Tailbois family, and also 24 oxgangs of land there of the bishop in soccage, under the service of keeping the fifth part of the gaol at Sadberge. The estate afterwards passed, by successive intermarriages, to the Dacres and the Howards. The manor was held, in 1670, by Lord St. John, of Basing, (afterwards Marquis of Winchester,) who sold it to Sir William Blackett, Bart., from whom it passed, in 1698, to Charles Turner, of Kirkleatham, Esq., for £11,000. His great-grandson, Sir Charles Turner, sold the estate to William Wrightson, Esq., whose descendant conveyed it to Col. Cookson; and it is now the property of James Cookson, Esq., J.P., of *Neasham Hall*. This mansion is situated on an eminence near the river, and is seen to great advantage from the lower portion of the township, commanding, at the same time, delightful views over the picturesque country by which it is surrounded.

William Grey, Esq., and Mrs. Chapman, widow of the late Henry Chapman, Esq., hold property in Neasham.

NEASHAM ABBEY.—It is probable that the Benedictine nunnery at Neasham, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was founded by the Greystocks; as, in an inquisition taken on the death of John Greystock, Bart., in the 31st year of Bishop Langley, mention is made of “*advoca’cæ et patronatu Abbathie sive donus Monialium de Neesham que nil val. p’ an.*” In Tanner’s Notitia, where “Nesseham” nunnery is erroneously placed in Northumberland, the foundation and patronage are ascribed to Lord Dakers. The earliest charter of it is a confirmation by Henry II. Several grants of land, and the right of grinding at the manor mill without multure, were given by the Fitz-Ralphs;\* and Roger de Conyers gave 17 acres in Bishopton, with such right of common as belongs to one oxgang of 24 acres. Bishop Pudsey gave two acres at Wayngatelech. Innocent *Domini Papæ Scriptor*, procurator of the church of Halghton, in 1258 released to the nuns all right to the tithes of Little Burdon; an annual pension of ten marks out of the rectory of Washington was granted by William de Clifford; and the monastery possessed rents and pro-

one such small white loaf as a nun hath for her daily allowance, and one small *pain grossier*; and when they grind their barley, they are to give the miller two flaggons of ale.

perty at Hartlepool, North Auckland, Darlington, and other places.

Margaret, prioress of Neasham, occurs in 1350. On the resignation of Joan de Egleston, in 1428, Dame Margaret Danby was elected as her successor. In 1488-99, Dame Elizabeth Nanton occurs as prioress. Dame Joan Lawson, in 1537, granted a lease of the possessions of the abbey to her brother, James Lawson, merchant, of Newcastle; and she surrendered into the king's hands, December 29, 1540, before Thomas Leigh, one of the commissioners. The abbey was valued, according to Dugdale, at £20 17s. 7d.; but Speed states it at £26 9s. 9d. The king, by letters patent, immediately granted, for £227 5s., the house and site of the monastery, the church-bells and burial-ground, and all the houses, granges, barns, buildings, cartilages, gardens, and orchards, with or adjoining it, besides the possessions belonging thereto in Neasham, Hurworth, Dinsdale, Little Burdon, and Cockfield, to hold of the crown in chief, by the service of the twentieth part of a knight's fee, subject to a crown-rent of 25s. 3d. at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel only.

The inmates of the nunnery, who were limited to eight in number, do not appear to have been inculpated in any of the charges at that time so lavishly brought against the inhabitants of religious houses. The abbess,

\* Elizabeth Harper, Margaret Trollope, Jane Lowyek, and Elizabeth Hewgill are named in the will of the ex-prioress, dated 1597, with a legacy of 6s. 8d. to each.

† Richard Braithwaite, author of the humorous and descriptive poem, entitled "Drunken Barnaby," was the second son of Thomas Braithwaite, of Wareop, near Appleby, in Westmoreland. He became a commoner of Oriel College, Oxford, in 1694, at the age of 16, at

who survived the dissolution nearly twenty years, received an annual pension of £6. Elizabeth Hooper, Margaret Trollop, Joan Lowick, Barbara Middleton, and Elizabeth Hugill, had each a pension of £1 6s. 8d.; and Margaret Dawson had £1.\*

In 1644, James Lawson, descendant of the first lay proprietor, died young; and the inheritance devolved on his aunts Frances and Anne; the former of whom married Richard Braithwaite, Esq.,† of Burnshead, Westmoreland; and the latter became the wife of Henry Jennison, of Winyard. The estate was subsequently disposed of in portions, which passed through the hands of Nicholas Pearson, Gent., Thomas Cocker, of Sedgfield, surgeon, and Thomas Holme, Gent., and other independent freeholders. The present proprietor is Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., of *Neasham Abbey*, a large modern-built mansion, occupying the site of the old priory.

There are now no remains of Neasham Abbey, though some traces of its foundations may be distinguished in a field near the ford at the west of the village; a few memorials are also preserved in the neighbourhood, including a handsome cross in a garden at Low Middleton, a piece of sculpture fixed in the wall of the late Mr. Ward's house at Neasham Hill-top; and a monumental effigy of a baron of Greystock, preserved in the late Miss Ward's garden at Hurworth.

which time he was matriculated as a gentleman's son, and a native of Northumberland. On his returning to the north, he became "a captain of a foot company and the trained bands, a deputy lieutenant in the county of Westmoreland, a justice of the peace, and a noted wit and poet." At the latter period of his life, he removed to Appleton, near Richmond, Yorkshire, where he died, May 4, 1675, and was buried at Catterick, leaving behind him the character of a well-bred gentleman and a good neighbour.

## PARISH OF DINSDALE.

THIS parish, sometimes called Low Dinsdale, occupies the north-eastern portion of the peninsula of Sockburn. It is bounded on the south by Sockburn; on the west by the township of Neasham in the parish of Hurworth; on the north by the parish of Haughton-le-Skerne; and on the east by Middleton St. George and the river Tees.

THE parish of Dinsdale consists of one township, comprising 1,150 acres. In 1801, the population was 108; in 1811, 125; in 1821, 111; in 1831, 169; in 1841, the same; and in 1851, 157, of whom 71 were males and 86 females, inhabiting 68 houses. There were, at the same time, 5 uninhabited houses. The Stockton and Dar-

lington railway has a length of 1 f. 110 y. and an area of 1 a. in this parish. In 1851, it contributed £4 13s. 9d. to the county-rate, and £4 3s. 8d. in 1852; the gross amounts collected for the parish at those dates being respectively £99 7s. 8d. and £73 9s. 5d. The standard of 1853 for the county-rate is £1,438 11s. 8d.

The little village of *LOW DINSDALE*\* is situated in a deep, retired spot near the Tees, 5 miles south-east-by-east from Darlington, 4 from Croft Bridge, and 5 from Yarm. Its population is almost entirely rural; the only tradesman being a blacksmith, and there are no public houses. The old manor house, in a low and well-sheltered situation, not far from the river, is now occupied as a farm house. Its thick walls, heavy beams and rafters, and low apartments, render it an interesting specimen of its class. A stone, bearing the arms of Place, is let into the wall on the left side of the door. On the south there was formerly a gate-house; but the only defences were an inner and an outer fosse or moat. The former immediately surrounded the house; and the latter, which was wide and deep, and strengthened by breastworks, incloses an area of about two acres. Both have been cleaned out within the last few years. Like the generality of old mansions, this house has its tradition of a subterranean passage and concealed treasure. There are four other farms in the parish, a corn-mill on the Tees, and a productive salmon-fishery, erected by Cuthbert Routh, Esq., then proprietor. The fish locks are usually an object of excursion to the visitors of Dinsdale and Middleton-One-Row, to see the salmon leap up the fall, which they pass in great abundance, especially in autumn, after floods. Trouts, flounders, eels, smelts, &c., are also plentiful in these waters. Over Dinsdale, in Yorkshire, is approached by a wooden bridge, supported by two substantial stone piers in the river, and one on each bank. The platform is of sufficient width for a carriage to pass.

The first recorded possessor of Dinsdale is Siward, who is supposed to have lived in the time of the Norman sovereigns of England. His descendants were sometimes styled of Dittensale, and at other times occur with the addition "de Super Teysam," or Surteys, which has been modified, with the orthography of the river itself, into Surtees. Sir Thomas Surteys was seneschal of Durham in 1341; and his son, of the same name, was sheriff of Northumberland 47 Edw. III., and 2 Rich. II. His

\* From the proximity of one of those conical hills which have usually been attributed to the Danes, the name of the parish has been derived by some from the words *Dane's dale*.

† FRANCIS PLACE, fifth son of Rowland Place, of Dinsdale, Esq., grandson of Christopher named in the text, was born in 1647, and placed as clerk to an attorney in London, where he continued till 1665, when, going accidentally into a shop, the officers came to shut up the house, on its having the plague in it. This occasioned his leaving London, and gave him an opportunity of quitting a profession that was contrary to his inclination, and of following the roving life he loved, and the arts for which he had talents. He painted, designed, and edited. Ralph Thoresby, in his *Ducatus Leodienses*, often men-

grandson, who married the daughter of Sir Ralph Eure, of Witton Castle, was sheriff of the same county 10 Hen. V., and died at York, April 12, 1435. Thomas, his son, died in 1511, without issue and intestate; when a litigation, founded on a feudal law, which declared that a half-blood cannot inherit, was commenced for his estates. The parties were—Catherine, daughter of the previous Thomas Surteys by his first wife, and sister of the last Thomas Surteys, second wife of John Place, of Halnaby, co. Richmond, on the one part; and Marmaduke Surteys, her half-brother, on the other. After a train of legal proceedings protracted during 41 years, the suit was decided in 1552 by an agreement, by which Ann Brandling and Elizabeth Blakiston, daughters of Catherine Place, and Francis Wycliffe, her grandson, became possessed of Dinsdale in three equal shares; while Marmaduke accepted the manor of Over-Middleton, and half the manor of Morton, in bar of all further claims. The whole of Dinsdale, however, became gradually vested in Christopher Place, Esq., a descendant of Catherine above mentioned.† In 1717, Rowland Place, fifth in descent from Christopher, died unmarried, and left four sisters his coheirs, from whom, in 1719 and 1722, Cuthbert Routh, Esq., purchased all their estates in Dinsdale, Middleton-One-Row, Sadberge, and Sockburn. He married Judith, daughter of Sir Mark Milbanke, of Halnaby, and devised his estates in equal shares to his four daughters and coheirs, Judith, wife of George Baker, of Elemore, Esq., Elizabeth, wife of James Bland, of Hurworth, Esq., and Jane and Dorothy. In 1770, they joined in the sale of the manor of Dinsdale, land in Middleton-One-Row, and the salmon fishery in the Tees, to Major-general John Lambton, of Lambton, Esq., for £15,000; and these continued in his descendants till the present Earl of Durham sold the hotel, spa, fisheries, &c., to Henry George Surtees, Esq. The other owners of property in the parish are, H. A. W. Cocks, Esq., of Low Middleton; S. R. C. Ward, Esq.; William Grey, Esq., of Stockton; Miss Hoar; Messrs. Botcherby and Wilson, &c. *Stodhor*,

tions him with great encomiums, and specifies various presents that he made to his museum. He discovered an earth for, and a method of making porcelain, in the prosecution of which, merely for the sake of experiment, he expended much money. Several of his paintings and mezzotints, including views, portraits, &c., were very highly appreciated. He seldom resided in London, and drew only for his amusement, seldom completing what he undertook; and, during his rambles, painting, drawing, and engraving occasionally. In the reign of Charles II., he was offered a pension of £500 a year to draw the royal navy, but declined accepting it, as he could not endure confinement or dependence. He died in 1728, aged 81, leaving a widow and a daughter; the latter married to Wadham Wyndham, Esq.

or *Stodday*, a farmhold to the north of Dinsdale, and which seems to have been a distinct manor, is occupied by Mr. William Taylor.

### THE CHURCH.

THE church, a humble edifice, capable of accommodating 200 persons, is situated near the old manor house. It consists of a nave, a chancel, and a south aisle or porch; the latter formed by a single octagonal pillar, supporting pointed arches. The west end of the building consists of two gables, formed by the nave and aisle, and surmounted by crosses. There is no tower. The east window consists of three lights under a pointed arch; the rest of the windows being irregular. The handsome interior work and tracery of that at the east end of the south aisle has been destroyed. A new window was inserted in the west end of the church in 1843. The entrance, of which a stone coffin forms the threshold, is in the south aisle. In the north-west angle of the nave is a stone, measuring 6 feet by 2 feet 1 inch, sculptured with a sword and a large cross, the head of which is radiated, and each of the eight points finished like a barbed arrow. This sculpture, and a fragment of a similar stone in the south aisle, are supposed to have belonged to the family of Surtees. In the churchyard there is a stone coffin, about 6 feet long, on the lid of which a cross, the full length of the coffin, is sculptured. An organ has been erected in the church by the Rev. W. S. Temple, rector.

Previous to the year 1195, the church of Detensale, with its lands and rights of pasture, were given by Ralph Surteys to St. Cuthbert, and Hugh, Bishop of Durham, and his successors, in pure and perpetual almoigne, to provide lights for the shrine of St. Cuthbert; and in 1252, this grant was confirmed.\* Bishop Philip granted Detensdale church and Pountays chapel to William Briton, clerk, charged with an annual pension of three marks to the prior and convent. At an inquest held in the church by the archdeacon's official in 1466, the rectory was valued at £8 4s., and a pension of 10s. fixed to the church of Durham.

\* JOHN OF DARLINGTON, a celebrated ecclesiastic and scholar, was born at Dinsdale, but assumed the name of the larger town, in preference to that of his native village. He was bred a Dominican, and a great clerk, and was chosen by King Henry III. for his confessor. A hot contest arose between the prior and convent of Trinity Church, and the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's, Dublin, respecting the election of an archbishop for the city; the former having chosen William de la Corner, the king's chaplain; while the latter elected Fromund le Brun, the Pope's chaplain. Pope John XXI., unwilling

William Briton and Agnes his wife founded St. Mary's chantry in this church, for the repose of their souls. In 1379, Bishop Hatfield granted his license to Alexander Surteys to augment the maintenance of Thomas de Morton and Richard de Newton, chaplains, by ten marks rent issuing out of his lands and tenements, for which they and their successors were to celebrate divine service every day in the church, and to contribute one silver mark towards the repairs of Pounteys bridge, &c. Christopher Carnarde, last chaplain, had a pension of £2 10s., which was paid him in 1553.

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1 contains baptisms and burials from 1556 to 1717, and from 1722 to 1812; and marriages from 1556 to 1717, and from 1722 to 1753. No. 2 contains marriages from 1754 to 1812.

Dinsdale, alias Dittinsdale, is a rectory; a discharged living in the deanery of Stockton; the dean and chapter of Durham, patrons. Yearly tenths, £4 11s. 5½d.; Episc. proc., 3s. 8d.; Proc. d. and ch., 6s. 8d. Dedication to St. John.

RECTORS.—William Briton, 1196; Nicholas Briton, 1239; Hugh de Castro Barnardi, ob. 1252; Thomas Lucas de Perrers, 1329; Robert de Calne (executor to the will of Sir Thomas Surteys, Knt., 1345; temp. chanc. of Durham, 1334—1345; preb. of Norton, which he exchanged for the rectory of Wyvelingham juxta Stone, Linc. dioc., 1343), 1332; Adam de Harwold, 1345; Peter Morland, 1351; Thomas de Rolland, 1362; Richard Talbot, 1366; Richard Gardiner, 1408; John de Burton; Roger Walkelein, 1419; William Newal, 1420; Ralph Byrde, 1427; William Fawkes, 1430; John Skargyll, 1432; George Wapplington, 1437; Thomas Driffield, 1442; Adam Morland (rector of Redmarshall), 1454; Thomas Davill, 1455, p. res. Morland; William Bell; John Surtees, 1498; George Reyde, 1529, p. m. Surtees; Rowland Clerke, 1561, p. m. Reyde; Thomas Blaxton, 1571, p. m. Clerke; Robert Prentise, 1588; John Martin, 1598; John Rand, A.M., 1617; George Shawe, A.M., 1633; Marmaduke Wetherall (rector of Middleton St. George), 1661; Richard Scruton (rector of Middleton), 1690; Richard Nicholson, 1693; William Noble, A.B. (rector of Middleton), 1723; William Addison, A.B., 1747, p. m. Noble; William Addison, A.B., 1772, p. res. his uncle; Percival Frye, A.M., Oriol Coll., Oxon., 1812, p. m. Addison; William Smoult Temple, 1835.

The parsonage-house stands near the church, and is occupied by the curate; the present incumbent residing at Over Dinsdale. There is no glebe within the parish

to involve himself in the debate, annulled both the elections, and appointed John of Darlington archbishop of Dublin. To these honours was added the collection of Peter-pence throughout Ireland for the Pope, which office he continued to hold for Nicholas III. and Martin IV. His writings were numerous; and Matthew Paris says he was one in whom "the excellent vigour of his mind was displayed not in literature only, but likewise in council." He died in England in 1284, and was buried in Preaching Friars in London.

except the garden and church-yard; but a small close in Middleton-One-Row, and about 69 acres in Hurworth moor, belong to the living. The rector is entitled to the tithes of the parish, with the exception of a modus of 1s. 8d. for land called *Hungerle*, said to have been parcel of the possessions of Neasham Abbey. In 1835, the gross income was stated at £246, subject to permanent payments amounting to £22; and out of the remaining £224, £80 was paid to a curate.

#### CHARITIES.

*Wivill's Charity.*—Mary, wife of Thomas Wivill, of Spenithorne, and daughter of Christopher Place, of Dinsdale, Esq., died June 24, 1668, and bequeathed a yearly rent of £6, issuing out of premises in the manor of Middleham, and in Swinwithwaite and Burton, in the parishes of West Whitton and Aisgarth, Yorkshire, payable on the 23rd December and the 23rd June, upon trust, to be distributed amongst four or six of the most indigent and necessitous widowers belonging to the parish, or children, male or female, after they should be fit to be put to school or bound apprentices; no part to be given to the children of any Popish recusants, if there should be any Protestants in the parish. The yearly sum of £6 is paid to the churchwardens on account of the owner of Swinwithwaite Temple estate; and £3 thereof is given away to poor persons, in sums varying from 4s. to 20s. The remainder is paid to a schoolmistress by quarterly payments, for which, and a gratuity raised by voluntary contributions, she teaches all the poor children of the parish who apply, in a school-room belonging to the parish. Part of the rent-charge was sometimes applied in repairing the school-room; but a new one was erected by subscription, near the church, in 1851. The number of children attending, of both sexes, averages about 25.

*Watson's Charity.*—James Watson, Esq., of Aycliffe, about ten years ago, bequeathed a rent-charge for the poor of the parish of Dinsdale; but from enquiries that have been made respecting its application, no particulars have been obtained.

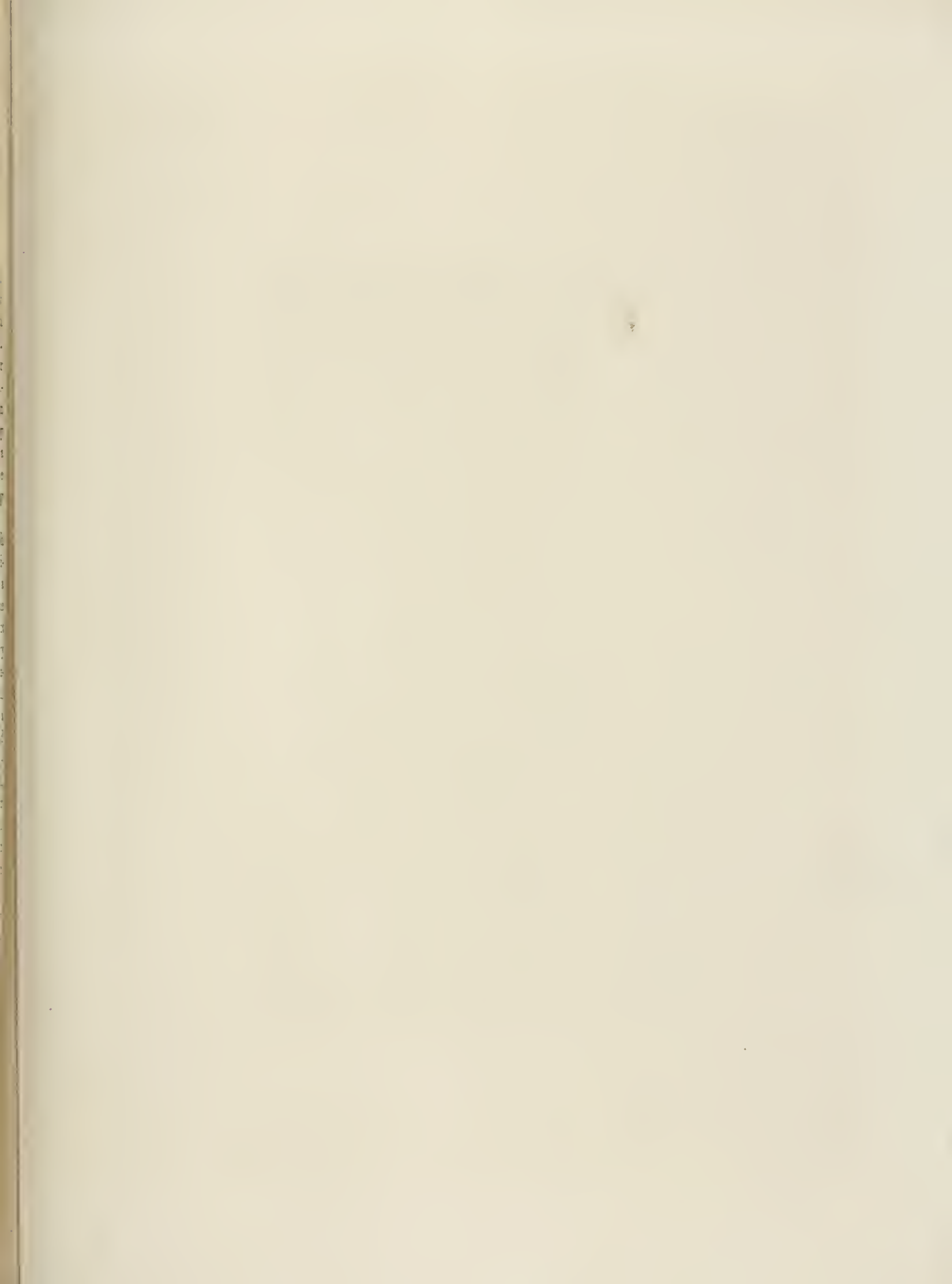
#### THE SULPHUR WELL.

For centuries, the little parish of Dinsdale, "far in a wild, remote from public view," was comparatively unknown; but the accidental discovery of its mineral water brought its name into public celebrity as a favourite place of fashionable resort. In 1789, some

workmen employed by William Henry Lambton, Esq., in searching for coal at Dinsdale, had bored to the depth of 72 feet, chiefly through red rock and whinstone, when a spring burst forth with a tremendous smoke and sulphurous stench. The remarkable quality of the water having attracted attention, a hole was made in the ground, in the channel from the spring, for the purpose of bathing; and one of the workmen, who for many years had suffered from chronic rheumatism, was cured by drinking the water and using the bath. From this period till 1797, it was much resorted to by the neighbouring villagers, for whose use a cold bath was then built; and a warm bath was afterwards added. These, however, were soon found to be too small for the increasing number of visitors; and at length a commodious suite of hot and cold baths was erected on an extensive and convenient plan, affording every accommodation to invalids. They are situated in a hollow, close to the margin of the Tees, where the river changes its course from a northerly to an easterly direction.

The spring is in a rock behind the bath, from which the water issues at the rate of twelve gallons in a minute, and is conveyed to two cisterns; the one as a reserve for the cold, and the other for keeping the water continually warm, and fit for bathing; an object which is accomplished, not by steam, but by ordinary fire placed under the cistern. The general temperature of the water, when cold, is 52 degrees. "The first object I beheld," says Dr. Granville, "was a plunging bath, in which the water on its surface looked yellow and creamy. The other bath-rooms are commodious, and, like every other part of the spa, useful, though neither handsome nor pretending. The water comes up through pipes from nearly the level of the river, to a large cistern, and is thence conveyed again by pipes to the pump-room. The latter is a very plain and unpretending apartment, something like a servants' hall; having, however, an arrangement for the distribution of the water, which is very ingenious, and worthy of being placed in a better lodging. Three marble slabs, placed against the walls, have each two small spouts projecting from them, through which, by pressing inwardly a button placed over them, the water instantly issues in a free stream. Two or three of the spouts are of glass; and from one of these, at one end of the room, the water is obtained, warmed to 90 degrees. The attention paid to the proper choice of materials in using sulphuretted waters, and to the administering of the said water at a uniform degree of







*Handwritten text, likely a caption or description of the photograph.*

warmth, is worthy of being imitated at other spas of greater pretensions."

Mr. Thomas Dixon Walker, surgeon, of Hurworth, found, by analysis, that one gallon of the water contains—

OF GASEOUS FLUIDS.

Sulphuretted hydrogen .....	20	cubic inches.
Carbonic acid.....	9.2	.. ..
Azote .....	6.4	.. ..
	<hr/>	
	35.6	

OF SOLID MATERIALS.

Muriate of lime.....	9.072	grains.
— soda.....	17.616	..
— magnesia.....	3.160	..
Carbonate of lime.....	40	..
Sulphate of lime.....	145.744	..
Extractive matter.....	4	..
Lost in the experiments.....	4.408	..
	<hr/>	
	224.000	

The analysis of Sir Charles Scudamore, M.D., F.R.S., &c., gives the solid ingredients in a gallon of this water as follows:—

Muriate of magnesia.....	6	grains.
— soda.....	28.5	..
Sulphate of soda.....	64	..
— lime.....	119	..
Carbonate of lime.....	12.5	..
	<hr/>	
	230	

Or, by Dr. Murray's method of computation:—

Muriate of magnesia.....	6	grains.
— lime.....	27	..
Sulphate of soda.....	98	..
— lime.....	86.5	..
Carbonate of lime.....	12.5	..
	<hr/>	
	230	

"It may with truth be stated," adds Dr. Scudamore, "that the Dinsdale water possesses very valuable properties. Its proportion of sulphate of soda is sufficient to give it a considerable aperient quality; and the muriates which it contains contribute much to its medicinal power as an alterative. For whatever complaints the Harrogate water has acquired its just reputation, the Dinsdale spring may fairly put forth rival pretensions; and it is but truth to state, that its aperient qualities are rendered more certain than those of the Harrogate water, from its possessing a much larger proportion of the sulphate of soda. The muriates certainly are in smaller proportions."

Dr. Peacock, of Darlington, who published "Observations on the Composition and Uses of the Sulphur Baths at Dinsdale," states that a quart of this water contains, of solid contents, 2 grains of carbonate, and 25 of sulphate of lime; and of aeriform fluids, 2 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas, 1.5 of azotic gas, and 8.2

of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, which contains 2½ grains of sulphur.

The pleasant village of Middleton-One-Row, in the adjacent parish of Middleton St. George, is generally the residence of invalids and others visiting the spa. A pleasant footpath, with seats at convenient distances, leads from this place to the baths. One of the numerous tributary rills of the Tees forms the boundary of the two parishes, and is crossed by a rustic platform, called *Harland Bridge*, which, being overshadowed by the drooping ash and other trees, forms a picturesque entrance to the grounds. A footpath leads from the baths, for a considerable distance, towards the salmon fishery, and affords, at intervals, several delightful glimpses through the trees at the surrounding scenery, one of the most interesting of which has been designated *Lambton Peep*. The use of the axe has been judiciously applied in improving the beauties of nature.

On March 17 and 18, 1842, the "Hurworth Hunt and Dinsdale Spa Races" were held at the latter place; when a steeple chase, and various plates, stakes, &c., were contested. The Hurworth fox hounds, and the Stockton and Hurworth otter hounds, are occasionally exercised in the vicinity of Dinsdale.

DINSDALE PARK.

DR. MACKINTOSH'S RETREAT FOR MENTAL INVALIDS.

—The circumstances which first imparted to Dinsdale its prominence in the fashionable world, have tended further to extend the utility of its natural advantages in a direction not originally contemplated. Besides affording the means of alleviating bodily suffering, this locality now includes a pleasant and elegant retreat for those labouring under mental disease.

An extensive hotel, erected at Dinsdale by the late Earl of Durham, was opened in 1829 by Mr. Henry Marshall of Newcastle, and was afterwards in the occupancy of Mr. Thomas Forsyth, also of that town. It is pleasantly situated on a lofty eminence, and is a neat and substantial building, with a Tuscan portico. It contains above seventy apartments; amongst which there are spacious public rooms, consisting of drawing, dining, billiard, and dining rooms. The whole was erected from the designs of Mr. I. Bonomi, architect. From its windows, fine views may be obtained down the Tees, and of the rich pastures and well-cultivated grounds on its margin; further to the south is a long stretching plain, interspersed with villages, and extending to the Cleveland and Hamilton Hills, about

20 miles distant; and to the west, over a most extended view, may be seen the mountains of Cross Fell in Cumberland, at 40 miles distance in a direct line. It is, indeed, says Granville, "one of the places so happily situated, and by nature as well as art so well favoured, that, as a summer residence for invalids, even without the resource of any mineral water at hand, a medical man, consulted by the wealthy of the neighbouring counties, can recommend it with confidence and pleasure." As proportionate stabling and offices are attached to it, balls and other meetings were occasionally held in the hotel during the summer months.

It would appear, however, that the magnitude of this establishment had rendered it too onerous an undertaking to be carried on successfully; and it was consequently for some time unoccupied. It is now devoted to the care and recovery of a limited number of persons of the higher and middle classes, whose state of mind requires seclusion and medical treatment. The house and grounds are singularly well adapted for the purpose of

a retreat; and the well-known salubrity of the situation renders it one of the most desirable residences of the kind in the kingdom. There are thirty acres of land attached to the house, seven of which are laid out in pleasure grounds; and the whole is devoted to the recreation of the patients, and the amelioration of their maladies. An addition is being made to the buildings for the exclusive accommodation of ladies. Billiards, carriage exercise, and a variety of amusements, are provided for the inmates; and suites of rooms are reserved for patients whose friends prefer separation from the other residents. The establishment is conducted by Dr. Mackintosh, formerly of Newcastle, who has had a lengthened experience in this department of his profession; and the system of treatment which has been pursued, and attended with much success, is that of non-restraint, and the application of every approved remedial agent likely to comfort the depressed and recover the disordered mind. The establishment is totally unconnected with the baths.

## PART OF THE PARISH OF SOCKBURN.

THAT part of the parish of Sockburn which lies within the county of Durham is bounded by Ncasham in the parish of Hurworth on the north-west, by the parish of Dinsdale on the north-east, and by the Tees on the west, south, and east. It thus occupies a beautiful peninsula, about three-quarters of a mile broad, formed by the windings of the river. The rest of the parish, comprising the townships of Girsby and Over Dinsdale, is on the opposite side of the Tees, and consequently in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

THERE is no village in the peninsula or township of Sockburn; it is occupied as one farm, and is about 7 miles south-east-by-south from Darlington. The township comprises 653 statute acres, and 8 inhabited houses. Its population in 1801 was 34; in 1811, 37; in 1821, 43; in 1831, 50; in 1841, 42; and in 1851, 43, of whom 17 were males and 26 females. The higher grounds on the north consist of good arable land, and the southern portion near the river affords excellent pasturage. The basis of 1853 for the county-rate was £902 13s. 4d.

Nearly isolated by its position, Sockburn long continued to maintain its secluded character. A narrow carriage road was the only approach to the church and manor from the north; whilst the inhabitants of the detached portions of the parish had no means of attending divine service except by fording or crossing the Tees in boats, as there were no bridges nearer than those of Yarm on the east and Croft on the west. They conse-

quently found it more convenient to attend the nearest church in Yorkshire. The bridge erected a few years ago across the Tees at Dinsdale, as above noticed, has now obviated this difficulty, and affords not only a desideratum to the inhabitants of the parish, but a ready means of communication between the adjacent parts of the two counties. The Roman road from Sadberge into Yorkshire crossed the river at this place by a ford.

The earliest historical event connected with the parish of Sockburn, as quoted in Lambarde's Dictionary from the Chronicle of Lindisfarne, is, that while the see was in the Holy Isle, Higbald was consecrated bishop at Sockbyry, after the death of Cynwulf, in 780. It is also related that Snaculf, the son of Cykell, before 1015, gave Sockburgh, Morton, and other places to the prior and monks of Durham.

One of the most popular legends of the county of Durham is that of the dragon of Sockburn. It is thus

given in Bowes's MSS., p. 51:—"In an ould Manuscript wh I have sene of ye descent of Connyers, there is writ as followeth: Sr John Conyers, Knt., slew yt monstrous and poysonous vermine or wyverne, and aske or werme, wh overthrew and devoured many people in fight, for that ye sent of yt poison was so strong yt no person might abyde it. But before he made this enterprise, having but one sonne, he went to the church of Sockburne in compleate armour, and offered up yt his onely sonne to ye Holy Ghost. Yt place where this great serpent laye was called Graystane; and as it is written in ye same manuscript, this John lieth buried in Sockburne church in compleat armour before the Conquest."

The grey stone, under which some authorities say the horrid reptile is buried, is duly pointed out in a field near the ruins of the church, as well as a trough, where, like the Laidley Worm of Spindleston Heugh, the monster drank its milk, bathed itself, and returned to the river. Its destructive propensities are said to have been extended to men, women, and children; but there is no record that the surrounding vegetation suffered by its presence, as it did from the worm just mentioned:—

"For seven miles east, and seven miles west,  
And seven miles north and south,  
No blade of grass thereon would grow,  
So venomous was her mouth."

From its being called an "aske," it seems to have been of the lizard species—a horrid personification of some of the realities brought to light by modern geology; and it is so represented on the Conyers monument. It may be remarked that the Lambton worm (see LAMBTON CASTLE) is also so figured; and there is some tradition of Conyers being covered with razors, like the hero of the latter legend.

The memory of this fabulous exploit has been perpetuated in the ancient service by which the manor of Sockburn was held, mentioned as early as 1396. "At the first entrance of the bishop, the lord of Sockburn, or his agent, meets him in the middle of the river Tees at Neasham, where the water is fordable, (otherwise at Croft Bridge,) when he presents a falchion to the bishop, and repeats the following words:—"My lord bishop, I here present you with the falchion, wherewith the champion Conyers slew the worm, dragon, or fiery flying serpent, which destroyed man, woman, and child; in memory of which, the king then reigning gave him the manor of Sockburn, to hold by this tenure, that

upon the first entrance of every bishop into the county, the falchion should be presented.' The bishop takes the falchion in his hand, and immediately returns it courteously to the person that presents it, wishing the lord of Sockburn health, and a long enjoyment of the manor."

This ceremony appears to have been regularly observed on the accession of every prelate during the existence of the palatinate power. On the entry of Bishop Cosin, Miles Stapleton writes to William Sancroft (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury), "As soon as he came in sight of the banks, the trumpetts sounded, and the gentry, with the troops of horse, all in one body, judged to be about 1,000, moved into the midst of the river, where, when my Lord came, the usual ceremony of delivering a great drawne faulchion was performed, after which the trumpetts sounded againe, and great acclamation followed; which ended, they proceeded in order to Darlington." Cosin himself writes to Sancroft, "At my first entrance through the river of Tease, there was scarce any water to be scene for the multitude of horse and men yt filled it, when ye sword yt killed ye dragone was delivered to me with all the formality of trumpets and gunshots and acclamations yt might be made." It appears that in 1771 the steward of Sir Edward Blackett presented the falchion to Bishop Egerton on his first entrance. The last observance of the custom was in July, 1826, when the Bishop of Durham (Van Mildert) arrived at his castle at Bishop Auckland. On his entering into the county at Croft Bridge, he was met by the officers of the see, the mayor and corporation of Stockton, and several of the principal nobility and others of the county; and the ceremony, as above described, was performed.

The important and redoubtable falchion, on the possession of which the title to the estate of Sockburn seems for centuries to have rested, was formerly kept at the manor-house; and there is a drawing of it in the Visitation of Durham in 1666. Its dimensions are—Pommel, 2 inches; hilt, 4½ inches; cross of the hilt, 5½ inches; length of the blade, 2 feet 5½ inches; breadth of the blade next the hilt, 1½ inch. A black eagle in a field, or, on one side of the pommel, is said to be the arms of Morcar, Saxon Earl of Northumberland; but the three lions of England guardant, on the other side, were first borne by King John, and continued by other monarchs up to Edward III.; so that the date of the falchion cannot be earlier than the time of John. The effigy alluded to as in Sockburn church

is that of a gallant knight of the 13th century (certainly not "before the Conquest"). The whole of the armour, and the cap or helmet, are of chain-work; the shield is blank; the right hand is in the act of drawing the sword, whilst the left holds the scabbard; the legs are crossed; the spurs are on the heels; and the feet rest on a lion, in mortal conflict with a winged worm or aske.

This legend, like others of the same kind, has excited the ingenuity of antiquaries to discover its meaning. Pennant thinks it refers to some victory over the Scots; Hutchinson imagines the dragon slain by Conyers was some Danish rover, who was sacking and plundering the country; and Surtees observes, "It would be no difficult matter, perhaps, with less of theory than is admitted into very grave works, to connect the falchion-legend of Sockburn with the real exploits of the constable (Roger de Conyers) at Bishopton, Cumyn playing the part of *Dragon*." After all, however, the legend may refer to some actual fact now lost in the misty haze of antiquity, and the heraldic insignia of which may have been allegorically applied to the Conyers on his conquest of the usurping bishop. (See GENERAL HISTORY, p. 35, also BISHOPTON.)

The first historical notice of the Conyers family is the appointment of Roger to be constable of Durham Castle, and keeper of all the soldiers' arms therein, by William the Conqueror. Rungeton in Yorkshire was given to a second Roger Conyers, before 1126, by Bishop Flambard. His son, who was a baron of the bishopric, and rendered such important services to Bishop William at Bishopton, had the office of constable settled on him and his heirs male for ever, under the great seal of the bishop. His possession of Sockburn is the first real evidence of its proprietorship by the Conyers family. With his eldest son, Robert, he offered up at the altar of St. Cuthbert the church of Rungeton; and they also granted to Sherburn Hospital their churches at Sockburn and Bishopton. Perhaps the former ceremony may have given rise to the legendary statement of the offering of his only son to the Holy Ghost.

Roger, son of Robert just mentioned, alienated his inheritance to his uncle of the same name, from whom it passed to Galfrid, a still younger son of the elder Roger. Sockburn continued in the possession of the family of Conyers till the reign of Charles I.; whilst other branches of this honourable house identified themselves with various localities of both Durham and Yorkshire. In 1635, William Conyers, of Sockburn, Esq., died without male issue, leaving two daughters

his coheirs. Anne, the younger, who survived her sister Catherine, became the wife of Francis Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; and Sockburn was alienated by the Talbots, before 1635, to Sir William Blackett, of Newcastle, whose descendant, Henry Collingwood Blackett, Esq., J.P., is the present proprietor.

The manor-house of the Conyers family (anciently, according to Leland, written Congruis) is, with its site, thus graphically noticed by that faithful itinerant:—"Sokburne where as the eldest house is of the Coniers, with the demains about it, of a mile cumpace of exceeding pleasaunt ground, is almost made an isle, as Tesc ryver windeth about it. A little beneth the maner-place is a grete were for fisch." At the time of Dugdale's Visitation, 1666, several armorial decorations, indicative of the connection of the Conyers with the families of Vesey, Fauconberg and Neville, Scroope and Tiptofte, Dacre and Vaux, Fitzhugh, Lumley, Beauchamp, Newburgh, Berkeley, Gerard Lord Lisle, and Tyas, as well as the arms of France and England quarterly, were displayed in the manor-house. The building has now wholly disappeared; and the only indications of its past existence are some dubious traces of gardens and orchards. A very common place brick house, happily described by Surtees as "better and worse than a farm-house," now overlooks the rich domain of Sockburn.

#### THE CHURCH.

THE neat little church of Sockburn consisted of a chancel, five paces in width, and ten in length, divided from the nave by a pointed arch rising on brackets. The nave was nine paces in length, with a kind of aisle or porch to the south, formed by a pillar supporting pointed arches. On the north side was a porch, in which were the tombs of the Conyers, and several monumental brasses of the family, besides a blue marble slab, sculptured with a cross flory, a sword, and a shield with the family arms. A stone, with a curious piece of knot work, was built up in the west ward of the church, and a rude cross in the south wall. Some sculptured stones, nearly defaced, lay in the south porch. The chancel was lighted by three long narrow windows to the east, in one of which were displayed in stained glass the arms of Scotland; and in the west window was a shield bearing three magpies. The wooden cover of the font was sculptured with the arms of the Conyers and others. The church contained accommodation for 100 persons; and its miniature

church-yard was surrounded by a low stone wall, in one part of which a stone, sculptured with a cross, was inserted.

It has been seen that this secluded little church was difficult of access to the majority of its parishioners; but even thus, in its eloquently silent loneliness, it was, from its antiquity, its associations, and the charms of its situation, an object of deep interest, and well worthy of careful preservation. The erection of a bridge, however, connecting it with the more populous parts of the parish, rendered it available for all the purposes of a parish church; and it might have been hoped that every effort would be made for the conservation of so venerable a relic of antiquity, even on the ground of utility alone. Instead of this, a system of gradual destruction has been for some time practised, and the stones have been actually carried away from its walls to repair the adjacent roads. A public appeal having been made, in July, 1853, to the late Rev. G. S. Faber, who, as master of Sherburn Hospital, was patron of the living of Sockburn, calling his attention to the spoliation and wanton destruction of this sacred building, that gentleman replied as follows:—

“Of the parish of Sockburn, part is situated in the county of Durham; but the part with the largest population is in the county of York. The old church, in the county of Durham being very ruinous, there was a wish to rebuild it, adopting for its new site the Yorkshire portion of the parish. I was applied to, as patron, to give my consent; which I did, subject to the approbation of the Ordinary, the Bishop of Durham. His lordship’s consent having been signified, a new church was built upon a new site in Yorkshire. This, of course, led to the taking down of the old church: but, to the best of my recollection (for I have never been there since the consecration of the new church), the chantry, containing the monuments of the Conyers family, was preserved as the future burial place of that branch of the Blackett family who now possess the estate, and to whom (I believe), by an exchange of lands, the site of the old church and church-yard now belongs. If I am here mistaken, I recommend an application to Mr. Blackett, of Sockburn, for further information. So far as I am concerned, I have only to add, that I contributed £100 to the building of the new church.”

Granting the necessity of a more commodious place of worship for the parishioners, there is no reason why, in carrying out this object, the old building should “of course” be destroyed. “The little church, standing

lonely on its level green,” as feelingly expressed by Surtees, “which had survived the halls of its ancient patrons,” was surely worth preservation on the score of taste, if not of piety. But it has been removed, says the Rev. James Raine, “because, by no fault of its own, it stood in the front of a newly-erected mansion-house; and the various old monuments in brass or stone in commemoration of its lords, which it contained within its walls, have disappeared. Thus has been desecrated and converted to common and profane uses that holy place, in which had been offered up to the Throne of Grace, from generation to generation, the prayers and praises of a pious people, in which had been administered for centuries the blessed sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ, in which the children of this little district had been suffered to come to their Saviour by the regenerating laver of baptism, in which had been plighted the marriage vow, and which had received into its protecting bosom the remains of the dead, the seeds of immortality. What a strange fatality attaches itself to the house of Conyers! The name is gone, and so are its memorials. The effigy of the Knight that killed the Worm’ reposes, it is said, as an ornament in the new mansion-house; fragments of two Saxon, or early Norman, grave-stones, rich with inter-lacements, decorate its doorway. Portions of the sacred fabric, the very fragments of a shell, have been permitted to remain, probably to perform the part of a ruin.

“It may be true that a new church has been built, with this alleged plea in its favour, that it stands in a more populous part of the little parish; but, to say nothing of the act of demolition as far as decency or a right feeling are concerned, centuries may elapse before a fabric erected in exchange, at whatever cost, or however ecclesiastical in its character, can acquire that affectionate regard, or inspire that holy veneration which are inseparable, in rightly constituted minds, from a sacred and time-worn edifice, the date of which may be coeval with the earliest planting of Christianity in its district, and which has become the more amiable and venerable in proportion as its history is involved in darkness, and no record is preserved, no name, of the good and pious man by whose devout hands its first stone was placed in the ground. In the new church, a suitable display of taste and munificence might naturally have been expected, under all the circumstances of the case; but, unfortunately, there is no manifestation of either. It is nothing more than a plain oblong building, with round-headed windows, and a sort of dinner-

bell niche on its western gable. Already certain shrinks are beginning to manifest themselves in its walls, affording no indistinct intimation that it was not built for posterity."

REGISTERS.—Books No. 1 and 2 contain baptisms and burials from 1588 to 1812; and marriages from 1588 to 1733, and from 1735 to 1752. No. 3, marriages from 1756 to 1812. The parish being small, may account for the seemingly defective interval in the marriage registers.

Sockburn vicarage is a discharged living in the deanery of Stockton; the Master of Sherburn Hospital, proprietor and patron. King's books, £3 18s. 1½d.; tenths, 7s. 9¾d.; Episc. proc., 2s. 6d.; Syn., 2s.; Archid. proc., 2s. Dedication to All Saints.

VICARS.—Galfrid de Connicres, circ. 1168; Roger, 1255; Ralph Dawson; Robert Johnson, 1495-1512; Robert Pereson;\* Thomas Wright (vicar of Elton), 1570, p. m. Pereson; Francis Trollop, A.B., 1572, p. m. Wright; Nicholas Hilton (rector of Hurworth), 1572, p. m. Trollop; Lewis Ambrose, 1604, p. res. Hilton; William Harrison, A.M., 1620, p. m. Ambrose; William Hutton, A.B., of Trin. Coll., Cam., 1662; John Hepburne, 1666; Michael Athelstone (vicar of Bishopton), 1682, p. res. Hepburne; Thomas Nicholson, A.B. (of St. John's Coll., Cam., vicar of Grindon), 1687; Richard Newhouse, A.B. (of Peterhouse, minor canon of Durham), 1699, p. res. Nicholson; John Perkin, A.B. (Linc. Coll., Oxon.), 1722; Alexander Christie, 1726; Robert Lakeland, 1728; Robert Dent, A.B. (vicar of North Ottrington), 1729; John Robson, A.M., Linc. Coll., 1759; — Cooper, p. m. Robson; Richard Johnson, 1816, p. res. Cooper; William Henry Elliott, A.M., 1847.

The glebe consists of a parsonage-house, unfit for residence, and about a rood of garden land. Sockburn received £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty; and the yearly value is stated at £190. The Master of Sherburn has the great tithes.

\* Supposed to be the person who, as curate of Brancepeth, took an active part in the Rising of the North. Under his direction, and that of Cuthbert Neville, five altars were restored to their places in Durham

There are no charitable benefactions in the parish of Sockburn.

#### GIRSBY.

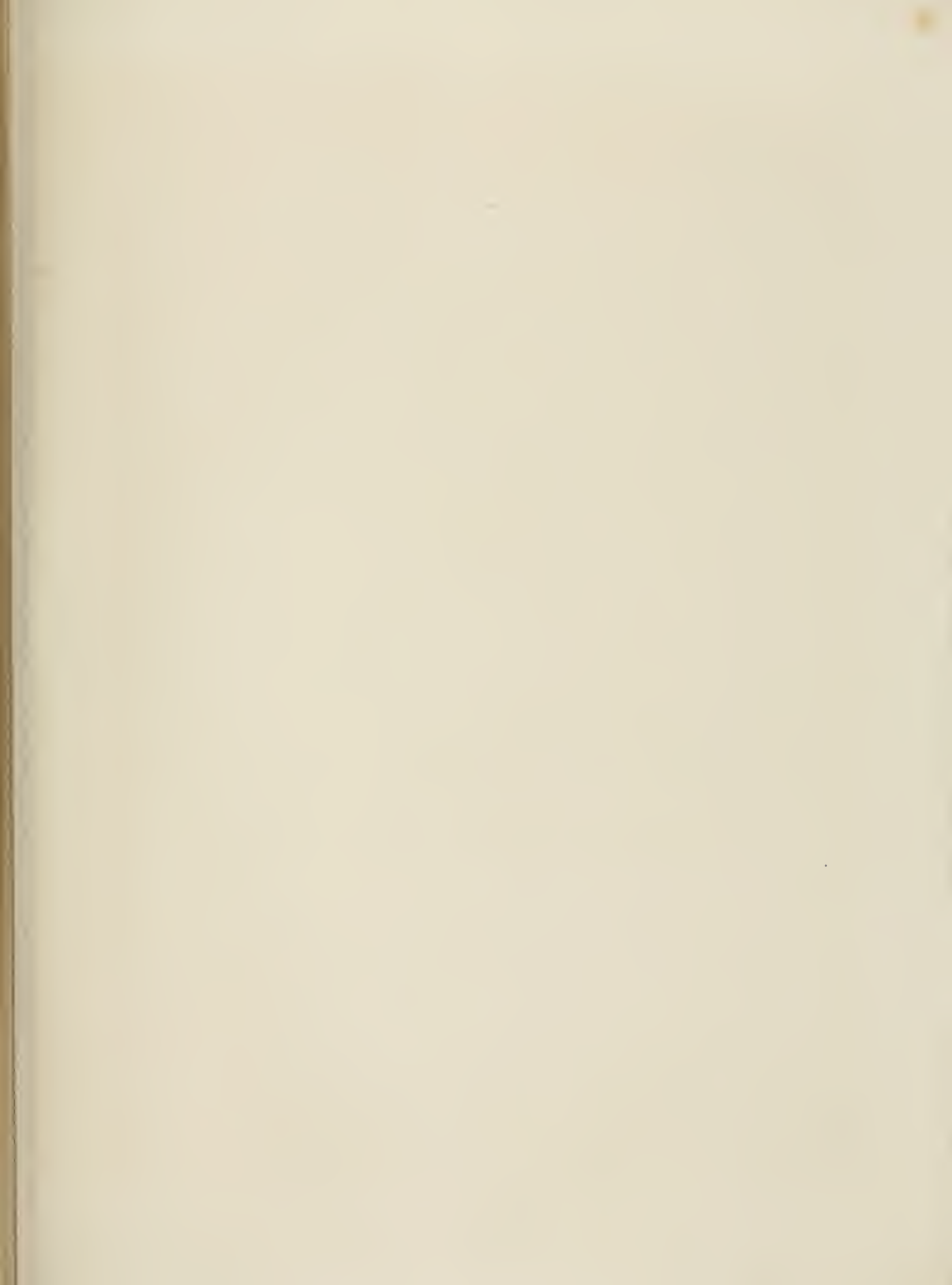
THE village and township of Girsby, in the wapentake of Allertonsire, and North Riding of Yorkshire, was part of the ancient estate of Conyers, and was alienated by the Talbots to Sir William Blackett. There was anciently a chapel at Girsby; and the new parish church has been erected there. The township contains 1,180 acres, 15 inhabited houses, and six farms. The principal proprietors are, the trustees of the late T. Layton, Esq.; Surtees Raine, Esq., of Snow Hall; William Hebdon, Esq.; Miss Marischall; and the trustees of the late John Darnton, Esq., Leeds, who also hold two-thirds of the corn-tithes. The population has advanced from 80 in 1801, to 101 in 1851, of whom 49 were males and 52 females.

#### OVER DINSDALE.

HIGH or Over Dinsdale township is beautifully situated on the Yorkshire side of the Tees, nearly opposite to the parish of Dinsdale. It was anciently the seat of a branch of the Conyers family; and lands here were also held by the Girlingtons. Latterly, it was the property of the Wards of Hurworth; but the Rev. W. S. Temple, rector of Dinsdale, is now the principal proprietor. Over Dinsdale contains 805 acres, and 14 inhabited houses; and the population has fluctuated, between 1801 and 1851, from 51 to 74, of whom 34 are males and 40 females.

cathedral, when it was seized upon by the insurgents; and at some of those altars Pereson sung mass, compelling the prebendaries and others to be present.







*William Bewick.*

## PARISH OF HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE.

THE extensive parish of Haughton-le-Skerne, with the chapelry of Sadberge annexed, is bounded by Dinsdale on the south-east, by Hurworth on the south, by Darlington on the west, by Heighington on the north-west, by Aycliffe, Stainton, and Bishopton on the north, and by Long-Newton on the east. It includes eight constabularies:—1. Haughton; 2. Great Burdon; 3. Little Burdon; 4. Morton; 5. Sadberge; 6. Barmpton, with Skirmingham; 7. Coatham-Mundeville, including Greystones and Humbleton; and, 8. Whessoe and Beaumont Hill. The extent of the whole is 10,301 statute acres.

## HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE.

THE population of Morton-Palmes appears to have been included in the returns with that of Haughton prior to 1831. In 1801, the two united contained 308 inhabitants; in 1811, 398; and in 1821, 466. In consequence of the progress of the flax manufacture, the population of Haughton alone had risen to 710 in 1831; but a spinning-mill having been stopped before 1841, it had retrograded to 576. In 1851, it had further declined to 474, of whom 212 were males and 262 females; and the number of houses, which in 1841 had been 127 inhabited and 29 uninhabited, had fallen to 105 inhabited, 6 uninhabited, and 1 building. The township contains 1,898 acres, and includes about a dozen farms. The York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway has in this township an extent of 1 mile and an area of 11 acres, and contributed to the county-rate, in 1851 and 1852 respectively, £12 10s. and £18 15s. The Stockton and Darlington railway, with an extent of 1 M. 0 F.

\* Weatheral, one of the Waterloo heroes mentioned by Haydon, the painter, in his Autobiography, is still living, and is employed in working on the road which passes through Haughton-le-Skerne. A recent writer says he had eighteen holes in his jacket, corresponding to the eighteen wounds in his chest. His head and neck are cut to pieces, and he has holes and cuts by sword, spear, and ball all over his body. His nose was cut off, and held by a 'tag of skin'; and as he lay on the field, bleeding and unable to move—holding his nose up by his hand, he called to one of the 42nd who was hurrying past—to get a bit of rag to put up his nose. The 42nd found a piece of rag, and bound it round his head—the unfortunate feature adhered; and as the burley figure of this brave soldier stands before you, no one would suppose for one moment that his body is patched up, healed, and stitched as it is all over; for his hearty laugh, fire, and enthusiasm in describing the deeds of Waterloo, are as fresh, youthful, and vigorous as when detailing to Wilkie, Haydon, and Scott, the feats of June 18th, 1815. His first cut at his enemy at Waterloo was across the mouth to the jaw-bone by "cut fire." Any one may observe the hero, as a fine, athletic, herculean man, even after such hard service in his country's defence. Of course he wears his Waterloo medal on grand days, and is appealed to by his country

14 y. and an area of 9 acres, contributed, in the same years, £10 and £15; the gross amounts collected in the township being respectively £104 13s. 1d. and £159 8s. 10½d. The county-rate basis of 1853 is £4,252.

The village of HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE stands on the north bank of the river, about 1½ mile east-north-east from Darlington, and on the road from that place to Stockton.\* It is built on a dry and gravelly soil, with a spacious thoroughfare; but, notwithstanding these natural advantages, this picturesque village has for some time been subjected to periodical visitations of disease, arising from want of drainage. At a public meeting held on the 11th October, 1853, the subject came under consideration; and a unanimous opinion in favour of house drainage was expressed, so that it may be hoped the village will shortly be rendered as healthy as its situation and other advantages seem to warrant.

There are several good houses in Haughton, occupied by private families.† A corn-mill on the Skerne was,

neighbours in all matters of politics or "battles," and they honour him by calling him "Waterloo Weatheral," of which he is no doubt modestly proud."

† WILLIAM BEWICK.—This highly talented historical and portrait painter has chosen Haughton-le-Skerne as his place of residence, after the struggles of a life spent in the arduous exercise of his profession. He was born at Darlington on the 20th of October, 1794, and was destined by his father, who was an upholsterer, to follow that line of business; but having conceived a strong predilection for painting, he left his home for London before he had attained the age of 20, in order to follow his favourite pursuit. In the midst of many difficulties, he attracted the notice of Haydon, who procured a reconciliation between the father and son, and records the circumstances of his connection with the latter, not without some traces of the pardonable egotism by which Haydon was characterized, as follows:—

"It was in 1816, during the Elgin Marble controversy, I strolled to Burlington House to study the beauty of the marbles for an hour before painting, when I found a journeyman drawing amidst the fragments with great truth. I asked him if he were an artist. He replied he wished to be. I told him to bring me his drawings. Next day at breakfast he did. I was so pleased, I told him if he would place

some years ago, converted into a shoe-thread manufactory, worked by both water and steam. It is now occupied by Mr. Robert Brown, linen and wool sheeting, poke, and sacking manufacturer. There is a post-office in the village, and three public houses, with butchers, bakers, shopkeepers, tradesmen, and mechanics; besides seven market gardeners. The National school will be noticed under the CHARITIES. In 1825, the Wesleyan Methodists built a neat chapel on the north side of the street, to which a school is now attached. RED HALL, the residence of Captain Colling, is situated on the south bank of the Skerne: it was erected in 1830, from a design by Wyatt, and is a somewhat striking specimen of that style of architecture characterised by sloping roofs, projecting gables, &c.

Boldon Book states that in *Magna Halghton* the villains held nine oxgangs, at 12d. rent each, and worked for the lord at certain times. Gilbert, the son of Aldred, Walter, son of Ligge, Richard Dune, and the wife of Aldred, occur as tenants. Ten cottagers paid 5s. 6d.; and each gave to the lord nine days'

himself under my tuition I would instruct him. He did so. I educated him for three years without payment—superintended his dissections at Sir C. Bell's—gave up my time to him; and when he was ready, sent him and the Landseers to the British Museum, where they made from the Elgin Marbles those celebrated drawings, the size of the originals, which gave them so much reputation that Goethe ordered a set for Weimar, where they are still shewn in his house, and to which, just before his death, he alluded in a letter to me. Finding my pupils, and Bewick especially, doing such justice to the Elgin Marbles, I resolved to endeavour to get at the Cartoons; and stating my object to a friend, he induced Lords Stafford and Farnborough to go to George IV., and ask leave to have two at a time at the British Gallery, which they did, and got it. I then sent my whole school to the Gallery, and there they drew from the Cartoons the size of the originals, and I led the way. When done, the rush to see the copies was so great that the doors were closed for fear of injury. I then exhibited the drawings in St. James's Street; here the people of fashion crowded for days. The next year I followed up the hit with Jerusalem; but the picture not being bought, though the receipts were vast, I began to get embarrassed. During Jerusalem, Lord de Tabley gave me a commission. I begged him to transfer it to Bewick, as he was a young man of great promise. He did so; and he was paid sixty guineas for his first picture. His second Sir William Chaytor bought." ¶ Whilst Haydon and his pupil were in the midst of pecuniary difficulties, the former was engaged on his picture of the Raising of Lazarus. He says, "My pupil Bewick sat for it (the head of Lazarus), and, as he had not sold his exquisite picture of Jacob, looked quite thin and anxious enough for such a head. 'I hope you get your food regularly,' said I. He did not answer; by degrees his cheeks reddened, and his eyes filled, but he subdued his feelings. This is an illustration of the state of historical painting in England. A master and his pupil—the one without a pound, the other without bread!"

At Haydon's house, Bewick met with Wilkie, Hazlitt, Keats, Wordsworth, Miss Mitford, and many other distinguished characters; and his great picture of Jacob meeting Rachel, alluded to above, was much admired. He was at one time engaged to paint an altar-piece

work in a year, and worked at the autumn tillage and in hay harvest. Walter de Halcton was farmer of the demesne. Two tofts were in the bishop's hands. There were five tenants in *Parva Halghton*; and Adam de Selby held the demesne in farm. The pasture, with the sheep, was reserved by the bishop, but Adam had liberty to keep 100 sheep there as long as he was farmer. Burdon mill paid 12s. for the mill-pond, which was on Haughton land. Some time after the date of Boldon Book, Little Haughton was granted by Bishop Pudsey to "William, son of William, son of the King Stephen."

Hatfields' Survey mentions as free tenants, Robert Plomer, John Ingilby (of the Ingilbys of Hurworth), William Walworth, Chivaler,\* John of Morton, and Richard le Scrop, Chivaler. There were seven bond-tenants, who rendered various services and money payments. Hugh de Westwyke, chaplain, held 72 A. 3 R. of the demesne, and paid 51s.; Calf-greene, half an acre, 12d.; and half the manor of Haughton, called *Reumon*, for £6 13s. 8d. The other half was in the

for Darlington church; but the design was frustrated by the scruples of the resident curate, who thought such a decoration savoured of idolatry. Bewick subsequently visited Scotland, where he gained the friendship of Sir Walter Scott, Hogg, and others, and continued to add to his professional reputation, by painting portraits of the literary men of the day. Having returned to Darlington, he was offered a hundred guineas by Sir Thomas Lawrence for a copy of the head of Angelo's Delphic Sybil in the Sistine chapel. This he effected, and also a copy of Jeremiah lamenting the Destruction of Jerusalem, in the same chapel; and these works are described by Haydon as "very finely drawn and copied." An agreement to produce copies of the whole series was frustrated by the death of Lawrence; after which Bewick returned to England, and eventually retired to Haughton-le-Skerne.

\* It has been argued, with a considerable appearance of probability, that Sir William Walworth, lord mayor of London, who checked the impetus of Wat Tyler's rebellion, "was, if not positively a native of the county of Durham, at least the scion of a family springing from and long settled in its southern division, and who derived their patronymic from the manor of the Hansards." This opinion is founded on the similarity of the armorial bearings of the lord mayor, which are given as "Gules, a bend raguly argent, between two garbs or," and those of the Killinghalls in Durham cathedral, who had acquired the lands of the Walleworths in Hendon and Nesse (the latter district comprising part of the Hill-house estate of R. H. Allan, Esq.), and adopted their arms. Thomas Walleworth, a relation of the Haughton family, and a canon residentiary at York, who died in 1469, left to Agnes his sister, as a very precious relic, "one gilt piece which formerly belonged to Sir William Walleworthe, Knight, his deceased brother." It is further advanced, in confirmation, "that Sir William was chosen executor of the will of Bishop Hatfield in 1381, the year of his courageous feat; and it may be remarked that his craft was that of a monger of stock-fish, which were imported in large quantities from Iceland to Newcastle and other northern ports, from whence he probably transferred them to his warehouses in London."

hands of the bishop. The manor contained eight carucates, of 120 acres each, worth a groat an acre. Cicely Dyceonwyf,\* and eight other cottagers, paid money rents in lieu of works. Agnes de Quessow held a plot of meadow, 2d. The common forge was let to the smith for 8s.

The Inglebys, Wakerfields, and Graystones, continued for some time to hold property in Haughton; and a small portion passed from the Earls of Warwick to the Earls of Westmoreland. Four persons joined the Northern Rebellion from Haughton, one of whom was afterwards executed. Little Haughton continued in the family of Le Scrop from the time of Hatfield's Survey till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it passed by marriage to Thomas Pudsay, of Barford, Esq. It afterwards became by purchase the property of John Barnes, Clerk, (rector of Haughton, and brother of Bishop Barnes,) whose daughters and coheirs intermarried with William Place, Gent., and William Lambton, of Stainton, Esq. On the death of their son, William Lambton, without issue, the estate passed to his sisters, Anne, married to Nicholas Chaytor, Esq., and Margaret, the wife of John Killinghall, Esq. On April 9, 1666, a decree was obtained in the bishop's court, for a division and inclosure in Haughton. There was assigned to the bishop, in lieu of his waste in the township, a parcel of ground called Dickins's Porrock, containing 1 A. 1 R. 17 P. East and West Holmes, Houndwell's, Wetings, and Burdon Briggs, with 28 acres in lieu of 36 cattle-gates, were given to the rector. Red House was assigned to the Chaytor family, and the Killinghalls received Forth Moor. The Collings afterwards acquired both these portions, but sold the latter, in 1824, to William Hodgson, of Bishop Auckland. The principal proprietors in Haughton at present are, Captain Colling; Francis James Crow, Esq.; the Rev. Rich. Waldy, of Dorsetshire; and John Richmond, Esq.

### THE CHURCH.

The church consists of a nave, a chancel, and a western tower. In the southern entrance porch there is a circular arch, springing from Norman capitals, but now partly closed up. A circular arch connects the nave with the chancel, which, with the altar-table, are panelled with oak in the Gothic style. The pulpit and reading-desk, which are placed on each side of the entrance to the chancel, and the pews in the nave are

also of oak, ornamented with fleurs-de-lis. The east window is a modern sash under a circular arch; the south window of the chancel consists of five lights under a pointed arch; and the rest of the windows are irregular. Above one of those on the south side of the nave, a circular arch is built up in the wall, ornamented with sculptured heads; and the church exhibits several other traces of considerable antiquity. A vestry of brick stands on the north side of the chancel. There is a gallery at the west end of the church; and an organ, purchased by voluntary subscription, was opened in March, 1841. The pews were varnished and the church whitewashed about four years ago. It will accommodate 340 persons, and a public meeting was held in the school-room on the 11th of October, 1853, for the purpose of considering the advisability of adding two aisles to the building. Plans and estimates were exhibited; but the sums proposed to be expended on this project (£600 to £700) appeared so enormous to those present, that the idea was not entertained; though it was stated in the room that £400 would be amply sufficient for all the purposes required.

There was anciently a guild in this church, dedicated to St. Mary.

REGISTERS.—Books No. 1 to 5 contain baptisms from 1569 to 1612, from 1633 to 1634, and from 1639 to 1812; Nos. 6 to 8, burials from 1569 to 1592, and from 1633 to 1812; Nos. 9 to 11, marriages from 1569 to 1613, and from 1657 to 1753 (defective from 1699 to 1753); Nos. 12 and 13, marriages from 1754 to 1812.

Haughton is a rectory, in the deanery of Darlington; the bishop of Durham, patron. King's Books, £5 6s. 8d.; Tenths, £5 6s. 8d.; Episc. proc., £1; Syn., 11s.; Archid. proc., 4s. Dedication to St. Andrew.

RECTORS.—Walter p'sona de Halceton; Rufinus Verrellensis, 1231; Stephen Malolacu (Mauley) occ. 1311 (Archdeacon of Cleveland 1289, vic. general of Bishop Beck 1308 and 1309, prebend of Bugthorpe in York cath. November 23, 1298, ob. 1317); John Giffard; Ralph de Kelleby, als de Askeby, 1353 p. m. Giffard; Henry de Ingleby, 1354, p. res. Kelleby; John atte Lee, 1375, p. m. Ingleby; George Ratcliff, 1381, p. m. Lee; William Hulle, 1390, p. m. Ratcliff; William de Walworthe occ. 1391; John de Newton, 1408, p. m. Walworthe; Thomas Leyes (vicar-general to Cardinal Langley), 1410, p. res. Newton; George Ratcliff, 1415, p. res. Leyes; D'n's Edward Claiton occ. January 16, 1450, (surveyor of all the bishop's lands, castles, manors, mines, mills, &c., within and without the bishopric, at the yearly salary of 20 marks, during pleasure, pat. dated June 16, 1450; Hugh Snell, LL.D., 1470, p. m. Claiton; John, als. Everden; Richard Penny-master occ. 1492; Robert Chambers, cap., occ. 1492 (bishop's servant and chaplain, treasurer of his household, appointed during pleasure, surveyor of all the bishop's demesnes, &c., by pat. dated February 20, 1491); Thomas Barret, LL.D., 1519, p. m. Chambers (he resigned for an annual pension of 8 marks, to be paid him during his life); John Tunstall, cap., December 12, 1534, p. res. Barret; Ralph Dickon;

\* Richard the cottager having no surname to bequeath to his widow, she is simply distinguished as Cicely, Dickon's wife, as his son would have been called Dickon's son, or Dickenson.

John Barnes, cl., July 7, 1578, p. m. ult. inc.; Robert Hutton, S.T.P., 1590, p. m. Barnes; Henry Ewbanke, A.M. (successively rector of Washington, Winston, and Whickham, preb. of the 12th stall), 1625, p. m. Hutton; Lawrence Hinton, A.B., December 19, 1629, p. m. Ewbanke; Eleazer Duncan, S.T.P. (preb. of the 5th stall, preb. of Knaresborough, chaplain to Charles I., and died in exile about 1650), April, 1633, p. m. Hinton; Richard Battersby, an intruder; John March, A.M., pres. by Charles II. by lapse, September 25, 1661; Richard Belasyse, A.M. (second son of William Belasyse, of Morton House, Esq.), September 24, 1680, p. m. March; Joseph Butler, B.C.L., 1721, p. m. Belasyse, res. for Stanhope, afterwards bishop of Durham; Henry Thorpe, A.M., 1725, p. res. Butler; Charles Morgan, A.M. Ch. Ch., 1764, p. m. Thorpe; Edward Rudd, A.M., August 14, 1764, p. m. Morgan; William Vaughan, A.M., 1782, p. m. Rudd; Hon. Richard Byron, A.M. (younger son of William, 4th Lord Byron, rector of Winston and Ryton, which he resigned for Haughton), 1795, p. m. Vaughan; Charles Plumtre, B.D. Queen's Coll., Camb. (rector of Long-Newton), 1811, p. m. Byron; Thomas Le Mesurier, A.M. New Coll., Oxon., 1812, p. m. Plumtre; B. Bandinell, D.D. (librarian of the Bodleian, Oxon.), 1822, p. m. Le Mesurier.

The parsonage is a spacious, convenient house, with a good garden and shrubbery of forest trees. The glebe consists of 249 A. 2 R. 1 P., of which the greater part lies in the township of Haughton, and the rest in Sadberge and Coatham-Mundeville. The rector is generally entitled to tithes,\* excepting that the townships of Barmpton, Sadberge, Coatham, and Morton, pay moduses respectively for hay of 4s. 6d., 18s. 8d., £1, and 5s.; and Whessoe pays a modus of £1, High and Low Beaumont Hill £3 4s., and Greystones and Humbleton £1 13s. 4d., for corn and hay. All these pay small tithes in kind. There are also portions of tithes received from the townships of Darlington and Coekerton. There is a prescriptive payment of 8s. out of the rectory of Haughton to the rector of Long-Newton, and another of £1 18s. at Pentecost to the rector of Egglecliffe. The rector has a copyhold manor extending over a part of the township of Haughton. The gross

\* In the Court of Exchequer, in July, 1762, a title cause was determined, Henry Thorpe, Clerk, (rector of Haughton-le-Skerne,) against Philip Bendlowes, Esq. The bill demanded an account of agistment tithes for the saddle and coach horses of the latter, who insisted, by his answer, that he used his saddle and coach horses for pleasure only, and that they were not liable to pay tithe of agistment. Mr. Baron Smith observed, "That is the very reason why they are;" the Lord Chief Baron said, "This notion in Durham is universal, that they are not liable to pay tithe of agistment: let them understand in the county of Durham, that tithe of agistment is due of common right; they should know it. The Master will distinguish as to coach horses. A saddle horse used about a farm is exempt, but not gentlemen's horses; suppose he keeps twenty, he ought to pay. We decree for barren and unprofitable cattle; we give the Master our opinion that coach or gentlemen's horses are liable to pay." Mr. Bendlowes circulated a printed abstract of the case, contending that coach and saddle horses, or horses kept for pleasure, are exempt from agistment tithes. He adds, "If a few men have it in their power to call what cattle they so fancy barren and unprofitable, and, under

annual revenue of the living is stated at £1,532, with permanent payments amounting to £253. Out of the remaining £1,279, £307 is paid to two curates.

## CHARITIES.

*School.*—A subscription was commenced, about the year 1768, for the institution of a day-school at Haughton; and, with the help of £50 from Lord Crewe's trustees, £145 15s. was raised. This sum remained in the rector's hands, at interest, till 1808, when it was expended, with Mrs. Alexander's charity, mentioned below, in building poor-houses for the parish, on the rector's waste and part of the glebe. The sum of £4 10s. is paid half-yearly to the rector by the churchwardens and overseers for these cottages, together with 1s. per annum as a ground-rent; and a memorandum states, that £140 of the above money belongs to the school, and £40 to the poor. In the Jubilee year (October 29, 1809), a Sunday school was established by subscription; and in 1815, a commodious school-house was built on the glebe, by leave of the bishop, including separate rooms for the boys and girls, and a dwelling for the master. The cost of this erection, including fixtures, was £368 17s., towards which the bishop subscribed £50; the Diocesan Society for Parochial Schools, £50; the dean and chapter of Durham, £30; Lord Crewe's trustees, £30; the Rev. T. Le Mesurier, £30; Mrs. Judith Dobree (an aunt of the rector), £30; the Rev. Robert Croft, £20; Robert Surtees, of Mainsforth, Esq., £10; Mr. Waldy, £10; and Mr. Robert Colling, £10. Some additions were afterwards made to the master's house, the expense of

such arbitrary imposition, render such cattle liable to tithe, though the custom of the county or parish where such tithe arises hath exempted them, how can any man be said to enjoy the free customs of the realm? and of which, according to Magna Charta, he is not to be deprived, without the judgment of his peers. Or what is it that a man either enjoys for pleasure or family use, which, under the name of barren and unprofitable to the priest, may not be rendered titheable? And we may expect the next opinion will comprehend our wives and daughters.—A woman employed about a farm is exempt, but not gentlewomen:—Suppose a man agist twenty (as many a gentleman is obliged to do), he ought to pay:—They are agisted for pleasure, and that is the very reason why they ought to pay:—The Master will distinguish as to those agisted for hire.—Such the priest must have in kind; and to others, they are to be proportioned (as I suppose) according to the respective nights they have agisted." The writer concludes his indignant appeal by calling upon the members for the county, and other country gentlemen, to assist him in procuring an enactment to settle the disputed question, and prevent similar decisions in future.

which, £43, was paid by the master; but £27 was repaid to him from money given for that purpose by Mrs. Dobree and other contributors. A small garden and other conveniences have since been added. The schoolmaster and mistress receive £7 per annum, as the interest of the above £140; besides an augmentation from the subscribers to the Sunday school. All the children of the parish who apply are admitted to the day-school at a reduced quarterage, varying from 2s. to 5s. From 50 to 70 children attend on an average, who are taught reading, writing, and accounts, on the National system; but the school is not under government inspection. They find their own paper: the master provides slates and pencils, and the rector furnishes many of them with books. The Sunday-school is attended by about 130 children.

*Barker's Charity*.—See page 467. The money is distributed at Easter, as noticed below.

*Hall's Charity*.—Elizabeth Hall charged a field called the Intack with the yearly payment of 50s. for the poor. Of this sum, 26s. is laid out in bread, by 6d. in each week, and distributed at the church every Sunday in the afternoon; and the remaining 24s. is distributed in money at Easter.

*Donor unknown*.—A close in Sadberge, containing between 2 and 3 acres, known by the name of the Charity Field, is charged with 9s. per annum for the poor of the parish. This sum, with the two preceding rent-charges, amounting to £2 13s., are divided at Easter among the several townships of the parish (except Sadberge) in the following manner:—Haughton, 11s.; Whessoe and Beaumont Hill, 9s. 2d.; Morton, 4s. 8d.; Barmpton, 10s. 5d.; Burdon, 7s. 11d.; Coatham-Mundeville, 9s. 10d. These sums are distributed to poor persons at 1s. or 2s. each.

*Donor unknown*.—Certain lands called Richardson's Closes, in Sadberge, are charged with £1 7s. annually for the poor of the parish. This payment was discontinued in 1790 by Richard Steele, then proprietor of the ground; and a bill was filed in the bishop's court of Chancery in 1795, at the relation of Miss Vaughan (niece to the rector), to compel payment. Steel died pending the proceedings; and his son and heir, a brewer at Rochdale, being out of the jurisdiction of the court, the case was abandoned.

*Alexander's Charity*.—Mrs. Alexander, by will dated February 10, 1789, bequeathed £40 to the rector and churchwardens, the interest to be distributed to the poor of the village of Haughton annually on Christmas-eve. This sum having been applied, as above stated,

in building cottages for the poor, 40s. a year is paid out of the rates to the churchwardens, who distribute it at Christmas, in sums of 1s. and 2s., to the poor of the township.

The charities belonging to the chapelry of Sadberge will be noticed in the account of that place.

## BURDON.

THIS township, formed by the constaberies of Great and Little Burdon, comprises 588 acres. The number of inhabited houses has decreased from 24 in 1841 to 17 in 1851; and the population has fluctuated, during the decennial periods from 1801 to 1851, at the respective numbers of 78, 66, 76, 102, 117, and 96. Of the latter, 53 were males, and 43 females. The lineal extent of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway in this township, is 1 f. 33 y., and its area 1 a. 1 r. 6 p. In 1851 and the following year, it contributed to the county-rate respectively £3 0s. 6d. and £3 11s. 6d.; the gross amounts collected being £52 9s. 7d. and £61 18s. 5d. The basis of 1853 for the county-rate is £1,031 14s.

GREAT BURDON is situated on the road 2 miles east-north-east from Darlington. It is a small neat village, with a bridge of one arch over the Skerne, and contains a corn-mill and a public house. It was one of the villages restored to the church of Durham by Henry I., and was also included in Bishop Flambard's charter of restitution. Olivia de Walworth and Joceline Surtees held land here in the time of Bishop Hatfield. The Inglebys and Nevilles were afterwards proprietors; and various families have since held property in the township, which is now vested chiefly in John Featham, Esq., who purchased from Richard Cundill, Esq.; and the Rev. Richard Waddy; William Wardle Robson, Esq.; and Mrs. Waddy, widow of the late Edward Waddy, Esq.

LITTLE BURDON, to the east of Great Burdon, belonged before 1226 to the nuns of Neasham; and at the dissolution, its rents were valued at 105s. 4d. It was granted, with the rest of the abbey lands, to James Lawson; and after having passed in 1600 to Henry Stapleton and Mary his wife, and in 1622 to Sir Henry Constable, Viscount of Dunbar, it became the property of Richard Nelthorpe, of Norfolk, Esq., who was attainted for high treason. Bishop Crewe took the opportunity of seizing it as a forfeiture, and granted it on trust to his steward, Edward Arden, Esq.; but on

the reversal of the attainder under William III., Crewe was compelled to restore the lands, with the arrears of rent. James Nelthorpe, Esq., in 1720 conveyed Little Burdon to William Davison, of Beamish, Esq.; and it is now the property of Morton John Davison, Esq.

#### MORTON.

MORTON, with MORTON-PALMES, was included in the population returns for Haughton up to 1821. In 1831, it contained 83 inhabitants; in 1841, 73; and in 1851, 68; the respective numbers of males and females being 39 and 29, inhabiting 13 houses. The township contains 1,316 acres, and is divided into five farms. The Stockton and Darlington railway has in Morton-Palmes a length of 1 M. 0 F. 106 Y. and an area of 9 A. 1 R. 10 P., and contributed to the county-rate in 1851 £16 13s. 4d., and in 1852 £13 6s. 8d.; the gross amounts collected being £73 1s. 8d. and £58 9s. 4d. The sum rated to the county in 1853 was £1,788 10s.

The village of Morton consists of a few scattered houses, 3 miles east from Darlington, and contains a public house and the shops of a cartwright and a blacksmith. GREAT MORTON stands on the south side of the road from Darlington to Yarm, and MORTON-PALMES on the north. The Surteys family were early proprietors of the former, which, on the division of their property in 1552, was assigned to Marmaduke, whose son sold a third of it to Thomas and Henry Storic. Morton John Davison, Esq., is the present owner.

In Hatfield's Survey, John de Morton and his parceners held lands, supposed to be the same as those now known as Morton-Palmes. The estate received its additional name from Brian Palmes, a Yorkshire gentleman, who married the heiress of Radclyffe of Tunstall, but was attainted, and forfeited his estates here and at Newton-Hansard, for his participation in the Northern Rebellion. Sir William Blackett, Bart., previous to 1687, had purchased Morton-Palmes from Henry Garth, Gent., and George Morland, Esq., and Mary his wife; and it was sold in 1698, with Neasham, to Charles Turner, of Kirkleatham, Esq. It now belongs to Henry George Surtees, Esq., with the exception of *Maiden Dale* farm, which is the property of Joseph Forster, Esq., of Darlington.

#### SADBERGE.

THE township of Sadberge comprises 2,050 acres, occupied by six farms. There were 85 inhabited and 14

uninhabited houses in 1841, and 87 inhabited and 7 uninhabited in 1851. Its population, at the six periods of taking the census, has been respectively 391, 396, 315, 403, 372, and 371. The latter number included 188 males and 183 females. The basis of 1853 for the county-rate is £1,765 10s.

The village of SADBERGE is situated on the road from Darlington to Stockton, and 4 miles east-by-north from the former place. It occupies the top of an eminence, which rises gradually from every side, and commands a fine view of the western and south-eastern districts of the county of Durham, and of the Cleveland hills in Yorkshire. The site of the castle, gaol, and court-house, which existed here when Sadberge enjoyed a separate jurisdiction, appears to have been partially raised by artificial means, and is now occupied by the chapel. This edifice, dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of a low nave and chancel, and has been built with the old squared stones of the previous buildings. It contains accommodation for 300 persons. There is a cemetery attached, in which there are some old memorials of the Pemberton and Garmondsway families. The living is a curacy, not in charge nor certified, in the patronage of the rector of Haughton; and the Rev. C. Piper is the present curate.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a small chapel at Sadberge. The only remaining remnant of the ancient privileges of the place is the *county pinfold*, to which strayed cattle are sometimes brought from distant places. There are several well-built brick houses in the village, the eastern row of which is in the parish of Long-Newton, which may account for the prescriptive payment of 8s. to the rector of that parish, and the appropriation of a pew in its church, called the Sadberge pew, to the inhabitants of the township. A tannery has been established here for many years; and the village contains three public houses, five general provision shops, a market gardener, a smith, and joiners' and butchers' shops.

Sadberge was a separate and independent wapentake from a very early period, and has sometimes been erroneously termed an earldom. It became attached to the palatinate in the time of Bishop Pudsey, who purchased it, with the earldom of Northumberland for life, for the then princely sum of £11,000, from King Richard I., when that monarch was preparing for the crusades. The charter grants, "The manor of Sadberge, with the wapentake to the same manor pertaining; and the service of Peter Carun of one knight's fee for Seton and Oveton; the service of Thomas Amundevill of one



knight's fee for Cotham and Tryford; and the service of the son of Godfrey Baard for two parts of a knight's fee in Mideltun and Hertburn; with sac and soc, toll and theam, and infangneþefe,\* and all franchises and customs, and with pleas of the crown, in such manner as we held the same whilst we retained it yet in our hands, and as the bishop holds his other lands and knights' fees within his bishopric; and the bishop and his successors may dispose of the same lands and lieges to the said manor belonging, as of his other lands and lieges in his bishopric."

Under the powers of this charter, which was confirmed by King John and succeeding monarchs, Sadberge was governed by the bishops, through distinct officers, as sheriff, escheator, and coroner, who, though sometimes holding offices for both the county palatine and this lordship, were always appointed by distinct patents. It is difficult to fix the exact extent of the jurisdiction of Sadberge; but the following vills and manors are expressly stated to have owed service to it:—Hurworth, Neasham, Morton, Middleton, West Hartburn, Trefford, Eggescliffe, Aslakby, Stainton-le-Street, Little Burdon and Coatham-Mundeville, Seton-Carow and Owton. Baliol agreed to do service at Sadberge for Long-Newton; but that place seems to have been generally held parcel of the great honour of Gainford. It was asserted, in the time of Bishop Langley, that Barnard Castle, Marwood, Cleatlam, Eggleston, Langton, Middleton-in-Teesdale, Newbiggin, Stainton, and other places in the south-western portion of the county, were members of this wapentake; but some of these were also mentioned, about that period, as being in Northumberland, merely from their not being then included in the palatinate, so that a considerable degree of uncertainty remains on the subject.

The judges itinerant, commissioned by the bishops of Durham, held a court of assize at Sadberge, which appears to have been continued till at least the middle of the fifteenth century. There was also a county court, in which the sheriff of Sadberge sat, and where causes were tried, fines of lands levied, and escheats taken on the decease of free tenants within the county or wapentake of Sadberge, the earliest of which on record were taken under Lewis Beaumont. This court appears to have been in existence as late as 1611. The castle and gaol, and the support of prisoners, were maintained by certain manors and lands, specially

charged for the purpose. The bailiff's common fee was 40s. The importance of the place was, at that time, enhanced by its situation on the main road into the county from the south, which was then by Pounteys Bridge at Middleton.

The lands, according to Hatfield's Survey, were all held by military service. William Fawcon, the Baron of Graystock, the prioress of Neasham, Robert de Ogle, Walter Tailbois, Isabel the widow of John Percy de Kildale, John de Aslayby, the heirs of Alexander Surteys, and others, had the keeping of the gaol and prison, and were answerable for the escape of prisoners. There were 41 ancient burgagers and three new ones; and the demesne lands contained 23 oxgangs, of 16 acres each.

The lands have always been subdivided amongst numerous proprietors. In 1638, John Buck, of Sadburie, yeoman, was charged with a horse for the service of Charles I. In 1684, the freeholders were, Sir Thomas Pennyman, Bart.; Robert Casson; Thomas Garmonsway; Robert Allen; Ralph Pemberton, Gent.; Thomas Reed; James Nelthorpe, of Little Burdon, Esq.; the heirs of Richard Garmonsway; Sir William Blackett, Bart., of Morton-Palmes; and John Harrison. The principal proprietors at present are, Sir William Pennyman, Bart., and John Richmond, Esq. *Newton Grange* belongs to John Harris, Esq.

CHARITIES.—*School*.—A subscription was commenced in 1789 by the wealthier inhabitants of Sadberge, for the establishment of a school. Bishop Barrington gave £20 towards the erection of a school-house, and £5 yearly towards a Sunday school, which is attended by all the children who live within any convenient distance, and who are instructed on the National system. The cost of the building was upwards of £63. A salary of £5 a year is paid to the master, in addition to a small contribution from between twenty and thirty day scholars. There is an annual donation of £5 from the trustees of Lord Crewe's charities, who also contributed to the building.

*Barker's Charity* and *Buck's Charity*.—See pp. 467, 468.—The sums received on account of these charities (£6 5s.) are distributed at a vestry meeting, with other charity money, in sums varying from 1s. to 3s.

*Poor Stock*.—The price of a cottage, sold in 1786 for £14, and £20 bequeathed by the Rev. Matthew

\* Lambarde thinks that the place should be called *Sacberge*, from two Saxon words, which signify "the court upon the hyl," or "the hyl of pleas;" a derivation which agrees with the elevated position

of Sadberge. *Infangneþefe*, *Infangþef*, *Infangþeof*, or *Infangneurþeof*, is the taking of a thief within a liberty that has such a privilege from a king.

Soulby, in 1759, were delivered to the rector, Dr. Bandinel, who agreed to pay £3 yearly on account thereof, which is given away with the other charity money.

*Charities of Harrison and others.*—Frances Harrison, Mrs. Davison, Thomas Barker, and others, by deed, dated 1730, gave £37., the interest to be distributed to the poor of Sadberge. This amount was placed in the hands of the late Sir. John Pennyman, of Ormsby, Bart., November 8, 1770; but there is no record of any interest having been paid.

### BARMPTON.

THE population of this township, which includes Skirmingham and Elleyhill, was, in 1801, 126, and at the successive enumerations, 127, 105, 90, 104, and 135. In the year 1851, there were 21 inhabited and 2 uninhabited houses. The township includes six farms, containing in all 1,520 acres. The York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway occupies 1M. 4F. 159Y. in length, and 19A. 2R. 9P. in area in the township, and contributed to the county-rate, in 1851 and 1852, £46 8s. 1½d., and £29 9s. 7½d.; the gross amounts collected for the township being £108 17s. 1d. and £70 14s. 1½d. The basis of Barmpton for the rate is fixed at £1,769.

The hamlet of Barmpton, formerly *Bermeton*, is situated three miles north-east from Darlington, and is surrounded by rich low lands on the Skerne. At a very early period, this estate and Skirmingham were the property of the convent of Durham, in the treasury of which are two curious charters relative to them. The first is one of Henry Prince of Scotland and Earl of Northumberland, before 1152, ordering William his chancellor, and Osbert his sheriff, that the monks of St. Cuthbert should have their villis of Bermeton and Scirmingham, as freely as they held them the day that Henry, King of England, was alive and dead, or the day that himself (Prince Henry) received the earldom of Northumberland. The other is a charter of Nigel de Albeini, addressed to William his brother, and dated from his death-bed, commanding restitution to the monks of Durham of the lands which Walthef, son of Alsi, held of Nigel, beyond the Tees, viz: Bermentun and Scrimingham. After being for some time leased at small annual rents, one-third of the manor of Bermeton was sold, in 1312, to Walter Gylet, from whose descendant it passed, in 1403, to Henry Lord Percy and others. The other two-thirds became vested in the families of Tailbois, Skirmingham, and Lumley. In

1391, four messuages and seven oxgangs in Bermeton passed to Joan, daughter of Thomas de Eshe, by whose descendants their property was sold to William Smyth, of Nunstainton; and Sir Edward Smyth, Bart., sold it to Major-general John Lambton, ancestor of the Earl of Durham, from whom it passed to the Waldys, and is now held by Edward W. Waldy, Esq. The remainder of Barmpton belongs to Archdeacon Croft and others.

*Skirmingham*, which had become by marriage the property of Thomas Norton, was sequestered after the Northern Rebellion, but was re-purchased for his son. He sold it for £1,700 to the trustees of Richard Madocks, citizen and goldsmith, London. In 1600, a portion of it was held by the family of Porter; and in 1684, by Sir Francis Salkeld, of Cumberland, Knt. It is now the estate of John Hutton, Esq. *Elleyhill*, which in 1684 was held by Robert Ellison, of Hebburn, Esq., now belongs to William Bacon, of Chilton, Esq.

### COATHAM-MUNDEVILLE.

THE township of Coatham-Mundeville, or Amundeville, including the manor of Greystones, occupies an area of 1,517 acres. Its population has fluctuated from 172 in 1801, to 151 in 1811, 184 in 1821, 175 in 1831, 138 in 1841, and 149 in 1851, inhabiting 27 houses. The proportion of males and females, at the latter date, was 80 and 69. The township includes six farms and two public houses. The portion of the Stockton and Darlington railway, which passes through it, is 1M. 0F. 43Y. in length, and covers 9A. 2R. 20P. It contributed to the county-rate, in 1851 and 1852, £13 6s. 8d., and £16 13s. 4d.; the gross amounts collected being £56 17s. 5½d. and £64 2s. 6d. The standard fixed in 1853 for the township (including tithes) is £1,706.

The hamlet of Coatham-Mundeville is situated on a rising ground on the great turnpike road from the south, and 4 miles north from Darlington. The Skerne passes at a short distance to the east; and on its bank is an extensive shoe-thread manufactory, commenced by Mr. Thomas Porthouse on the dissolution of his partnership with Mr. John Kendrew (see note, p. 479). It was afterwards occupied by Mr. Isaac Burdon, of Newcastle, and is now carried on by Mr. Overend, being worked partly by steam and partly by water power, and employing about 60 work-people. It belongs to H. P. Smith, Esq., J.P.

The Amundevilles held this manor of the crown from an early period; and Thomas de Amundeville, of Wotton, sold Cotum *super Seyren* to Galfrid Russell.

seneschal of Durham, who was, upon his hopes of salvation, to provide and maintain one chaplain to celebrate mass daily in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, of Cotum, for the soul's rest of Thomas de Amundeville, and his parents Ralph and Clarice, and of Richard Tingri, and of all the faithful departed; with various penalties for non-observance. Russell afterwards released his right to the Bishop of Durham, from which time no further mention occurs of this chapel, the site of which is now unknown. Suit was done at the manor-court of the bishop once in three weeks; the principal free tenants being of the Greystones and Surtees families. The property in Coatham was afterwards much divided. *Coatham-hall Garth*, with a large and convenient house, after belonging to the Dalstons, Nortons, Hodgsons, and the Rev. James Robson, vicar of Aycliffe, was purchased of the latter by the late Mrs. Elizabeth Porthouse, widow of the enterprising manufacturer above mentioned. It is now the property and residence of H. P. Smith, Esq. *Coatham Hall* belongs to Frederick Hardinge, Esq.; and *Coatham House* is the property and residence of Mowbray Darling, Esq.

The manor of GREYSTONES, including NESBETT, otherwise HUMBLETON, occupies the north-western portion of the township, and contains 56½ acres. It early became the property of the convent of Durham; but it was afterwards held by John Kelynghall, who, amongst other services, was charged with keeping the gaol at Sadberge. After passing through various proprietors, it was purchased of the Morlands, in 1744, by George Surtees, Esq., for £4,400, and is now the property of Mrs. Surtees, of Mainsforth.

#### WHESOE AND BEAUMOND-HILL.

WHESOE is situated on the west side of the great road, and Beaumont-Hill on the east, 2 miles north from

Darlington. The township includes the hamlet called HARROWGATE, and a few scattered farm-houses; the number of inhabited houses in 1851 being 20, with 1 uninhabited. The entire area is 1,412 acres. The population, at the six periods at which the census was taken, was 77, 82, 99, 123, 118, and 110: of the latter number, the males and females were equally divided. Both the Stockton and Darlington, and the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railways pass through the township. The former occupies an extent of 1M. 3F. and an area of 11A. 1R. 25P., and contributed to the county-rate, in each of the years 1851 and 1852, £20 17s. 6d.; and the latter, with an extent of 1M. 0F. 20Y., and an area of 9A. 1R., contributed in each year £13 2s. 6d.; the gross amounts collected being £66 7s. The property of the township was valued for the county-rate in 1853 at £2,112 3s.

The vill of Whessoe is held by lease or copy of court-roll under the see of Durham. By Boldon Book, there were in Quosshur fourteen tenants, each holding an oxgang at 12d. rent and certain prescribed services. Besides Toke and Orm, brothers, Robert Fitz-Meldred, the great lord of Raby, held portions of land. At the time of Hatfield's Survey, the services of the bond-tenants had been commuted for monied rents, in all 26s. 8d. Fitz-Meldred's lands were in the tenure of John Redhode, who, as well as William Queshowe and William Wakirfield, rendered the same rents and services as had been specified in Boldon Book. In 1430, Roger Thornton, of Newcastle, merchant, died seised of a messuage and two oxgangs of land, each containing 24 acres. The Parkinsons and Shepherds long held lands in Whessoe; and Sir John Lowther (the first Viscount Lonsdale) was owner of Beaumont-Hill in 1684. James Pallister, Esq., of Little Burdon, and the Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, are the present principal proprietors in the township.

## PARISH OF AYCLIFFE.

THE extensive parish of Aycliffe, the most northerly one in the south-east division of Darlington Ward, is bounded by Haughton-le-Skerne on the south, by Heighington on the west, by St. Andrew's Auckland on the north-west, by Merrington and Bishop-Middleham on the north, by Sedgefield and Great Stainton on the east, and by Bishopton on the south-east. It is divided into four townships or constabularies, viz. : 1. Aycliffe, including Heworth; 2. Brafferton, including Ketton and Newton-Ketton; 3. Preston-le-Skerne, including Grindon and Howhills; and, 4. Woodham, including Nun-Stainton, Copelaw, and Ricknall.

## GREAT AYCLIFFE.

THE township of Great Aycliffe (in old records written variously *Aclif*, *Aicliffe*, *Accliffe*, and *Aykley*) is supposed to have derived its name from the old oak woods which stood there. It includes an area of 2,134 acres. In 1801, its population was 640; in 1811, 633; in 1821, 807; in 1831, in consequence of the extensive working of the limestone quarries, it had increased to 937; in 1841, it was 823; and in 1851, 812, of whom 398 were males, and 414 females. The township contained, at the latter period, 198 inhabited and 23 uninhabited houses, and fourteen farms.

The Stockton and Darlington—the Stockton, Hartlepool, and Clarence—and the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railways, pass through the township. The station of the latter is a little to the east of the village, and includes a residence for the attendant. It is  $17\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Durham, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  from Darlington. The telegraph wires are attached to the station, but are only used for purposes connected with the line, the extent of which in Aycliffe is 3F. 116Y., and its area 5A. In 1851, it contributed £26 9s. 10d. to the county-rate, and in 1852, £35 6s. 5d. The Stockton and Darlington line, with an extent of 1M. 6F. 44Y., and an area of 13A. 2R. 8P., contributed, in those years, £137 7s. 7d. and £183 3s. 6d.; and the Stockton, Hartlepool, and Clarence, extending 7F. 136Y., and covering 5A. 3R. 27P., contributed £4 6s. 1d. and £5 14s. 7d. The gross amounts collected in the township, in the two years named, were £373 17s. 11d. and £492 16s. 5d. The amount at which the township was rated in 1853 was £3,987 15s. 8d.

GREAT AYCLIFFE is a large village, pleasantly situated 5 miles north from Darlington, on the great turnpike road. The river Skerne passes it on the east, and is employed to put in motion two corn-mills. There is

also a wind-mill in the township. The village contains four inns and public houses, with several masons', blacksmiths', joiners', grocers', and other tradesmen's shops; and there are three lime-kilns in its vicinity. The meadows to the east are frequently inundated by the overflowings of the Skerne, the banks of which are low for a considerable distance.

This village, as well as School-Aycliffe in the parish of Heighington, was amongst those mortgaged or pledged for a time by Bishop Aldunc to the Earls of Northumberland, towards supporting the expenses of the wars. According to Simeon, it was restored to the church at the time of Canute's pilgrimage; but the registers of the church state that Scot, the son of Alstane or Elstane, at a later date, gave Aycliffe to St. Cuthbert, and Bishop Carilepho added *Cattun* (Ketton) to the gift. Bishop Flambard received a confirmatory grant of Aycliffe from the crown, specifying that it was one of the places which the people of Northumberland had injuriously claimed against St. Cuthbert and the see. Bishops Farnham, Hatfield, Fordham, and Dudley made successive grants to the convent of licenses to acquire lands in the parish, in consequence of which the dean and chapter now possess nearly the whole of this township, which they let on 21 years leases, renewable every seven years. The Claxtons, Conyers, and Bulmers have occasionally held freeholds here; and property in Aycliffe is now held by the Earl of Eldon; — Allison, Esq.; John Harrison, Esq.; Samuel Swire, Esq.; Stephen Burdon, Esq., of Bradbury; and Benton Ord, Esq., of Clarence Cottage.

During the Northern Rebellion, in which 21 persons from Aycliffe were engaged (of whom three were afterwards executed), the Earl of Surrey, with his army, rested at "Aclay, on the which day the rebels fledde from Durham to Exham." In a letter dated 1606, King James I. accuses the dean and chapter of having

wasted and spoiled the old oak-wood of Aycliffe; but its total demolition does not appear to have occurred till the period of the civil wars.

### THE CHURCH.

SITUATED on a hill to the west of the village, Aycliffe church, with its tower of about 66 feet high, forms a striking object in the view from a considerable distance around it. It consists of a nave with side-aisles, a chancel, and a southern entrance porch. The south aisle is separated from the nave by cylindrical pillars supporting three pointed arches; and the north aisle, by octagonal pillars supporting circular arches with zigzag mouldings. The entrance to the chancel is by a pointed arch, decorated with the nail-head ornament. The steeple is also supported by pointed arches. The windows of the aisles are surmounted by circular arches; and the east window of the chancel, which had been superseded by a square sash, is now restored by a triple light with stone mullions. In 1835, the whole were renewed, nearly in their primitive style. The pews are of about the year 1600, and are well-designed seats, with balustraded backs, "well worthy," says Billings, "of modern adaptation." A gallery was erected in 1835 by the vicar, the Rev. J. D. Eade, and other subscribers. The church is calculated to accommodate between 400 and 500 persons. In 1852, the greater portion of the interior was newly plastered, and the south porch re-erected.

The fragments of two curious Saxon crosses, which formerly stood on square pedestals in the church-yard, have been for some years deposited in the porch beneath the tower. The transept or cross limb of that which appears to be the oldest, and is the rudest of the two, has been broken off; and the shaft contains no sculpture except a snake and some other animal. The other cross is richly sculptured with figures in compartments, separated by delicate Saxon tracery and ornaments. One of the compartments represents the crucifixion, and the soldiers piercing the Saviour's side: three rude figures above are supposed to represent the Trinity. In another compartment are two figures, one wearing a pall; and a fourth seems to represent St. Peter crucified with his head downward. It has been conjectured that these crosses may possibly have been erected in commemoration of synods held at Aycliffe in 782 and 789.

An effigy of a knight, 6 feet 10 inches in height, much defaced by time and exposure to the weather,

and which formerly lay in the church-yard, is now placed in the chancel. The hands are elevated and clasped on the breast, the sword sheathed, and a plain shield on the left arm; the legs are crossed, and the feet rest on a dog. Within the altar-rails is a flat slab, on which are sculptured two crosses. By the side of one is a pair of pincers; and near the other a sword, a hammer, another instrument unknown, and a cross patee.

REGISTERS.—Books No. 1 to 4 contain baptisms from 1560 to 1612, burials from 1560 to 1678 and from 1688 to 1812, and marriages from 1560 to 1753. Nos. 3 and 4 contain marriages from 1754 to 1812. There is consequently a hiatus in the burials from 1678 to 1688.

Aycliffe was originally a rectory. Aldreda, the Preeost of Acle, occurs in 1085; Gamul, Clericus de Acle, 1129; and Thomas, Persona de Acle, in the time of Archdeacon Aymeric. Bishop Carlepho having granted the church of Aycliffe, with its tithes, to the convent of Durham, the latter impropriated the rectory, and established a vicarage. It is in the deanery of Darlington, and a peculiar to the dean and chapter of Durham. King's Books, £20; Tenths, £2; Episc. proc., 10s. Dedication to St. Andrew.

VICARS.—Richard, 1212; Alan occ. 1276; John de Horton occ. 1306; Robert de Wolveston, 1320; Richard de Hoton, 1323; Henry de Luttryngton, 1329; William de Allerton, 1342; Robert Karles, 1357; John de Acley, 1383; William Barton, 1396; William Doncaster, 1419; William Paxton, 1429, p. res. Doncaster; John Taylor, 1424; Thomas Redelyze, 1443, p. m. Taylor; William Blemesley, 1446; Robert Hartipole, 1461; Robert Hoode, 1475; Ralph Hamsterley, 1476; William Browne, 1488; James Hareson, 1608, p. m. Browne; Thomas Patenson, 1510; Christopher Werdale, LL.B., 1520, p. m. Patenson; Cuthbert Marshall, S.T.P. (preb. of Hushwaite, archdeacon of Nottingham), 1533, p. m. Werdale; Lancelot Thwaits, LL.D., 1550, p. m. Marshall; William Bennet, S.T.P. (preb. of the 4th stall and vicar of Kelloc), 1551; Robert Throckmorton, 1584; Ralph Richardson, A.M., 1619, p. m. Throckmorton; Thomas Carr, S.T.P., 1632; Peter Smart, A.M., 1641 (pres. at the request of the House of Lords, but refused to take institution, petitioning that the benefice might be given to Carwardine); — Carwardine, 1641; — Wilkinson, 1618; George Spooner occ. 1662; Francis Blakiston, A.M., 1679, p. m. Spooner; John Lisle, A.M., 1694, p. res. Blakiston for Whitburn; William Forster, A.M., 1723; Bryan Turner, A.B., 1725, p. res. Forster for St. Oswald's; Thomas Richardson, A.B., 1738; Abraham Gregory, A.M., Ch. Ch., Oxon., 1755; James Robson, A.M., Linc. Coll., Oxon., 1773, p. m. Gregory; Dickens Haslewood, A.M., Ch. Ch., Oxon., 1805, p. m. Robson; Patrick George, 1822, p. m. Haslewood; William Snoult Temple, 1831, p. res. George; John Davie Eade, A.M., 1835, p. res. Temple.

The great titles of Aycliffe are assigned to the third stall in Durham Cathedral; and those of Preston-le-

Skerne, Ketton, and Ricknall, to the eighth stall. In 1835, the gross income was stated at £282, with a deduction for permanent payments of £36. The dean and chapter have granted, in augmentation of the endowment, a house, a garden, and two pieces of land annexed, £10; Brafferton tithes (previously belonging to the third stall), £60; annual value, £70; fee-simple, £2,100.

#### CHARITIES.

*School.*—William Bell, by will, December 23, 1800, bequeathed £100 to the vicar and churchwardens of Aycliffe, to be by them invested in government securities, and the annual dividend paid to the village schoolmaster. The dividend at present produced from stock in the new four per cents is £3 18s. 2d., which, after deducting necessary expenses, is paid to the master, and in consideration of which, he instructs eight children, nominated by the vicar and churchwardens, in reading, writing, and accounts, at 3d. per week each, which is less than half the ordinary charge. The school-house was built by subscription, and has no other endowment than the above.

*Gibson's Charity.*—Thomas Gibson, by will, February 3, 1702, devised to the poor of the township of Great Aycliffe his close called the Millholme, then of the annual value of 40s., and of which the lease from the dean and chapter was to be from time to time renewed by the vicar, who should distribute the rent thereof in white bread to the said poor every Lord's day at the communion table. After deducting the necessary sums for rent and renewals, the remainder is expended weekly in the purchase of eighteen penny white loaves, which are given by one, two, or three loaves each, to poor old persons attending divine service.

*HEWORTH.*—This estate which now consists of a single farm, is situated on the main road, about a mile to the north of Aycliffe. It is named in Boldon Book; and Hatfield's Survey states that William Brus then held Heworth by foreign service and 15s. rent. The Hotons of Herdwyk succeeded to the heirs of Brus, and conveyed a portion of the vill in 1441 to trustees for the convent of Durham. The remainder passed by marriage to the Hebbornes; and, after the attainder of Anthony Hebborne, was granted, *inter alia*, to Sir William Drury and Ralph Scudamore. This property afterwards was successively in the possession of the

Salvins, Byerleys, Milbankes, and Watsons, and now belongs to Samuel Swire, Esq.

#### BRAFFERTON.

THIS extensive township comprises an area of 2,409 acres; and in 1851, contained 42 inhabited houses. Its population has fluctuated, through the six decennial returns, as follows:—In 1801, 212; in 1811, 204; in 1821, 263; in 1831, 247; in 1841, 211; and in 1851, 206, of whom 105 were males and 101 females. The York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway occupies an extent of 1M. 6F. 163Y., and an area of 31A. 2R. It contributed to the county-rate in 1851, £59 17s. 7½d.; and in 1852, £62 3s. 8d.; the gross amounts collected for the township being £114 5s. 7d. and £125 4s. The property was valued for the rate in 1853 at £2,845.

The village of Brafferton is situated on the east side of the Skerne, about a mile south from Aycliffe, and contains a water corn mill. The Wesleyan Methodists have long had a chapel in the village; and a school-room was built by subscription in 1823, and endowed with £12 per year by the Diocesan Society. The township contains a corn-mill, a few mechanics, and about a dozen farms.

Brafferton rendered, by Boldon Book, 24s. 3½d. for cornage, one milch cow, one castleman, five chalders of barley, and the like of meal and oats. The services were commuted, in Hatfield's time, for money and other payments. For many years, the families of Chauncellor and Brafferton held lands in the township, which was afterwards divided amongst the Eures, Forsters, Killinghalls, Aslakbys, and Wrenns. The Milbankes were more recently proprietors. The principal landowners now are, Sir C. Hardinge, Bart. (brother of the present commander-in-chief, see p. 348), and the trustees of the late A. Wilkinson, Esq.

*KETTON.*—Ketton House stands on a rising ground above the Skerne, to the east of the great road, and about 2 miles south from Aycliffe. Bishop Carlepho gave this place to the convent of Durham; and though it is mentioned in Boldon Book as held by lease under the bishop, the convent retained possession till the Reformation. It was then granted to Sir William Darcy, Knt., from whom it passed to Sir William Belasyse, and afterwards to the Wildes and Milbankes. Sir Ralph Milbanke\* sold Great Ketton to the Rev. Henry

\* During the proprietorship of Sir Ralph, the tenant on the estate was Johnny Wardell or Weardale, commonly called "the miser of

Ketton," and who was a well-known character at Darlington market, as well as at those of Barnard Castle and Richmond. At that time.

Hardinge, rector of Stanhope; and it is now the property of Frederick Hardinge, Esq. Ketton is famous as having been the residence of Charles Colling, the celebrated grazier.

NEWTON-KETTON is entirely leasehold. The leasehold estate of the late John Trotter, Esq., is now held by Sir C. Hardinge, Bart.

The marshy nature of the district near the Skerne is exemplified in a remarkably shaped field to the north-east of Newton-Ketton, in which four considerable rivulets arise; and, during a great part of the year, water may be seen running in four different directions, occasionally in great quantities. The first runs from its south-east corner to Byersgill, Stainton, Bishopton, Thorp, and Blakiston, and passing between Norton and Billingham, flows into the Tees near Portrack. The second springs from the south fence only a few yards from the first, and falls into the Skerne below Ketton county bridge. The third proceeds from the south-west corner, and penetrating the gloomy gill of Lovesome Hill, augments the Skerne near the factory of Coatham-Mundeville. The fourth rises in the north-west corner, and gliding past Preston Lodge, through the Earl of Eldon's estates, mixes with the waters of Morden Carrs, before Ricknall Grange, after passing beneath the Clarence and York and Newcastle Railways. "Pity," says Longstaffe, "that such a singular close does not exist in the East: there it would have established the fame of some geographical speculator, and fixed the site of Eden at once."

#### PRESTON-LE-SKERNE.

THIS village and township, as its name imports, is seated on the Skerne, to the east of Aycliffe, and comprises

the roads were bad, and carts were little known; so Johnny went in procession with six or eight horses laden with wheat, which he tied to the whins at the end of the town, to save the expense of bait. On these occasions, he was clad in a home-spun coat, manufactured by females on his farm; his feet were covered with rough shoes; and hoggers (large old stockings) covered his legs outwardly, and came to above his knees. His leathern smalls, having been worn by his grandfather and father, descended with other heirlooms to himself, and, in the service of three generations, had become so thickly frescoed with grease and dirt, that with the assistance of an old rusty nail, they served at market the purpose of a Roman wax tablet in the calculation of Johnny's accounts. In this queer trim he once appeared at the sale of Stiekabitch farm, near Darlington, when the vendors disputed his credit; but Johnny assured them that whatever he bought he would pay for, and pulled an antique stocking from his pocket, which, to the astonishment of all, was weighty with old golden guineas. His ideas of another world were gross and earthy:—

2,610 acres and 11 farms. The population at the respective periods, was 119, 127, 126, 176, (the latter increase attributed to the employment of labourers on railway works), 131, and 139, of whom 74 were males and 65 females. In 1851, there were 27 inhabited houses, and 1 uninhabited. There is a wind corn-mill, and lime is worked in the township.

The Clarence railway extends over 2M. 4F. in this township, and covers an area of 7A. 1R. 16P. Its contribution to the county-rate in 1851 was £3 15s., and in 1852 £5 8s. 4d. The York Newcastle and Berwick line, with an extent of 2M. 3F. 156Y. and an area of 18A. 3R. 28P., contributed, in those two years, £55 8s. 9d., and £80 1s. 7d. respectively. The gross amounts collected in the township were £111 8s. 9½d. and £160 15s. 10¼d., or £272 4s. 8½d. in all; of which the amount contributed by the railways, £144 3s. 8d., constituted more than one-half. The basis fixed in 1853 is £2,968 19s. 3d.

The De la Poles, Roger Thornton of Newcastle, and the Walworths, held lands in Preston under the Nevilles. In 1384, John Neville, lord of Raby, granted his possessions here to Thomas Claxton, Esq., of Old Park, from whose descendants they passed to the Conyers of Horden. Rowland Burdon, Esq., in 1761, bought the estate from the heiresses of Conyers for £20,000; and in 1771, he purchased another portion of property from Robert Chambers, of Auckland, Esq., for £2,100. He subsequently conveyed a considerable portion of his freeholds to Mr. Paul Watson, of Bradbury. The greater part of the township now belongs to the Earl of Eldon.

GRINDON, or HOWHILLS is bounded on the north by Morden Carrs, in the parish of Sedgfield, and was held of the Earls of Westmoreland by the Morden family.

"They may talk of heavens as they will: but gie me Ketton Greens (a remarkably fertile field), that grew seven crops of oats in seven years." It was suggested to him that he was merely gathering money for his heirs to spend; but he contentedly replied, "Beins, lads! if they hev as much plissur in spending as I hev in getherin' it, e'en let them be deceing." Yet though he professed to wink at future spendthrifts, he by no means approved of folly in his cotemporaries, and was peculiarly sarcastic on the sporting propensities of the neighbouring farmers. He himself at one time owned High Beaumont-Hill, Aycliffe Wood, Chapel House opposite Gainford, and Stiekabitch. At the dinners of the Milbanke tenantry, his toast was ever loyal to his landlord:—"I'll gie ye a worthy and respectable gentleman, Mr. Sir Ralph Milbanke, Esquire, Knight and Baron-knight." Wardell's daughter married the son of Brian Harrison, of Barnpton; and their sons are said to have been great men at bets, associating with the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), and spiriting Johnny's estates through the air.

After the attainder, it belonged successively to various proprietors, and is now the property of the Earl of Eldon.

### WOODHAM.

THE township of Woodham, which forms the northern portion of the parish of Aycliffe, comprises 3,705 acres, and, exclusive of Nunstainton and Ricknall Grange, contains ten farms. The population, in 1801, was 166; and at the succeeding returns respectively, 165, 183, 204, 207, and 209, or 112 males and 97 females. There were, in 1851, 39 inhabited and 2 uninhabited houses. The Clarence railway has an extent of 1M. 7F. 134Y. and an area of 17A. 0R. 20P., and in each of the years 1851 and 1852 contributed £16 6s. 5d. to the county-rate. The York, Newcastle, and Berwick line, with an extent of 1M. 2F. 132Y. and an area of 19A. 3R., contributed in each year £39 15s.; the gross amounts collected for the township being £145 12s. 6d. and £145 11s. 6d. The value of property rated in 1853 was £3,883 10. 1d.\*

Woodham village is situated on the great north road, 8 miles from Darlington, and contains a public house. There is a tradition that, at some remote period, this place was burned by the Scots; and several traces of foundations exist near the Skerne, over which there is a bridge. *Woodham Moor* was anciently the usual place for holding the county races; and James I., in April 1617, witnessed a match for a purse of gold, between horses belonging to William Salvin and Master Maddock, "the weather marvellous fair, dry, and warm as ever was."†

In 1291, Thomas de Acley was Lord of Woodham, which, with Whitworth, was afterwards held by a family bearing the names of both places. Woodham subsequently passed to the Ayscoughs and the Jemissons of Walworth; and after belonging to various proprietors, the principal property became vested in the Lambtons, and was sold by the late Earl of Durham to the late Earl of Eldon.

\* On August 21, 1853, the surveyors of the township appeared before Captain Colling, R. H. Allan, and E. Backhouse, Esqrs, to answer a charge under the malicious trespass act, of having wilfully cut down and maliciously destroyed 72 roods of hedge belonging to Sir William Eden, Bart. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that Sir William, in straightening the boundary hedge of his estate, had taken in part of "the waste" which lay contiguous to it. It was alleged that the surveyors did not interfere while the hedge was being constructed; but on its completion, they pulled it down. The bench, after observing that the surveyors ought to have applied to the proper authorities respecting the encroachment, and not taken the law into their own hands, fined each of them 12s. with costs.

TRAVELLER'S REST, partly in the township of Woodham, and partly in Great Aycliffe, is a hamlet on the great north road, 6 miles from Darlington, and containing a blacksmith's and a cartwright's shops, and two public houses.

RICKNALL GRANGE.—Ricknall Grange, including three farms and a steam mill, is situated on the Skerne, near Preston, 6½ miles north from Darlington. By Boldon Book, there were twelve villains in New Ricknall, each holding an oxgang of nine acres. Hatfield's Survey states that there were twelve oxgangs, each containing twenty acres; the vill being held by William Tedy of Acley, and the Grange held by John del Loge. The prior of Durham paid 12d. for the site of Ackley Mill. In 1638, Ricknall Grange was charged with a light horse for the service of King Charles I. The whole is still leasehold under the see of Durham.

NUNSTANTON.—This hamlet is situated near the Skerne, which separates it from Bradbury and the Isle in the parish of Sedgfield. It contains two farmsteads and a corn-mill. Iveta de Arches, sister of the prioress of Monketon, gave to the latter and the nuns the whole vill of *Staynton-upon-Skyren in Haliwerfolc*; and Bishop Pudsey confirmed the grant, as also the privileges which John de Amundeville held in the chapel of Staynton, viz., that the church of Acley should provide a chaplain to celebrate in it all rites save burial, "because of the difficulties and great perils which the folk of Staynton might encounter in the long distance which lies betwixt them and the mother church." After the Dissolution, the estate was granted to Lord Latimer, who immediately conveyed it to the Smythes, who had been tenants under the nuns. "William Smith, late of Nunstainton, Esq.," is included in the act of attainder passed after the Northern Rebellion. Near the close of the last century, Sir Edward Smythe, Bart., sold Nunstainton to Major-general John Lambton, of Lambton, from whose descendant, the late Earl of Durham, it passed to the father of the present Earl of Eldon.

† MS. Diary of Thomas Chaytor. In December, 1613, "a peece of gold and silver plate, in the forme of a bowle or cupp, was subscribed for, to be a hunting prize at Woodham Stowpes every year on the Tuesday before Palm Sunday." In April, 1614, writes Chaytor, "the horse race at Woodham was very wet and deep. Wadeson white gelding won every end and so carried away the *pegasws*. My brother Henry little gray stoned nag ran very well, but lost." It is probable that Woodham races are referred to in the following minute in the parochial register of Bishop-Middleham:—"Mr. Topp Heth, of Eden, Gentleman, dying upo' Mainsforth-moore, coming fro' a horse-race, was buried the first day of April, 1616." For other races in the county, see HEIGHINGTON.



## PARISH OF HEIGHINGTON.

THE parish of Heighington is bounded by Haughton-le-Skerne and Darlington on the south, by Gainford (chapelry of Denton) on the south-west and west, by St. Helen's and St. Andrew's Auckland (chapelry of Shildon) on the north, and by Aycliffe on the east. It comprises the following constabularies: 1, Heighington; 2, School-Aycliffe; 3, Redworth; 4, Midridge-Grange; 5, Coatsay-Moor; 6, Walworth; and, 7, Killerby. The latter is detached from the main body of the parish, and surrounded by that of Gainford.

## HEIGHINGTON.

THE population of this township, which, inclusive of Broom Dykes and Houghton Bank, comprises an area of 1,743 acres, was, in 1801, 543; in 1811, 502; in 1821, 557; in 1831, in consequence of the employment of labourers on railway works, 767; in 1841, 695; and in 1851, 685, of whom 314 were males and 371 females. At the latter date, there were 175 inhabited, and 14 uninhabited houses. The valuation of property for the county-rate in 1853 was £3,013 15s.

The village of Heighington stands on an elevated limestone hill, which slopes gradually to the south, and thus affords a rich and diversified prospect in that direction. The houses surround a large open square, or green, formerly, probably, the scene of village races and other amusements; as Heighington was, in 1730, one of the places in the county of Durham at which races were held.\* In the centre is a pant, or water fountain, erected by the late vicar, the Rev. S. Gamlen, the cistern of which is capable of containing 10,000

\* The other places were, the city of Durham, Sedgefield, Stockton, Sunderland, and Wolsingham. See, "An historical List of all Horse Matches run, and of all Plates and Prizes run for in England and Wales, (of the value of £10 or upwards,) in 1730. Containing the Names of the Owners of the Horses that have run as above, and the names and Colours of the said Horses also; with the Winners distinguished of every Match, Plate, Prize, or Stakes; the Condition of Runners as to Weight, Age, Size, and the Places in which the losing Horses have come in. With a List also of the principal Cock Matches of the year above, and who were the Winners and Losers of them. By John Cheny. London: printed in the year 1730." The idleness produced throughout the country by continued small races induced the law of 13 Geo. II., that no plate was to be run for under £50 value, and every race must be begun and ended on the same day.

† CAPTAIN CUMBY.—This gentleman entered the naval service at the age of 13, about the year 1784. After serving in several ships, he was placed by his patron, the late Lord Mulgrave, under the care of Captain Savage, in the *Pomona* frigate. He subsequently became first lieutenant of the *Astrea*, and the *Thalia*, (frigates noted in the

gallons. The water is brought from St. John's Well, about a quarter of a mile distant. The village contains an inn and three public houses, with the shops of several smiths, wrights, shopkeepers, and other tradesmen. A Methodist chapel was erected in 1815. As might be expected from the airiness and salubrity of the situation, Heighington and its vicinity contain several respectable houses. Occasionally, balls and other public parties are held by the principal inhabitants; and donations of food and money are generally given at Christmas, with other charity-money to the poor, by the vicar, Robert Surtees, Esq., Mrs. Col. Hamilton, William Richmond, Esq., Captain Robson, R.N., and Mrs. Alymer of Walworth Castle. During the life of the late Captain William Price Cumby, R.N., it was his custom to commemorate the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, in which he acted a conspicuous part, and in honour of which he annually "caused the widow's heart to rejoice, and the young and old to join in the pastimes of village mirth."†

Boldon Book states that there were sixteen villains in service for their high discipline) until the peace, when he retired on half pay. At the Battle of Trafalgar, October 21, 1805, he was first lieutenant of the *Bellerophon*; and his gallant captain having fallen early in the action, he succeeded to the command of the ship. The part taken by the *Bellerophon* in that grand and decisive conflict, in which her crew engaged, boarded, and captured two line-of-battle ships simultaneously, is a matter of history. In consequence of this victory, Lieutenant Cumby was, in January, 1806, promoted to the rank of post captain, passing over the intermediate step of commander. After performing the melancholy duty of following the remains of Nelson to the tomb, Captain Cumby was appointed, in the same year, to the command of the *Dryad* frigate. He afterwards became flag captain to Vice-admiral B. S. Rowley, and commanded the *Hesperion*, on the North American and Channel stations, and was very active in protecting the fisheries and trade, capturing and destroying several French and American privateers. In 1815, he paid off the *Hesperion*, and resided principally at his native village, Heighington. At the promotion in January, 1837, he became the senior captain on the Navy List, C. B., and was appointed superintendent of Pembroke Dock-yard, in which situation his kindness of manner, and correct-

Heighington, and five cottagers, who contributed certain payments in kind and various services, including *yeulwaiting*, (or perambulating the place at Christmas with music, like the *waits* of modern times), and attending the great chase. Simon Hostarias, Thomas the Clerk, and Thomas de Penic held lands. The mills of Heghyngtonshire paid twelve marks. The punder had six acres and his thraves, and rendered 80 hens and 500 eggs. The demesne lands were in farm.

The free tenants had considerably increased at the time of Hatfield's Survey; and the services of the cottagers and bond-tenants were commuted for payments. The manor-house, with its grazing land and appurtenances, were valued at £10 13s. 4d. The *Brakkes*, or *Fremans' Brakes*, containing 100 acres, were held by Richard Scrope, Chivaler, without rent; and his posterity for several descents, continued to hold the same property. The other freeholds in the township have long been much divided. The late Captain W. P. Cumby, who built a handsome mansion house on the east side of the village, was one of the principal proprietors; and his estates are now in the hands of Archdeacon Headlam and others, his trustees. The property of the late William Colling, Esq., now belongs to William Richmond, Esq., of Twinsburn. A little to the west of the village is *Holywell House*, a pleasant mansion: it is in the hands of the trustees of the late James Clapham, Esq. The *Hope* estate, long in the possession of the Richmond family, now belongs to its representative, William Richmond, Esq.

### THE CHURCH.

HEIGHINGTON church occupies the high or northern side of the village square. The building is of Norman foundation, and consists of a nave, chancel, south aisle, and western tower, of similar character to that at Merrington, and in which there are four Norman windows, each consisting of two round-headed lights, divided by a cylindrical pillar. The south aisle is formed by two octagonal pillars, supporting pointed arches. The chancel arch is similar, of elegant proportions, ornamented with a billet label, and springing from Norman capitals. The windows on the south side of the church, which are beneath

ness of conduct, appear to have given universal satisfaction. Captain Cumby married, first, in 1801, Miss Metcalfe, of Richmond, Yorkshire, who died in 1815; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. T. W. Morley, of Eastby House: he had issue, some of whom survive, by both ladies. He died at Pembroke Dock-yard, on the 17th September, 1837, aged 64.

circular arches, were renovated about sixteen years ago, by subscription. The east window is a modern sash. The basin for holy water remains in the wall within the south entrance. The oaken pulpit, recently removed about three yards from the wall, is a unique specimen of old carving, having five pointed compartments with delicate tracery; and, though of a late period, must be of a date prior to the Reformation, as is proved by an inscription, in Gothic characters, round the mouldings—"ORATE P' A' T' B' AL(EXAN)DRI FLETCIAR ET AGNETIS UXOR EIVS." The church, with its heavy northern and western galleries, contained accommodation for 400 persons. A new gallery was erected on the south some years ago, giving about 35 additional seats; the expense being covered by the sale of the pews. The altar railing was, at the same time removed, so as to permit the vestry door to be on the outside, instead of within the rails; and an old south porch was taken down, the entrance made under the tower, and the dial placed between the windows near the same place. The church is warmed by two stoves; one in the nave, and the other in the chancel. In 1852, an organ was erected by Mr. John Langley, of Greatham, at a cost of a little above £100, which was defrayed by subscription. The tower clock face was renewed in 1853.

The top of the tower, though somewhat difficult of access, commands a very extensive view over a considerable portion of the counties of Durham and Yorkshire. The three bells in the tower, the original peal, are ancient, and worthy of attention. The two first are dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, as fancied securities against the tempests. The inscriptions are in ornamented Gothic capitals, and read thus:—First, "† PURGATOR. NOS. IUNGITOS. AULE. CELI. PAULE." Second, "† TU. PETRE. PULSATUS. PERUERSOS. MITIGA FLATUS." It will be observed that each is divided into barbarous jingling rhymes. The third has a figure of the Virgin and Child, in bold relief, and well executed; and the arms of Neville and . . . . (three annulets), with this rhyming invocation to the Virgin, in black letter:—"† O mater. dia. me. sanna. bona. Maria."\*

There are several chaste and elegant mural tablets in the church, including one to the memory of Capt. W.

\* Ancient bells have usually a very sweet and silvery sound, which circumstance has been accounted for by the custom of pious benefactors throwing in great quantities of silver in the casting. Few churches now possess their original peal of bells. There is one in St. Giles's church, Durham, with an inscription to the patron saint; and another at Egglecliffe (see PARISH OF EGGLECLIFFE).

P. Cumby, erected at a cost of between £200 and £300 by several officers in Pembrokeshire, and another to Col. James O'Callaghan, who died on January 14, 1836, aged 87. Two effigies, apparently those of females, but much defaced by time and exposure to the weather, lie in the church-yard, to the east of the chancel.

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1 (parchment) contains baptisms from 1570 to 1728; burials from 1559 to 1728; and marriages from 1728 to 1753. Nos. 2 and 3, baptisms and burials from 1724 to 1812; and marriages from 1729 to 1753. Nos. 4 and 5, marriages from 1751 to 1812.

Heighington was anciently a rectory. John de Rome occurs as rector in 1239; and William de Kilkenny (archdeacon of Coventry, and afterwards Bishop of Ely), in 1249, during whose incumbency Bishop Kirkham gave the church of Heighington to the prior and convent of Durham, for the maintenance of hospitality and relief of the poor, on condition of maintaining a perpetual vicarage, with an endowment of 30 marks per annum.

Heighington vicarage is in the deanery of Darlington, and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Durham. King's Book's, £12 11s. 9½d.; Tenths, £1 5s. 5½d.; Episc. proc. 9s. Dedication to St. Michael the Archangel.

VICARS.—Roger, 1262; William de Novocastro, 1279; Henry de Perie, 1290; Richard de Hareden, 1303; Richard de Vaus, de Abingdon, 1325, p. m. Hareden; William de Burdon, 1360, p. expul. Abingdon; John de Mitford, 1376, p. m. Burdon; Thomas de Kellawe, 1377, p. res. Mitford; Robert Chapman, 1394, p. m. Kellawe; John Gill, 1395; Thomas Wyhot, 1400, p. res. Gill; John de Catton, 1401, p. res. Wyhot; John Holderness, 1419, p. m. Catton; John Corbrigg, 1422, p. m. Holderness; Robert Dale, 1439, p. m. Corbrigg; John Stayndropp, 1463, p. res. Dale; William Tonge, LL.B., 1499, then admonished by Bishop Fox to reside; William Richardson, 1513, p. m. Tonge; Ralph Aldwodde, 1521, p. res. Richardson; William Whytched, A.M., 1529, p. m. Aldwodde; William Hardinge, 1576, p. m. Whytched; Francis Kaye, A.M., 1584, p. m. Hardinge; Giles Garthwaite, A.M., 1593, p. res. Kaye; Christopher Leaver, 1613; John Cradock, S.T.P., 1624, p. m. Leaver; Ferdinando Morecroft, A.M. (preb. of the 11th stall), 1625, p. res. Cradock; James Morecroft, A.M., 1639; Arthur Squire, an intruder; Gilbert Wildbore; Richard Wrench, S.T.B. (preb. of the 6th stall), 1661, p. m. Wildbore; John Wood, A.M., p. res. Wrench; James Thompson, A.M., 1673, p. m. Wood; Edward Kirkby, A.M., 1684, p. m. Thompson; John Milner, A.M., 1685, p. res. Kirkby; Layton Etheryngton, A.M., 1705, p. m. Milner; Barnabas Salkeld, A.B., 1718, p. m. Etheryngton; Chilton Wilson, A.M., 1727, p. m. Salkeld; William Forster, A.M., 1749, p. m. Wilson; Richard Brewster, A.M., 1761, p. m. Forster; Samuel Viner, A.M. (vicar of Stannington, Northumberland), 1772, p. m. Brewster; Samuel Gamlen, A.M. (Bal. Coll. Oxon.), 1815, p. m. Viner; William Beckett, A.B., 1824, p. res. Gamlen for Bossall, Yorkshire.

The corn-tithes of Heighington belong to the ninth tall in Durham Cathedral, those of Redworth to the

second, and those of Walworth to the eighth. The vicarage-house stands near the church. The glebe consists only of the garden and premises adjoining, and the church-yard. The townships of Heighington and School-Aycliffe pay tithes of hay and small tithes to the vicar in kind. Redworth pays tithes of hay and all small tithes, excepting that certain lands belonging to Robert Surtees, Esq., and some others, pay modulus or pre-scripts in lieu of hay-tithe, amounting altogether to 5s. 7d. Newbiggin pays small tithes, and a modus of 5s. in lieu of hay. West Thieckley pays 40s. in lieu of all vicarial tithes. Walworth pays small tithes, and a modus of 26s. 8d. in lieu of hay. Killerby, small tithes, and 8s. in lieu of hay. The gross income of the living was stated in 1835 at £265, with a deduction of £48 for permanent payments. The dean and chapter have given, in augmentation of the living, a rent-charge out of Killerby tithes, £10; Aycliffe corn-tithes, £50; a tithe-barn and ground at Heighington, £4; total annual value, £64; fee simple, £1,920.

#### CHARITIES.

School.—Elizabeth Jennison, widow, by indenture, October, 1601, granted to William Jennison and seven others, their heirs and assigns, the yearly rent of £11, upon trust, that they should dispose of the same for the yearly maintenance of such schoolmasters, teaching and instructing children within the parish of Heighington in grammar and the principles of the Christian religion, as should from time to time be elected and confirmed according to prescribed rules; the dean and chapter to appoint the master, and the bishop to have the supervision of the school, and to have power to remove the master for misconduct or neglect. The poorer children were to pay 4d. on entering, and 2d. per quarter. £10 of the rent charge was to be paid to the master, and the remaining £1 to be distributed among the poor of the parish. In 1827, £101 2s. was paid for a close called Brecking Hill, partly with £70 given by the Rev. Edward Kirkby, vicar, and partly with £35 belonging to the poor of the township and of the parish of Heighington. Bishop Talbot, on October 3, 1724, demised to Exton Sayer, LL.D., and four others, for their lives, two closes called the Waste and Halliwell Close, half a rood of land, and a school-house erected thereon, at the yearly rent of 4s., to be let at the best advantage, and the rents paid to the schoolmaster. In 1770, the Rev. Robert Blacklin was appointed master by the dean and chapter, and continued to receive the rent charge of £10, the

rents of Brecking Hill, (out of which £2 9s. was paid annually for the poor), and the land demised by the bishop in 1724. In 1808, complaints were made of his conduct as a schoolmaster, and that he had neglected the education of the children; and a sentence of ejection was read in the church. To this he paid no attention, but continued to receive the endowments of the school till 1810, when, in consequence of threatened legal proceedings, he gave up the leasehold premises; and Robert Surtees, Esq., of Mainsforth, by whom the rent-charge of £10 was payable, withheld that payment. On possession of the leasehold premises being regained, Bishop Barrington, September 18, 1811, demised the site of the school-house (which had fallen down) on the same terms as those of the lease of 1724; and in 1812, a school-house was erected by subscription, at a cost of nearly £300. At a meeting of the trustees, held January 24, 1829, Mr. Blacklin agreed, on condition that he should receive £100 of the arrears of the rent-charge immediately, and £20 a year for his life, to resign possession of the lands, and give up his appointment to the dean and chapter. The school-house was enlarged in 1831. The present income of the school is derived from the rent-charge of £10, first mentioned; the freehold premises purchased in 1627, producing about £20 per annum, out of which £2 9s. is charged for the poor; the leasehold premises demised in 1811, consisting of three fields, let at a rent of about £22, the school, and a garden attached to it, which is occupied by the master rent-free. For the income which the master, Mr. Thomas Dickenson, derives from the leasehold premises as above mentioned, all children of the parish, of the poorest class, by certificate from any of the trustees, are taught at 2d. a week (none are admitted gratuitously), children of the middle class at 4d., and those of farmers and more substantial persons at 6d. They are instructed in reading, writing, and accounts; and some of them were formerly taught the rudiments of Latin, but this is now discontinued. The average number of children attending is about 100.

*Jennison's Charity.*—The sum of £1 yearly, demised by Elizabeth Jennison as above stated, is received from the owner of the property charged, Mrs. Surtees, of Mainsforth, and is distributed with other charity-money.

*March's Charity.*—John March, merchant, of Newcastle, on June 5, 1595, bequeathed £100, to be placed in the Town-chamber, and to be lent every second year to the honestest and least wealthy of the young men of the fellowship of merchants, or any other free burgess inhabiting the town, upon good security, with £10

interest for the use, half of which was to be distributed to the poor of Newcastle, and the other half to the poor of the parish of Heighington. Since 1660, the annual sum of £4 has been paid by the mayor and burgesses of Newcastle, in respect of this bequest, and is given away by the minister and churchwardens of Heighington, on New Year's Day, with other charity-money, in sums varying from 1s. to 5s.

*Brabant's Charity.*—(See BRANCEPETH, p. 428.) The sum of 19s. (1s. being deducted for land-tax) is added to the annual distribution.

*Sundry Charities.*—The whole of the charity money, arising from the sources above mentioned, amounts annually to £8 8s.; of which £1 2s., part of the £2 9s. paid out of Brecking Hill, is appropriated to the poor of the township of Heighington only, and the remaining £7 6s. is divided among the other six townships of the parish in proportion to the rentals, and given away to poor persons of those townships by the respective churchwardens or overseers.

*Colling's Charity.*—William Colling, Esq., by will, 6th February, 1842, gave to the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Heighington, to be by them invested at interest, the sum of £100; such interest to be divided yearly at Christmas amongst those of the poor people of the township whom the said vicar and churchwardens, or the majority of them, shall think proper. The proceeds are given away as directed.

BROOM DYKES is a village about 5½ miles north-north-west from Darlington, and contains three public houses: it is principally the property of Thomas Wilkinson, Esq. HOUGHTON BANK is a hamlet 6 miles north-west from Darlington, and contains two public houses and a cartwright's shop.

#### SCHOOL-AYCLIFFE.

THIS small township, supposed to have derived its distinctive appellation from a school established at a very early date by the prior and convent, contains 524 acres, and two farms. The population, at the several returns, has been successively 41, 34, 37, 32, 25, and 31. Of the latter, 12 were males and 19 females; and there were 6 inhabited houses, and 1 uninhabited.

The hamlet of School-Aycliffe is about half a mile north-east from Heighington: here may be seen one of those old family mansion-houses, with projecting gables and mullioned windows, which are so characteristic of the primitive portion of the county. At *Sim Pasture*, in

this township, is the junction of the Stockton and Darlington and the Clarence railways. The united area of both is 10 acres. The former, which has an extent of 6 furlongs, contributed £6 18s. to the county-rate in 1851, and £10 7s. in 1852; and the latter, extending over 2F. 70Y., contributed in those years 8s. and 12s. The gross amount collected in the township was £16 10s. in 1851, and £24 15s. in 1852. The value of property rated, as fixed in 1853, is £660.

Sculacle, which gave name to a resident family, is mentioned both in Boldon Book and Hatfield's Survey, and afterwards became vested in the Nevilles. Having been granted to Robert de Binchestre, it subsequently became vested in the Forsters and Smithsons. In 1635, Francis Forster sold his lands here and at Coatsmore, for £960, to Ferdinando Morecroft, prebendary of Durham, and James his son. The widow of the latter married Gilbert Wilbore, vicar of Heighington, who left five daughters his coheirs; and the property was afterwards much divided. Ralph Page, Esq., whose family have long held property in the township, is now proprietor of part of School-Aycliffe; and the remainder, called *Holyhill*, belongs to Captain Agnew.

#### REDWORTH,

INCLUDING Newbiggin and Old Thickley, contains an area of 1,840 acres, and twelve farmsteads. Its population, in 1801, was 322; in 1811, 284; in 1821, 307; in 1831, 370; in 1841, 351; and in 1851, 322, 157 of whom were males and 165 females. The number of inhabited and uninhabited houses, at the latter date, was respectively 67 and 6. The extent of the Stockton and Darlington railway in this township is 1M. 1F. 151Y., and it covers an area of 11A. 0R. 14P. It contributed £185 to the county-rate in 1851, and £170 in 1852; the gross amounts collected in the township in those years being £263 6s. 10d. and £273 4s. In 1853, the property of the township was valued at £3,549 4s. 2d., upon which amount the county-rate is charged.

The village of Redworth is situated 5 miles south-south-east from Bishop Auckland, and occupies the northern side of a lofty swell of limestone. It contains two public houses, and a blacksmith's, a cartwright's, and a grocer's shop. *Redworth House*, the seat of Robert Surtees, Esq., commands an extensive prospect to the north and east. *Shackleton Hill*, to the west of the mansion, was thought by Hutchinson to be the remains of a Danish fort; but, though from its lofty position it is well adapted for a post of observation, there is no

evidence to bear out the supposition of Hutchinson. The hill is now covered with trees; and on the most elevated portion a summer residence was erected by the late Crosier Surtees, Esq.

There were sixteen farmers and three cottagers in Redworth at the date of Boldon Book. Under Hatfield's Survey, the whole vill was held by free tenure. The Redworths and Heighingtons then, and for some time afterwards, held lands; and the Eures of Witton also occur. A pasture called *Rowmore* was the possession of the Scroops. The manor was subsequently much subdivided, but is now principally vested in Robert Surtees, Esq. The Duke of Cleveland also holds property in the township. A farm called *Red House*, belonging to the Earl of Eldon, pays a modus of £4 10s. to the vicar of Heighington, being the only portion of the tithes not commuted in the parish.

NEWBIGGIN.—This hamlet, manor, and constablewick stands about half a mile north-west from Redworth. The old manor-house stands low, near wild broken ground, with a small brook in front. The walls are of solid masonry, and the principal staircase of stone. The remains of a peel or tower on the west, mentioned by Surtees, are now broken down.

Newbiggin is called the *New Vill* next Thickley in Boldon Book and Hatfield's Survey. Ralph Lord Neville granted this manor, with Scole-Acle, to Robert de Bynchestre, from whose descendants it passed by marriage to the Burnynghalls, and from them to the Crosyers, in which family it continued till the death of George Crosyer in 1714. Jane, the youngest of his four daughters and coheirs, intermarried with Edward Surtees, ancestor of the present proprietor. Part of Newbiggin is the property of the Earl of Eldon; and an estate is held by Mr. Burdon. The royalty belongs to the Bishop of Durham.

OLD THICKLEY, or WEST THICKLEY, (so called to distinguish it from East Thickley, or Thickley Punchardon, in the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland.) is a hamlet and constablewick, about a mile north-west from Redworth. Ald Thickley, according to Boldon Book, paid one mark for cornage at St. Cuthbert's day in September. Under Hatfield's Survey, the tenants and cottagers rendered divers rents and services. In 1575 and 1615, West Thickley belonged to the family of Tonge. It is at present the property of Sir George Musgrave, Bart., and of Robert Surtees, Esq.

## MIDRIDGE-GRANGE.

THIS township, which adjoins that of Midridge, in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, derives its name from *Middle-ridge*, as occupying elevated ground rising abruptly between two runners of water. It contains four farms and a corn-mill, and comprises 928 acres. The number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 41, and, at the succeeding returns, respectively, 39, 58, 55, 40, and 54, inhabiting 8 houses. Of the latter number, 30 were males and 24 females. The tithes are paid to the parish of St. Andrew Auckland.

As its name implies, this township is situated on an eminence, the base of which is crossed by the Witton, Darlington, and Stockton railway, which covers an extent of 5f. 55y., and an area of 8 acres. It contributed £11 10s. to the county-rate in 1851, and £8 12s. 6d. in 1852; the gross amounts in those years being £60 12s. 3d. and £45 9s. 2d. The value of property rated, in 1853, is £1,212 5s.

There is a corn-mill in the township, worked by both steam and water. The *Grange* is a spacious, treble, gable-ended mansion. It is first mentioned in Hatfield's Survey, when it and the lands were valued at £28 9s. 8d. William de Lilburn claimed a piece of Woodland called Drythop, and refused to permit the bishop's tenants to depasture therein. In later times, Midridge-Grange became the seat of the Byerleys; and the loyal Colonel Anthony Byerley, who commanded a regiment in the service of Charles I., garrisoned his house at Midridge for the king, where his troops were long remembered in popular tradition as *Byerley's bulldogs*. He compounded for his estates for £2,000, and died April 22, 1667, aged 47. His son, Robert Byerley, Esq., represented the county of Durham in the parliaments of 1685 and 1688, and was afterwards member for Knaresborough. He died in May, 1717; and the estate subsequently passed in marriage to Thomas Jervoise, of Herriard, Southampton. His daughter married with Sir Daniel O'Carroll, whose descendant sold Midridge-Grange, in 1812, to Lord Viscount Barington. It was afterwards purchased by the late Earl of Eldon. The royalty belongs to the Bishop of Durham.

## COATSAY-MOOR.

COATSAY, or COATSAW-MOOR, (the *cotes* or *cottages on the moor*) contains an area of 434 acres, divided into two farms, 2 miles south from Heighington, and 5¼ north-north-west from Darlington. The six decennial returns

of population have been 9, 17, 12, 13, 19, and 21, being 11 males and 10 females, inhabiting 3 houses. The basis fixed for the county-rate in 1853 is £277. The estate is leasehold, under the dean and chapter, and has long been held by the Lozelures, and their heirs the Wilkinsons; the present proprietor being Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., of Neasham Abbey.

## WALWORTH.

THIS township, 3 miles south-west from Heighington, and 5 north-west from Darlington, is divided into two districts called *High* and *Low Walworth*, which contain nine farms, and an aggregate area of 2,132 acres. The number of inhabitants was 137 in 1801, 152 in 1811, 162 in 1821, 155 in 1831, 152 in 1841, and 142 in 1851, at which date the population consisted of 73 males and 69 females, and there were 27 inhabited and 2 uninhabited houses. In 1853, £1,859 10s. was fixed as the basis upon which the county-rate should be charged.

WALWORTH CASTLE.—This edifice was reared from the ruins of a previous castle, by Thomas Jennison, Esq., who had purchased the estate in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is a stately, spacious building, consisting of an unadorned centre, with projecting circular towers at the corners. It has a southern aspect, and commands a fine open view. The upper windows consist of stone mullions and transoms, and contain fragments of stained glass; but the lower windows have been modernized. At the west end of the building there is a range of offices, which exhibit traces of antiquity in their mullioned windows and stone staircases. A portion of the back part of the castle was altered, and made more convenient for domestic arrangements, about four years ago. The grounds are wooded with beautiful trees, some of them of great size and age.

The Hansards, supposed to have sprung from a younger branch of the house of Raby, are the first family mentioned as possessors of Walworth. In their time, there were two great courts held here in the year, viz., at Easter and St Michael the Archangel, with other lesser courts held every three weeks, the profits of which were 2s. per annum. On the death of the last William Hansard, Elizabeth, his daughter and heiress, was placed by Wolsey, when Bishop of Durham, under the wardship of Sir William Ayscough, of South Kelsey, Lincolnshire, Knt., who married her to his son, Sir Francis Ayscough. In the 16th century, Walworth was sold by the Ayscoughs to Thomas Jennison, Esq.,

an auditor in Ireland, whose widow entertained King James I. at the castle, on April 14, 1603, on his first progress into England.

Thomas, eldest son of John Jennison, Esq., of Walworth, was implicated in the "Popish Plot," invented by the infamous Titus Oates, and was committed to Newgate. Robert, second son of John, turned Protestant, and appeared as a witness on the trials of Viscount Stafford and Sir George Wakeman; when he swore positively to the names of four Irish gentlemen, or ruffians, who were engaged to assassinate the king, and that his brother Thomas had said to him, "That if C. R. would not be R. C., he should not be long C. R.," &c. It is stated, in extenuation of this conduct, that Robert had refused to give evidence until he obtained a promise of freedom for his brother from the lords of the privy council. Thomas, however, after enduring for a year all the hardships of a prison, died in Newgate, on the 27th September, 1679. John Jennison, father of the brothers, died in the following year; and the estate was divided under a decree in Chancery; High Walworth and the chief portion of the property being assigned to Robert, and Low Walworth to John, a younger son. Francis Jennison, a descendant of John, alienated his estate and went to the continent. In 1776, he was appointed chamberlain to the Elector Palatine, and in 1791, received a diploma of a Count of the Holy Roman Empire. By the extinction of the elder line of Jennison, the descendants of John, who are connected by marriage with many of the noble houses of Austria and Bavaria, are now the representatives of the family.

Robert Jennison, above mentioned, sold High Walworth to his relative, Sir Ralph Jennison, of Elswick, Northumberland, Knt., from whose descendants it passed, about 1759, to Matthew Stephenson, Esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for £16,000. John Harrison, Esq., soon after purchased both it and Low Walworth.

\* GENERAL AYLMER was a younger son of Sir Fitzgerald Aylmer, of Donadea Castle, county Kildare, premier baronet of Ireland, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Fenton Cole, of Silver Hill, co. Fermanagh, Esq. He was appointed major in the Manx Fencibles, November 1, 1794; lieutenant-colonel in the 68th foot, January 1, 1800, and afterwards of the 4th foot; colonel in the army, 1810; major-general, 1813; and lieutenant-general, 1825. On becoming a resident in the county of Durham, he officiated actively as a magistrate, and was eventually elected chairman of the quarter sessions, as successor to William Hutchinson, of Eggleston, Esq. The duties of the station he fulfilled with exemplary attention. He frequently also officiated as foreman of the grand jury. In private life, and in every domestic connection, General Aylmer was most amiable; whilst the strictest integrity, and the highest gentlemanly feeling, accompanied by the most simple and unassuming manners, rendered him an object

of general respect and regard. His charities were large and unostentatious; and the whole tenor of his life was influenced by a deep and sincere sense of religion. In politics, General Aylmer was what used to be called a Tory, attached to the ancient institutions of the land, and averse to rash or violent attempts at innovation; but his politics were never carried into private life, and he lived on terms of intimacy with many valued friends who differed from him in opinion. General Aylmer's health had long been declining; and perhaps too persevering attention to his official duties hastened the catastrophe. He was taken ill at the Easter quarter sessions at Durham, and expired on the 5th of February, 1831, at the house of his friend, Thomas Hopper, Esq., in the Bailey, Durham. His remains were removed for interment to his parish church of Heighington. The extensive benevolence of General Aylmer is worthily supported by his widow, whose charities are as widely diffused as they are judiciously conferred.

WALWORTH GATE is a hamlet containing the shops of a blacksmith and joiner. An estate in Walworth was long held by the Eshes and Smythes, from whom it passed to the Hoppers, in which family it is still vested; and other property is held by — Thornton, Esq., and the trustees of the late Robert Croft.

#### KILLERBY.

THE village and township of Killerby, which are completely isolated from the main body of the parish of Heighington, and surrounded by that of Gainford, is situated 7 miles north-west from Darlington, and 4 east-south-east from Staindrop. It contains 605 acres of land, 19 inhabited houses, and 4 uninhabited. The population, as given by the stated returns, has been respectively 66, 85, 107, 95, 105, and 93, of which latter number 43 were males and 50 females. The property, as valued for the county-rate, is taken at £908 15s. 5d.

By Boldon Book, there were twelve villains and two cottagers, who rendered divers services, money-rents, and payments in kind. In Hatfield's Survey, the names of John of Killerby, John Robertson, and Hugh Herreson occur. At a later date, Killerby was held by a younger branch of the Brackenburys, of Selaby, from whom it passed, in 1591, to Richard Birkbeck, of Morton-Tynemouth. The Pudseys, Bainbridges, Hiltons, and Garths, also occur as proprietors. The present freeholders are, the Duke of Northumberland, the eldest son of Sheldon Cradock, Esq., William Clark, Esq., Mrs. Deighton, and the representatives of the late Mr. Lax.

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## CHAPELRY OF DENTON.

THE parochial chapelry of Denton, which is a dependency on the parish of Gainford, is bounded by that parish on the west and south-west, by Coniscliffe on the south, and by Heighington on the east and north. It is divided into the townships of Denton and Houghton-le-Side.

## DENTON.

THE decennial returns of population give that of Denton respectively at 141, 129, 125, 144, 119, and 121. Of the latter number, 55 were males and 66 females, inhabiting 27 houses. The area of the township is 966 acres; and the valuation of property for the county-rate in 1853 was £1,541 10s.

The retired little village of Denton is 6 miles north-west-by-west from Darlington, and is seated in a valley through which a brook flows from north to south. A farm house and the residence of the incumbent are the principal dwellings on the slope rising from the eastern side of the rivulet; and on its western margin stands Denton Hall, the ancient mansion-house of the Tonges, with projecting gables in the attics, and stone mullions and transoms in its windows. It is much dilapidated, and has been for many years let in tenements. The village contains a blacksmith's, a cartwright's, and a grocer's shop, a public-house, and a school. The latter is conducted by the clergyman. There is no endowment, but the children pay from 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per quarter. The attendance varies during the year, but averages about 25.

The most probable derivation of the name of Denton seems to be from the dean or valley in which it is situated; though some have conceived that it was once a settlement of the Danes. There is a tradition that this place, with Shackleton, Newbiggin, Houghton-le-Side, Walworth, Carlbury, Ulnaby, and other neighbouring villages, were at some remote period burned by the Scots; and it has been inferred that King Malcolm passed this way when he advanced as far as Cleveland. It has been supposed, with probability, that Denton belonged to the Baliols; but its most early proprietors on record, are the Nevilles, Earls of Westmoreland; and in 1440, Thomas Tailboys held a large estate here of the Earl of Westmoreland, who held under the Earl of Warwick. Sir Thomas Tempest, in the following year, died seised of a messuage, eight tofts, 160 acres

of land, and two acres of meadow, which he held of the Earl of Westmoreland. During the reign of Queen Mary, and also in that of Elizabeth, the Brackenburys of Selaby held lands in Denton, in soccage of the crown, as of the manor of Castle Barnard, and Arcelbrake and Cherrytree meadows, of the Earl of Westmoreland, as of his manor of Raby. These lands passed through the Wilkinsons to Matthew Culley, of Beaumont Hill, Gent.

George Tonge, in the 24th year of Eliz., held the manor of Denton, and also claimed the right of presentation to the chapel. George Tonge, of Denton, compounded with the parliament for his estates for £320. The Byrleys of Midridge-Grange, and the Carrs of St. Helen's Auckland, were afterwards successively proprietors of Denton, which at length came into the possession of Sir Ralph Millbanke, Bart., who in 1798 conveyed his reputed lordship of Denton, for £9,500, to Matthew Culley, of Wark, Esq., who also purchased an estate belonging to the Bowes. The Denton estate was purchased from the representatives of the late Matthew Culley, Esq., of Fowberry Tower, Northumberland, about 1849, by the Duke of Cleveland, who, with the exception of 26 acres of glebe land, and about 4 acres held by the incumbent, is the sole proprietor. Denton farm, containing 490 acres of land, 380 of which are under cultivation, and 110 in grass, tithe-free, was let in 1835, at £900 a year, and in 1839 increased to £1,000.

## THE CHAPEL.

IN 1700, the chancel of the ancient chapel of Denton was represented as having lain "ruinated several years;" and it was at length repaired by the "liberall, charitable, & pious contributions of Sir Ralph Jennison, of Walworth, & Mr. John Hobson, of Houghton." In the beginning of the present century, the building had again become much delapidated; and it was found necessary to take it down and rebuild it in 1810, which



was done principally with the old materials.\* In 1836, it was enlarged, by which 70 additional sittings were obtained; and in consequence of a grant from the Incorporated Society for the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, 60 of that number are declared to be free and unappropriated for ever, in addition to 22 sittings formerly provided, 20 of which are free. The enlargement was effected by adding a wing on the north, towards the eastern end. The chapel is a plain, neat structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, without tower or side-aisles. The pulpit is placed against the north wall; and the font, a neat circular basin, on an elegantly formed pedestal, stands near the altar table. There is accommodation for 200 persons, and the edifice is heated by means of warm water. Whilst the chapel was being rebuilt, a stone coffin was discovered about three feet below the surface: from the sculptures on the lid, it was supposed to have contained the body of a Knight Templar. The coffin now lies near the entrance of the chapel, the lid having been broken and removed.

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1 contains baptisms, burials, and marriages, from 1586 to 1667 (imperfect). No. 2, baptisms and burials, 1673 to 1812; and marriages, 1673 to 1753. No. 3, marriages, 1754 to 1812.

Denton chapelry is in the deanery of Darlington, a chapel of ease to Gainford, the vicar of which is patron; not in charge, paying neither first fruits nor tenths, but procurations only at the bishop's visitation. Cert val. £46 14s. 4d.; Episc. proc. 2s. 6d. Dedication to St. Mary.

CURATES.—William Thompson, 1572; John Nicholson, 1576; John Duckett, 1578; Thomas Horton, 1579; Robert Bolton, 1610, ob. 1640; Robert Fawcett, A.M., 1640, ob. 1657; John Jackson, 1663; William

\* George Culley, of Wark, Esq., contributed £100 towards the cost; the Earl of Darlington, £20; John Harrison, of Walworth, Esq., £20; William Wetherell, Esq., Field-house, £10; Mr. William Cummins, £10; Mr. Marley, £10; and several smaller sums were subscribed. The whole receipts were £232 17s.; the expenditure, £265. The deficit was supplied by the Rev. Thomas Peacock, incumbent.

† Author of "The Tutor's Assistant modernized," and "The Practical Measurer, containing the Uses of Logarithms and Gunter's Scale," &c.; the last of which passed through four editions. On October 4, 1823, a singular advertisement was forwarded for insertion in the Durham Advertiser, accompanied by a note apparently in the

Hutton, A.B., 1666; Alexander Hilton, 1681; John Shaw, 1682, ob. April 8, 1740; Joseph Cradock, cl., April 20, 1740; Thomas Peacock, June 20, 1780; † J. Birkbeck, 1836, p. m. Peacock.

The glebe consists of the parsonage-house, offices, and garden, the church-yard, and six acres of land. The annual value of the living is £60. The chapelry, never having been discharged from the mother church, cannot be augmented.

## HOUGHTON-LE-SIDE.

THIS township, 1,060 acres in extent, contained 102 inhabitants in 1801, and, at the following returns, 113, 122, 130, 130, and 146. Of the latter number, 84 were males and 62 females; and there were, at the same time, 27 inhabited houses and 1 uninhabited. The township contains eleven farms; and the property in it is valued for the county-rate at £1,009 6s. 6d.

The hamlet of Houghton-le-Side is 6 miles north-west from Darlington. King James I., on his route to Walworth in 1603, sat down on an eminence above this village, since called *Legs Cross*, from whence he enjoyed the prospect of Raby Castle, and of the Tees, with its woodlands, pastures, and farmholds, declaring it to be the finest in his dominions. Houghton-le-Side was granted by Robert Fitz-Meldred, lord of Raby, to Henry Spring, of Hereby, whose descendant, Sir John Spring, was murdered in 1312 in his manor-house by Robert Lascelles, of Yorkshire; † and Ralph Lord Neville was excommunicated by Bishop Kellaw, for seizing and detaining the armour of the deceased. The principal part of this township is the property of the Duke of Cleveland; the exceptions being a farm belonging to John Bowes, of Streatlam, Esq., about 120 acres of allotment, and the property belonging to Bowes's charity (see CONISCLIFFE).

handwriting of Mr. Peacock; the advertisement stating that "certain malicious and slanderous reports, highly derogatory to the character and reputation of the Reverend Thomas Peacock, of Denton, had been for some time past privately and disgracefully circulated," and challenging and defying all persons whomsoever to prove any such calumnies. On enquiry, it was found that Mr. Peacock was ignorant of any report to his prejudice which might render this step necessary to the vindication of his character, and that the note accompanying the copy of the advertisement was a well-executed forgery.

‡ This incident forms the subject of one of the happiest poetical effusions of the late Robert Surtees, of Mainforth, Esq.

## PARISH OF CONISCLIFFE.

THE parish of Coniscliffe is bounded on the east by that of Darlington, on the north by that of Heighington, on the west by that of Gainford, and on the south by the river Tees. It contains two townships: High or Church Coniscliffe, and Low Coniscliffe, which, with the hamlet of Carlbury, contain an aggregate area of 3,008 acres.

THE early part of the history of High and Low Coniscliffe is identical. The Red Book and other church records state that Coniscliffe was given to the see of Durham at a very early period, by Snaculf, the son of Cykell; whilst other authorities assert that lands here were given by Styr, the son of Ulphus, to St. Cuthbert. The Greystocks, who are said to have been lineal descendants of Ulphus, held the manor from a remote period of antiquity. In the 21st Edward I., it was stated that John de Greystock had, within his manor, the privileges of furca and infangtheof, goods and chattels of felons, and fees of court, together with free-warren in his lands there. A close in Low Coniscliffe, called Gallow-hill, is doubtless the site of the manorial gallows. In an inquisition taken on the death of John Greystock, Knt., in the 30th year of Bishop Langley, the manor is said "to extend itself as well to the vill of Nether Coniscliffe as the vill of Over Coniscliffe, and was held *in capite*, by the service of half a knight's fee, suit at the court of Sadberge, and 13s. 4d. rent." The total value of the manor-house, lands, and tenements amounted to 720s. In 1485, the Earls of Westmoreland held a mesuage and 20 acres in Nether Coniscliffe under the Greystocks. Elizabeth, heiress of that family, intermarried with Thomas Lord Dacre; and their three grand-

daughters married the sons of Thomas Duke of Norfolk. The manor of Coniscliffe was assigned to Elizabeth, wife of Lord William Howard, and is still held by their lineal descendant, Henry Howard, Esq., of Corby, Cumberland.

From an early period, and probably from their connection with the Greystocks and Dacres, offshoots from the old Cumberland or Westmoreland families of Vasey, Thirkeld,\* and Salkeld, were established at Coniscliffe.

## HIGH CONISCLIFFE.

THE population of the township of High Coniscliffe, exclusive of the hamlet of Carlbury, was, in 1801, 220; in 1811, 234; in 1821, 245; in 1831, 234; in 1841, 244; and in 1851, 248. There were, at the latter date, 55 inhabited and 3 uninhabited houses. The township, with Carlbury and Ulnaby, includes six farms. The property was valued in 1853 at £1,679 14s. 11d.

The village of Coniscliffe† is situated on the road from Darlington to Gainford, about 4½ miles west-by-north from the former place. It occupies the summit of a long ridge of limestone rocks, which, on the south, have been wrought to the very walls of the buildings, and form perpendicular cliffs,‡ affording an extensive view across the winding Tees into Yorkshire, where a richly wooded and well cultivated country, with the church of

\* One of this family, Richard Thirkeld, a native of Coniscliffe, was executed at York on the 29th May, 1583, for high treason, being a Catholic missionary priest. Christopher Bayles, also a native of Coniscliffe, suffered in a similar manner, and for the same "crime," at London, on the 4th March, 1590, on which day two other persons were hanged for relieving him, contrary to the statute.

† In 1835, a small cask, filled with gold coins of the reign of George II., was found in pulling down an old house at High Coniscliffe.

‡ A singular cure for paralysis was effected at High Coniscliffe in 1848, on a poor man named Dickenson, an inhabitant of Shields. He was advised by a stranger in the street, who described himself as a physician of Edinburgh, to adopt the earth-bath remedy in his native soil. Strong in faith and nothing doubting, Dickenson set off on foot, and resolutely dragged his half paralysed body to High Coniscliffe, the village of his birth, a distance of about 40 miles. A man engaged in embanking by the Tees side was employed to dig a hole, in which the patient lay, with his shoulders slightly elevated;

and soil was then heaped upon him to the depth of about two feet. The burial was to last four hours. At the expiration of about a quarter of an hour, the patient broke out into a profuse perspiration, which continued during the rest of the time. Shortly afterwards, a violent pain came into the paralysed knee, extending thence to the hip, ascending to the back, and thence descending to the loins. The pain in this part was so extreme, that the patient feared he should faint; and nothing but the encouragement of two or three friends, who now and then came to him, enabled him to persevere, which he did till within a quarter of an hour of the time prescribed. When taken out, the paralysed side is described as having had the white and wrinkled appearance of a washerwoman's arms after a hard day's wash. The man was dressed with the soil attached to him, and walked away from his grave with a step more nimble than he walked to it. In the evening, he declared he felt very much better, and expressed great thankfulness in consequence, but that the pain he suffered in the paralysed side was so severe, that he would hardly undergo the operation again to save his life.

Manfield and other objects of interest, meet the eye. The working of these quarries has been long discontinued; but limestone is still extensively quarried and burnt in other parts of the parish. A neat and commodious Wesleyan Methodist chapel was erected in Coniscliffe in 1826, and was opened on Shrove Tuesday of the following year. The village contains two public houses, a school, and a few small dealers.

### THE CHURCH.

THE church, vicarage, and burying-ground occupy the extreme verge of the limestone cliffs already noticed, and present from below a very singular and striking appearance. The church consists of a western tower, a nave with a north aisle, and a chancel; and, with the exception of the nave, clerestory, and roofs, is of the early English period. The tower is embattled, and surmounted by a lofty spire, which was used as a point of triangulation in the Government Ordnance Survey of 1851. The nave and chancel are of equal height; and as the beautiful equilateral pointed arch which connects them (springing from pilasters, the capitals of which are ornamented with foliage) rises to the very roof, the unbroken length of the whole church, 101 feet, is displayed, and the effect of distance produced by the continuity of its roofs is very imposing. Indeed, from the appearance of a large archway in the east wall of the tower, it may be inferred that a gallery once existed within it, and that the interior of the church was of greater length than at present. The aisle is separated from the nave by four cylindrical pillars, each little more than 6 feet high, and 22 inches in diameter, supporting pointed arches. The coping of the early English equilateral roof is still clearly discernible on the eastern wall of the tower. The flat roof which had been substituted having fallen into decay, its reconstruction was effected during the year 1844, when other substantial repairs were made, the triple lancet window of the east end inserted, and the wall of the aisle rebuilt. The ancient stall seats and desks of the chancel display carvings of similar character, and nearly of as massive proportions, as those in St. Cuthbert's, Darlington. The church will accommodate 500 persons.

St. Mary's chantry, in Coniscliffe church, was valued at £5 8s. yearly. John Vesey, the last incumbent, had

\* The following entry occurs:—"There was left and made fast in a window of Cuthbert Smith's, of Nether Coniscliffe, on Munday in the morning, being the last day of Janr. 1602, a man-child new-borne, with a l're and xs. in a kerchiefe fastened about the childe: neither father nor mother, nor the bringer of it thither knowne. The said childe was christened on Candlemas day following, being the

a pension of 20s. per annum, which he lived to receive in 1553. Five other chantries are named, as Bitry's chantry, £6 4s.; Our Ladie Masse, £4 9s. 2d.; St. Katherine's; St. Helen's; Twelve Apostles', £6 11s.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 and 2 contain baptisms and burials from 1590 to 1812,\* and marriages from 1590 to 1753. No. 3, marriages from 1754 to 1812.

Coniscliffe was originally a rectory, of which the impropriation was granted by Pope Alexander II., 1254-1261, to the monastery of St. Alban's. The Bishop of Durham opposed this arrangement; and the matter was referred to the arbitration of Roger Seton, canon of York, who decided that the parsonage of the said church of Over Conslive should consist of the manse, houses, and buildings, and of the tithes of grain and hay of the whole parish, excepting those of Thornton, and also excepting the small tithes of the whole parish; that this parsonage was to remain thenceforth to the said monastery of St. Alban's; and that the resident vicar for the time being was to perform all ordinary duties, and answer to the diocesan in all spiritual matters. Disputes, however, continued between the abbots of St. Alban's, the barons of Greystocke, and the bishops of Durham, until, in 1315, Bishop Kellaw ratified the arbitrament of Roger Seton.

Coniscliffe vicarage is in the deanery of Darlington; the Bishop of Durham, patron. King's books, £7 18s. 1½d.; Tenths, 15s. 9¼d.; Episc. proc., 7s.; Syn. and proc., 2s.; Archid. proc., 2s. Dedication to St. Edwin.

VICARS.—Peter Morland; Adam de Harwold, 1351, p. res. Morland; William de Middleton, 1360, p. res. Harwold; John de Horneby, 1362, p. res. Middleton; William de Gillying, 1371, p. res. Horneby; Bernard Warde; Richard Gardiner, 1419, p. res. Warde; William Fowkes, 1437; Thomas Bell, 1501; William Walker; Henry Plomber, 1541, p. m. Walker; Thomas Wheaton, 1570, p. m. Plomber; William Calam, occ. 1596; William Richardson, A.M., 1618, p. m. Calam; Ralph Robinson, A.M., 1662; William Maseall, 1695; George Thompson, A.M., 1703, p. m. Maseall; John Stackhouse, 1712, p. m. Thompson; Henry Porter, A.M., 1718, p. res. Stackhouse; William Chaloner, 1722, p. m. Porter; John Warcop, A.M., 1731, p. m. Chaloner; Henry Richardson, 1782, p. res. Warcop; James Topham, 1820, p. m. Richardson; James Cundill, October, 1832, p. m. Topham; Henry Algernon Baumgartner, 1849.

The vicar has the great tithes of one farm; and Henry Howard, Esq., has the remainder of those in the parish. The vicarage-house received considerable re-

second of February, in Coniscliffe church, by Mr. Wm. Calam, vicar ther, who was one of the godfathers, & Xtopher Richardson the younger the other, with Cuthbert Smith's maide the godmother; and he was named Tychicus." It does not appear that he ever had a second name. In St. Oswald's register, Durham, occurs, "Tichicus buried 21 December, 1671."

pairs from the late incumbent. The gross income of the living is stated at £219, with permanent payments amounting to £3, giving a clear nett value of £216. On the 12th of May, 1851, the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales gave notice that application had been made by the Rev. Henry Algernon Baumgartner, vicar of Coniscliffe, for the advance of £280 by way of loan, under the provisions of the act of the 13th and 14th Vict., cap. 31, for the drainage of the glebe lands in the parish.

#### CHARITY.

*Bowes's Charity.*—In 1734, Robert Bowes, of Thornton Hall, gave a dwelling house and offices, and 6 acres of land, at Houghton-le-Side, in the chapelry of Denton, to the minister and churchwardens of Coniscliffe, who were to divide the rents amongst widows and other necessitous persons in the parish. The rent is £12, two-thirds of which are distributed to the poor of High Coniscliffe, at Midsummer and Christmas, in sums varying from 2s. to 10s. each. In Low Coniscliffe, the remainder of the rent is distributed half yearly, in sums varying from 1s. to 6s.

*CARLBURY.*—This hamlet,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles west-by-north from Darlington, though in the constabery of High Coniscliffe, repairs its own roads; and its population, up to 1831, was included in the return of Low Coniscliffe. The number of inhabitants had increased, between 1841 and 1851, from 44 to 57, inhabiting 9 houses; and of the latter number, 29 were males and 28 females. The district is divided into High and Low Carlbury, and contains a number of lime-kilns and a public house. After the attainder of the Earl of Westmoreland, in whose family it had long been vested, Carlbury was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Ralph Tailboys, Esq., of Thornton Hall, by whom it was sold, in 1580, to Thomas Jennison, of Walworth, in whose family it remained till 1616. After passing through the hands of other proprietors, it was purchased, some years ago, by Henry Milbanke, Esq., but is now the property of Lord Harry Vane.

*ULNABY*, a hamlet, was granted with Carlbury to Ralph Tailboys; and after successive sales, was re-united by the Bowes to Thornton Hall. It is now the property

\* It is related, on somewhat apocryphal authority, that *Sir* William Brown, a noted highwayman, who haunted Baydleybeck and its neighbourhood, was early one morning, about the year 1740, returning with his companions from some exploit in the west, when, on passing Thornton Hall, his horse, which was dreadfully tired, sunk almost up to its knees in mud and mire at every step, and at last fell from sheer exhaustion, and rolled its rider in the mud. On recover-

of the Rev. Robert Croft, by marriage with the daughter of George Wanley Bowes, Esq.

#### LOW CONISCLIFFE.

THIS village and township, 3 miles west from Darlington, contains a public house and six farms, and anciently was the site of the manor-house of Coniscliffe. Its population, including that of Carlbury, was, in 1801, 131; in 1811, 142; in 1821, 146; and in 1831, 140. The number of inhabitants in Low Coniscliffe alone was 134 in 1841, and 146 in 1851, of whom 72 were males and 74 females. At the latter date, the township contained 30 inhabited and 6 uninhabited houses. The township pays all parochial rates to High Coniscliffe, except highway rates. Low Coniscliffe, and the impropriation, are valued for the county-rate at £1,133 8s.

*THORNTON HALL.*—This quaint old family mansion stands in a low situation, surrounded with rich grounds, on the road between Darlington and Staindrop. A younger branch of the Tailboys of Hurworth acquired this house and estate by marriage with the heiress of Thornton. The last of the line died in Durham goal in 1606; and Thornton became, soon after, the property of the Salvins. Henry Bowes, of Newcastle, merchant, had become its proprietor before 1636; and Sir Francis Bowes, of Thornton, Knt., compounded with the parliament for his estate for £544. Thornton now belongs to the Rev. Robert Croft, in right of his wife, the heiress of Bowes. By a recent act of parliament, Thornton and Ulnaby are constituted distinct manors.

Thornton Hall is now occupied as a farm house. It is an interesting relic of the Tailboys family; as, though many alterations have been made by the Salvins and Boweses, much of its original character is still preserved. A part of the projection towards the road is perpendicular gothic, and ornamented near the top with grotesque animals. On the ground floor is a fine Jacobean ceiling, intersected by beams carved with elaborate late gothic tracery, and adorned with cyphers on the bosses and half way along the beams, supposed to refer to Raife Tailboys (who died in 1591) and Jane his wife. Another ceiling in the upper story contains the arms of Tailboys, and the devices of an archer, fleur-de-lis, and escallop in the panelling.\*

ing his feet, and seeing Squire Bowes outside his mansion, he accosted him aloud in the following rhyme, since popularized:—

“Who knows—but Mister Bowes,

In his old days, will mend his ways?”

Whether Mister Bowes mended his ways or not does not appear; but it is pretty certain that *Sir* William did not mend his own, as he was hanged at Newcastle in 1743, for returning from transportation.

# DARLINGTON WARD.

## NORTH-WEST DIVISION.

**T**he North-west is the largest of the three Divisions of Darlington Ward, being about 30 miles long from the parish of Merrington on the east to the boundary of the county on the west, and averaging about ten miles broad. It contains 128,315 statute acres, and includes the parishes of St. Andrew's Auckland, Merrington (part of), Wolsingham, and Stanhope, and the chapelries of Whitworth, and St. John's, Weardale, as originally constituted. Many years ago, however, the four parochial chapelries of St. Helen's Auckland, Escomb, Hamsterley, and Witton-le-Wear were absconded from the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland; and the extension of the coal trade of the district, the facilities for transmission afforded by the railway system, the introduction

of iron manufactures, and the increased and growing population consequent upon all these, have recently rendered further divisions necessary. Hence, the parochial chapelries of Shildon, Coundon, Byers Green, and Hunwick, originally members of St. Andrew's Auckland, have been consolidated. The chapelry of Etherley also has been formed from part of St. Helen's Auckland; that of Lynesack, from Hamsterley; that of St. Bartholomew, Thornley, from the parish of Wolsingham; and Heathery Clengh, from that of Stanhope. To each of these, an ecclesiastical district has been assigned; and various literary, scientific, and other institutions have been established, for advancing the social and intellectual condition of the working classes.

## PARISH OF ST. ANDREW'S AUCKLAND.

**T**HE parish of St. Andrew's Auckland,\* as at present constituted, is bounded on the south by the parish of Heighington, on the south-east and east by the chapelry of Shildon, on the north-east by the chapelries of Coundon and Whitworth, on the north by that of Byers Green, on the north-west by that of Hunwick, on the west by that of Escomb, and on the south-west by that of St. Helen's Auckland. The following townships are still attached to the mother church:—1, St. Andrew's Auckland; 2, Bishop Auckland; 3, Coundon Grange; 4, Pollard's Land; 5, part of Binchester; and 6, part of Newton Cap. The township of Middleston, not incorporated in any of the newly-formed chapelry districts, but which formerly constituted the north-east extremity of the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland, was, on the 26th of April, 1845, annexed to the parish of Merrington.

### ST. ANDREW'S AUCKLAND, OR SOUTH CHURCH.

**T**HE rapid advance of the population of the district cannot be more strikingly exemplified than in that of this township. In 1801, it was 121; in 1811, 135; in

1821, 119; in 1831, 296; in 1841, 1,367; and in 1851, 1,329, of whom 694 were males and 635 females. The number of inhabited houses, at the latter date, was 274, and of uninhabited 11. The area of the township, which contains five farms, is 1,186 acres. The value of property assessed to the county-rate by the standard

\* The word *Auckland* is said to have been derived from the number of oak trees which once covered the parish; but this opinion has been controverted by Mr. Raine, who traces the various spellings of the word from *Acleat* in 1085, *Aclat* in 1129, and the same in Boldon Book.

"Soon after the year 1200," says he, "an *u* and an *n* make their appearance in the name. It is *Auelent* in a charter of that period. About the year 1250, it has become *Aucklent*, in 1259 *Auckland*, and fifty years afterwards *Auckland*."

of 1853 is £4,642 15s. The Weardale branch of the Stockton and Darlington railway passes through the township, extending 7F. 178Y., and occupying 11A. 0R. 14P. It contributed £60 to the county-rate in 1851, and £45 in 1852.

### THE CHURCH.

THIS edifice, in all its main features except the roofs, is a complete early English cruciform church, consisting of a western tower, a porch, a nave and side-aisles, a transept, and a chancel. It is of great extent, being nearly 170 feet long externally; and the transept is rather more than half that length. The walls are embattled, and supported by buttresses. A large buttress on the south-west corner of the tower contains a winding staircase. The upper story of the tower was built in 1417. The entrance porch on the south, with its elegant semicircular groined roof, is the only example of the kind in the county: three arched windows in it are now built up. The tower rises on a pointed arch, springing from pilasters; and when this was open to the nave, the interior would present an unbroken length of 157 feet. There are five pointed arches on each side of the nave, supported by alternate clustered and octagonal pillars; and a noble equilateral pointed arch, the whole width of the nave, separates that portion from the chancel, in the south wall of which are two small and one large sedillia. It was lighted by eight lancet windows on each side, and by others at the east end; but the first were built up shortly after the erection of the church, others inserted as they now appear, and at the east end a large five-light window was substituted. Part of the windows on the south side of the chancel were renewed about two years ago. In the east wall of the north transept, the original window still remains; but many of the others have been superseded by lights of the early decorated period. The flat timbered roof is of about the year 1500. The north transept is as high as the clerestory; but the south wing rises no higher than the aisle. Upon the whole, though the general character of the building is plain, and the west end of the nave and the north transept are occupied by galleries, the interior has still a noble appearance. There is an organ in the

\* "To the gouldsmythe at Yorke for a plate to sett over Mrs Barnes, 32s." The inscription over the vault pathetically concludes, "O Fridesmonda vale;" yet the good bishop afterwards married, "in Lent, of all times," Jane Dillycote, a Frenchwoman.

† The custom of bearing a corpse to interment without a coffin prevailed later in the Auckland district than in many other places.

western gallery. The stall seats of the chancel, twenty-eight in number, are in the same style as those of Darlington, and some of them very spirited in design. The church will accommodate about 820 persons. Amongst other recent improvements, an effective drain has been made round the church, which keeps the interior completely free from damp. It cost about £100, of which £50 was contributed by the bishop, and the remainder was made up by subscription.

A stone effigy in the church, of about the year 1500, represents a female, with a square head-dress, supposed to belong to the family of Bellasis. There is also an effigy of wood, representing a knight in a coat of chain armour, which covers the head, arms, and hands: the face is bare, the hands elevated, and the legs crossed; the feet resting on an animal supposed to be a boar, and identifying the figure as one of the Pollard family. There are several stones in the floor with marks of brasses. One of these points out the burial-place of Fridesmonda, first wife of Bishop Barnes, who died April 8, 1581.\*

There were two chantries in this church; but their founders are unknown. One was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and valued at £2 12s. 6d.; and the other, dedicated to John the Baptist, was valued at £7 16s.

The church-yard contains about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  acres, having had an additional acre added to it about twelve years ago. This place of interment† is by no means overcrowded. The greater part of the ground is dry: water is found at a depth of a few inches at the north-west corner; but as the soil is chiefly composed of gravel, there would be no difficulty in draining it.

REGISTERS.—Books No. 1 to 4 contain baptisms from 1558 to 1800, burials from 1559 to 1800, and marriages from 1559 to 1753; No. 5, baptisms and burials from 1801 to 1812; Nos. 6 to 8, marriages from 1754 to 1812.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH.—Auckland was one of the places selected by Bishop Carlepho for the reception of the secular clergy whom he had expelled from Durham. The living was at first a rectory, and afterwards a vicarage. Bishop Beck, by statutes, dated

When the funeral had to proceed for any considerable distance, the body was placed on a horse, and steadied by one of the funeral attendants; but on ordinary occasions, it was carried to the church-yard by hand.

"They bore him bare-faced on a bier,  
And in his grave rained many a tear."

1292, endowed it munificently, and appointed a dean and nine prebendaries. To prevent the neglects which had previously prevailed, it was ordained that the dean and his successors should receive all obventions, lands, rents, rights, and liberties, which the vicars formerly had; that he should constantly reside, and provide a priest to officiate in the bishop's palace at Auckland; and that he should appoint priests, and other fit officiating ministers, as usual, to the duty of the parish church and chapel, where all his tithes, and other revenues and emoluments, arise. A parcel of land was appointed, on the south side of the church, on which to build habitations for the prebendaries; those of them who did not reside, to provide proper vicars or curates to officiate in their absence. The five first or senior canons, viz., Master Robert Avenell, Walter de Langton, Galfrid de Vesano, John de London, Master Adam de Brompton, and their successors, were to engage priests, and pay them annually five marks each; the four next canons, John de Lacey, Sire Richard de Insula, John de Wytham, and Allan de Kirkham, were to engage deacons, with stipends of 40s. a year each; and the rest of the canons were to have sub-deacons, with annual stipends of 30s. Rules were laid down for the daily chanting of divine service, for the celebration of high mass and the mass of the Virgin Mary, and for the order of the services. The first stall on the south side of the choir was reserved for the bishop; the first on the north side was the dean's place; the canons, whose curates were priests, to hold the next places; after them the canons whose curates were deacons; and lastly the canons whose curates were subdeacons; and the same order was to be held in processions.

In 1428, Bishop Langley made some alterations in the establishment, which equalised the incomes of the canons. By the Lincoln taxation, there were twelve portionists or prebendaries at Auckland, whose revenues were rated at £249 13s. 4d.

A residence, in the vicinity of the Castle, afterwards called the College, is supposed to have been granted by Bishop Booth to the dean and prebendaries.\* Bishop

Fox, in 1499, constituted the priest of the chantry of the Blessed Virgin, in the parish church, sacrist in the collegiate chapel within the manor house of Auckland, making him responsible for the performance of daily service. In the 26th Hen. VIII., the deanery was valued at £100 7s. 2d.; and the eleven prebends as follows:—Auckland and Binchester, £9 6s. 8d.; second prebend of Auckland, £8 13s. 4d.; first prebend of Eldon, £8 13s. 4d.; second do., £10; third do., £8 13s. 4d.; fourth do., £8 13s. 4d.; Shildon prebend, £8 16s. 8d.; Witton prebend, £4 13s. 4d.; West Auckland prebend, £8; St. Helen Auckland prebend, —; Hamsterley prebend, £4 6s. 8d.; total, £79 16s. 8d.

RECTORS.—Uthred, 1085; Meldred de Alet, 1129; Maldredus, cl., et Gregorius, 1147; Walter de Kirkham, 1253; Adam de Breniton, or Brompton, 1270. He was the last rector.

VICARS.—Master Robert de Albuwyke, the last vicar and first dean.

DEANS.—Robert de Albuwyke, 1292; Thomas de Clyfford, S.T.P., 1311; John de Insula; William de Westley, 1350; John Kyngeston, 1392; Richard de Castro B'nardri, 1369, p. res. Kyngeston; John de Newthorpe de Pontefract; William de Walworth, 1378, p. res. Newthorpe; Hugh de Westwyk, 1388; John Burgys, 1395; Thomas Lyes, 1409; Thomas Hebbeden, LL.D., 1431, p. res. Lyes; William Doncastre, S.T.P.; Robert Thwaites, S.T.P.; Bartholomew Radclyff, 1406; John Kelyng, 1476; John Newcourt; William Sherwode, 1485, p. m. Newcourt; William Thomeson, S.T.P., 1498, p. m. Sherwode; Thomas Patenson, 1511, p. m. Thomeson; William Strangways, Dec., 1520, p. m. Patenson; Robert Hyndmer, LL.D., 1541, p. m. Strangways. He was the last dean.

At the dissolution, 1st Edw. VI., 1547, the church of Auckland was left neither rectorial nor vicarial, but became a donative or curacy, with a very small provision, utterly disproportioned to the extent and population of the parish. The following pensions were paid in 1553 to Auckland college:—To Robert Hindmere, dean, £50; John Greathead, prebend of Eldon, £2 6s. 8d.; Edward Narresse (als. Nottres), prebend of West Auckland, £3 10s.; William Frankland, prebend of Auckland, £1 8s. 8d.; Lancelot Thornton, prebend of Shildon, £1 5s. 9d.; Tho. Keye, Will. Parker, Edw. Cookevill, Rich. Bankes, and Anth. Johnson, each £5; Matthew Naylor, £3; Edward Greathead, incumbent,

\* Referring to an inventory, dated 1498, Mr. Raine says, "The furniture and utensils enumerated appear to consist of those only in the common room, kitchen, and brewhouse, which were perhaps heirlooms. In the common room every thing was of the most humble character. The tables, or 'tecte-boards,' were 'removable,' supported by tressels. The seats were 'fournis,' and against the wall was suspended 'a hangyng of grene say.' Of plate there were nearly one hundred ounces, and there was 'j ymage of our lady.' The books are of the usual character. Old or new testaments, *per se none*. Commentators, Lyra and Augustine. Sermons. Concordances. Law

books in abundance. The *Hortus Sanitatis* (a popular book and the encyclopaedia of the period), treating of herbs, animals, birds, fishes, stones, urines. The classical books were Cicero's Offices and Epistles, Silius Italicus, Caton's *Speculum Regium*, Boethius de Consolatione (*in prin'*), and the following which savours somewhat of school-keeping: Boethius de *Disciplina Scholarium*, and a Treatise by Lily." That the College was an educational establishment may be gathered from many circumstances. In 1470, "paid to John Robson, carpenter, for making two beds of 'bord' at the 'Denry,' by my lord's order, for the boys of Lord 'Fozhu' (Fitzhugh) and Lord Lovell, 9d."

£4 13s. 4d.; William Scott, incumb. S. John Baptist, £5; Roger Willie, incumb. St. Anne's guild, £2.

The estates, rights, and tithes belonging to the church, were disposed of by the crown to various parties. Bishop Pilkington, who had obtained the site of the College, destroyed its bells, made a bowling green of its quadrangle, and erected a "paire of butts for shooting" in the chapel. During the Commonwealth, the deanery lands were purchased by Sir Arthur Hazelrigg; but, after his attainder, they were granted to Bishop Cosin, who annexed them to the see for ever. The site of the college, of which some of the walls still remain, is occupied by dwelling houses.

The perpetual curacy of St. Andrew's Auckland, with the dependent curacy of St. Anne's, is in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham; the landowners of the parish impropriators.

**CURATES.**—William Stote, 1532; James Edward, 1558; Thomas Wrangham, 1565; Richard Gaitskarthe, 1565; George Cooke; Nicholas Sameott, 1571; John Robson, 1576; Miles Cosse; John Fell; John Wilkinson, 1610; Thomas Glover, 1613; Charles Vincent, 1615; Thomas Stock, 1624; John Stockdayle, A.M., 1638; Richard Frankland, A.M., an intruder; Thomas Belt, L.C.B., 1662; John Hutchinson, 1671; Leonard Fatherston, 1685; John Tong, A.M., 1689; John Stackhouse, 1695; William Chaloner, 1714; John Wareop, A.M., 1751; Abraham Smith, 1756; Thomas Capstick, p. m. Smith; John Bacon, 1804, p. m. Capstick; George Fielding, A.M., 1827, p. m. Bacon; George Edward Green, A.B., 1848.

Bishop Cosin endowed the living with a moiety of the prebend of Bondgate; and £30 a year is added from Lord Crewe's Charities. Bishop Barrington purchased a good house on the south side of the Market-place in Bishop Auckland, which he presented to the incumbent, for himself and his successors. The gross income is £587 per annum, from which the stipends of two sub-curates are paid, with permanent payments to the amount of £13.

### SOUTH CHURCH.

THE village of South Church is situated on the river Gaunless, which is, at this place, crossed by a stone bridge of one arch, and is 1 mile south from Bishop Auckland, and 11 south-south-west from Durham. There is a spade and shovel manufactory, a brewery, four public houses, a rural police station, a receiving house for letters, and a few retail shopkeepers in the village, the recent increase of which is owing to the new collieries which have been opened around it. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel; and the Primitive Methodists erected one in 1836. The national school is situated near the church, and includes a residence for

the master: on an average, about 100 boys and girls are educated in it. The "Adelaide Colliery Infant School," supported by the Society of Friends, was erected in 1839: about 80 children, of both sexes, receive their earliest instruction, each of whom pays one penny per week; and admission is not confined to the children of the workmen employed at the colliery. The South Church branch of the Darlington Auxiliary Bible Society remitted £4 2s. 8d., on the purchase account, for the year ending Midsummer, 1853; and the sales consisted of 18 Bibles. The Gaunless occasionally overflows its banks at South Church, and does considerable damage, particularly in that part occupied by the national school.

HENKNOLL, on the west side of the Gaunless, and opposite the church of St. Andrew, was anciently a manor held of the bishop, and afterwards belonged to the convent of Durham. John de Bellasis, struggling between the obligations of a self-imposed vow to go upon the crusades on the one hand, and a strong attachment to the hereditary lands of his family in the parish of Billingham on the other, resolved to break the tie which restrained him from his imaginary duties, by parting with his estates, which he effected by exchanging them with the convent for Henknoll, supposed before 1272. It appears that he lived to return from the wars, and repent of his bargain, the memory of which was long preserved in the following couplet, inscribed with the arms of his family, in one of the windows of St. Andrew's church:—

"Bellasis, Bellasis, daft was thy sowell,  
When exchanged Bellasis for Henknowell."

For many generations this estate continued in the family of Bellasis, from whom it eventually passed by sale to Lord Fauconberg. It was purchased, about 20 years ago, by the late Luke Seymour Esq., in whose representatives it is still vested.

THE DEANERY, an estate south of the village of South Church, is the site of the lands held by the dean of Auckland. In 1793, High and Low Deanery was described as a tithe-free estate of 296 acres. In 1814, the manor or reputed manor of Deanery, with 800 acres of freehold land and a corn-mill, tithe-free, were advertised for sale; and in the following year, the same were offered with 600 acres. The estate is now the property of the representatives of the late Richard Wharton Middleton, Esq.



*Adelaide* and *Deanery Collieries* (the latter locally called *Shildon Bank Colliery*, and which was originally a landsale) are now worked in connection by Messrs. Joseph Pease and Partners. At 40 fathoms depth, the five-quarter seam, 3 feet 6 inches in thickness, occurs;

and 16 fathoms lower, the main coal, 6 feet 10 inches. The coals are transmitted by the Black Boy branch to the Stockton and Darlington railway, and shipped at Stockton and Middlesborough docks. They are known in the market as Adelaide and Deanery Wallsend.

## TOWN OF BISHOP AUCKLAND.

THE township of Bishop Auckland includes an area of 1,919 statute acres. Its population, in 1801, was 1,961; in 1811, 1,807; in 1821, 2,180; in 1831, 2,859; in 1841, in consequence of the opening of new collieries and the formation of a railroad, it had increased to 3,776; and in 1851, 5,112, of whom 2,570 were males and 2,542 females. The return includes 32 persons in 1841, and 60 in 1851, in the Auckland Union workhouse. In the former year, there were 672 inhabited houses, 34 uninhabited, and 2 building; and in 1851, 962 inhabited, 26 uninhabited, and 11 building. The value of property affixed for assessment to the county-rate (including the Borough and Bondgate), in 1853, is £8,659 8s.

The Wear Valley railway, which crosses the southern part of the township from west to east, has a length of 1M. 2F. 75Y., and occupies an area of 14A. 0R. 3P. In 1851, it contributed £50 8s. to the county-rate, the gross sum collected in the township being £1,032 7s. 1½d.; and in the following year, the gross amount was £1,131 19s 9½d., of which the railway contributed £57 4s.

The whole of the township (except *Woodhouse Close*, which is leasehold) is copyhold under the Bishop of Durham. Half the land is in grass, and the rest arable. The average rental of agricultural land is about 20s. an acre; but in the immediate vicinity of the town, from £4 to £5 per acre is frequently given.

### AUCKLAND CASTLE.

THERE is no doubt that the Bishops of Durham, from a period at least coeval with the Conquest, possessed a place of residence at Auckland; and hence the history of the township may be properly comprised in that of its Castle. In ancient times, the prelates had castles at Durham, Middleham, Stockton, Craike, and Norham, manor-houses at Auckland, Evenwood, Darlington, Howden, Welhall, Riccall, Northallerton, and Durham House in London, and other halls and places.

Of all these, the stately palace of Auckland is the only remaining residence.

Alclit is first mentioned, about 1000, as one of the places mortgaged to the Earl of Northumberland for defending the see from the Scots; and it occurs again as part of the grant of King Canute to the see. It was probably occupied by the bishops from that time. Boldon Book recites that there were 22 villains in North Alclit, each of whom held an oxgang of land, rendering two chaldrons of aver-malt, and one *wehit* or *wehit* of scat-malt, and the like of meal or bread-corn and oats, 8d. for aver-pennies, 19d. cornage, one hen and ten eggs, three woodloads if brought to Auckland, and two and a half if carried to Durham; they wrought two days in each week from the day of St. Peter ad Vincula to Martinmas, and from thence one day in each week the rest of the year: besides, they each prepared four portions of land in autumn, with the whole family except the housewife, and for each carucate ploughed and harrowed two acres and a half extra work. The whole vill provided a mileh cow. The headborough *uzur* had an oxgang of land for his service; the smith had the like; the punder had 12 acres, and had the customary thraves, rendering 80 hens and 500 eggs. The tolls of *beer* (big or barley) produced 8s., and the mills 24 marks. Amongst the free tenants, one named Pollard occurs, who then held 10½ acres of land.

Bishop Beck (1283-1310), says Graystones, "constructed the Manor-houses of Auckland, with a chapel and chambers, in a most sumptuous way, appropriating to the chaplains, for ever to serve in the said chapel, the church of Morpath. But upon his death, Ralph Fitzwilliam, the Lord of Greystok, recovered the patronage of the said church by a suit at law, and his presentee having been admitted and instituted by the bishop, the chapel remained unendowed." Leland says, "Autonius de Beke began first to encastellate it, he made the great haulle, there be divers pillars of black

marble spekeled with white, and the exceeding faire gret chambre, with other there." In the account of the receipts and expenses of the bishop, ending about 1308, the following entry occurs:—"Payment to Galfrid, the bailiff of Aucland, for building the chapel of Aucland, £148." Of the original building the only remains are the chapel at the north-eastern angle of the palace; unless, indeed, a small tower at the south-western angle of the out-buildings, and what remains of the ancient fortifications, may be ascribed to that date. The commencement of the splendour of Auckland, however, as an episcopal residence, probably dates from the magnificent Bishop Anthony; and here, as Mr Rayne observes, there was afterwards "every indication of a long established place of residence, with suitable accompaniments and arrangements."\*

By Hatfield Survey, the Pollards, mentioned in Bolden Book, were possessed of considerable estates. The Lord William Colvyll held 40 acres of land, formerly the estate of Walter Burdon, and afterwards of Robert Herle. The heirs of William Kereby held lands called Welcrok; William Bowes, Esq., held 60 acres upon Wellyngthorn; the dean of Auckland held several lands therein specified, and Richard de Bedlyngton, chaplain,

\* Amongst the many curious and interesting documents which form the staple of Mr. Raine's work on Auckland Castle, is a long and minute account roll of Bishop Bury (1337-1338), the information in which he thus epitomizes:—"The house itself is called sometimes the manor, and occasionally the hall. It has its two chapels, my lord's chamber, or suite of apartments, the king's chamber, the seneschal's chamber, and an extensive park. The men in office were the steward himself, the park-keeper, the porter, the baker, the lardner, the chandler, the plumber, and the glazier. The out-buildings consisted of a larder, a porter's lodge, a grange, two bakehouses, a brewhouse, a granary, an out-granary, a candle-house, a salt-house, stables, a well, to which water was brought from a distance through the park, an orchard in decay, a garden within the court which was hedged around, and producing onions, leeks, and garlic. No mention is made of other vegetables. Of the domestic servants, such as cooks, waiting-men, &c., the record takes no notice. They were probably migratory, moving from place to place with their lord when he was in the north, and the payment of their wages not within the province of the accountant. The bishop does not appear to have resided at Auckland for a longer period than five weeks during the year of the roll; and, under this circumstance, it seems difficult to account for the great consumption of animal and other food, of which we have a statement. 'We eat and drink abominably,' said one of Bishop Cosin's stewards at a later period; and it is apparent that they ate and drank abominably in the time of Bishop Bury. A fat ox per week, seventy-two fat pigs during the year, thirty-one quarters of wheat, seventy-eight quarters of malt, were what Bishop Ruthall, when speaking of the consumption of food at Auckland in his time, called 'faire utterance.' It must be remembered, however, that the ox of the time of Bury would be the small, original, unimproved ox of the country. The roll makes no mention of sheep. Mutton was probably supplied by the bailiffs of the neighbouring manors. Neither does it afford any account of fish or wine. In the convent of Durham there was a distinct

held 20 acres in Priestfield in free alms, of the gift of the bishop. Seventeen cottagers wrought three days at hay, and had a farthing a day. Twenty-two tenants held the old demesne lands, containing 134 acres, at 7d. per acre. Twenty tenants held the new demesne lands, containing 79 acres, at 18d. per acre. The meadow grounds are next specified. In the rents of the bond-tenants, the measure was to *cumulat*, or upheaped. The borough was farmed out, with the profits of the borough court, burgage fees, tolls, profits of mills, the brew-farm, and toll of beer in West Auckland, and the common furnace in North Auckland, at the rent of £26 13s. 4d. The fulling-mill produced 46s. 8d., the park £8, with 50 acres of meadow therein, 100s.

Cardinal Langley died at Auckland on the 20th November, 1437. His will, in which he bequeaths his splendid plate, vestments, &c., to the church of Durham, is dated in his inner chamber at Auckland on the 11th December preceding. The will of Bishop Neville is also dated here, July 8, 1457.†

The stone gateways of the College, with their appurtenances, are recorded to have been built by Bishop Booth.‡ The title of Castle seems to have been first applied about the time of Bishop Sherwood. The ex-

officer, called the 'catour of fish.' There was probably a similar officer at Auckland; and this may account for no mention being made of fish in the roll. The purchasing of wine was not confided to the bailiff."

† "To his household servants he bequeathed their full wages till the Martinmas next after his death, giving them permission to live together till that day in his manor house of Auckland, *eating and drinking at his expense*. To two school boys, Thomas and Ralph Neville, he bequeaths a hundred marks each, for their 'exhibition,' and to their sister Alice forty marks to get her an husband."—*Raine's Auckland Castle*, p. 50.

‡ In the register of this bishop, 1458-9. "Clerk of works. Paid to Robert Tood, of Auckland, carpenter, working within the manor of Auckland, in making divers 'rales' within the chamber called the 'kynges chamber,' and for making a 'qweylbarowe' for the kitchen and divers 'trestes' (forms). 5d. per day. Tallow, &c., for the conduit, as usual. A fulling mill occurs within the Park of Auckland. For making a 'sterehouse' for coals, wood, &c., in the New College, 20s. 2d.

1466. "Paid by the chancellor for 1,200 salt fish for the use of my lord's house, against his coming into the bishopric of Durham, by his letters missive, at 32s. 9d. per hundred, £19 12s. 9d. For 5 barrells of salt salmon for the same use, £6 20d. Paid for the carriage of 3 loads of the aforesaid 1,200 salt fish from Hertipole, Sunderland, and Shelys, to the manor of Auckland, in September, 29 10, at 4s., 12s. For the carriage of the aforesaid salmon from Gateshead to Auckland, 7s. Paid to persons hired to buy the said salt fish and salmon, 18 days, 12s.

1470. "Cost and expenses of the soudur (soldiers). Expense of six men at board with the wife of Robert Ynskip, by command of Sir Thomas Metham, Knt., Sir Thomas Merkyngfeld, and other gentlemen, for the safe custody of all my lord's goods, within the manor-

tensive scale of hospitality preserved at Auckland by successive prelates is illustrated in the following extract from a letter from Bishop Ruthall to Almoner (afterwards Cardinal) Wolsey, October 24, 1513:—"The hospitalite of this countray agreth not with the buylding so greate a warke (the repairs of Norham Castle), for thatt I spend here wold make many towris, and refreshe my ruynous howses.—I broght hider with me viij. tunne of wyne, and our Lord be thankyd, I have not two tunne left at this howre, and this is faire utteraunce in two moneths; and schame it is to saye how many befs and motons have bene spent in my hous, besids other fresh meats, whete, malt, fysche, and such baggags: on my fayth, ye wold marvaile if my pastures had not been sum what stockyt before behynd, for ccc. parsons some day is but a small nombre, and of these days have I many, besids 60 or 80 beggers at the gate; and this is the way to keepe a man poore."

Ruthall "built from the ground the whole of the chamber in which dinner is served," and divers unimportant repairs are noticed in the registers of Bishop Tunstall. During the episcopate of the latter, however, the commissioners visited Auckland, which they proceeded to search, and to take possession of the money and effects which they found there. The dilapidations committed by his successor, Pilkington, are summed up

house and without:—On Monday 6 men at supper: white bread 2d., ale 3d., beef and mutton 4d. On Tuesday at breakfast: white bread and ale 8d., beef and mutton 4d. At supper the same day: bread and ale 6½d., beef and mutton 4d. Wednesday, at breakfast: white bread and ale 7½d., beef and mutton 5d. Horse meat 4d. Sum 4s.

1471-2. "New stables built, masons 5d. per day. Labourers, 3d. Paid for stopping up the holes of the dovecot for the 'vermen called poleattez,' 15d. For making a hedge around the coal heap within my lord's manor house, two days, 6d. Paid for clearing firewood within the park, for 23 days at 2½d., 4s. 2½d." The entire cost of making new fish-ponds within the manor is stated at 115s. 0½d.

1474-5. "Clerk of the works. To John Souderen for repairing a broken bell, by contract, 13s. 4d. To John Sevier for five cords for the bells, 4s. 2d. To William Maners, sadler, for repairing the 'chairsadill,' 14d. Paid for the table (board) of William Scott, carpenter, at the rate of 10d. per week. Paid to Thomas Hoppiland for mowing rushes for strewing the hall of the Manor House and the chambers, 3d. per day. Paid for woollen cloth called 'Kendall' given to the carpenter, plumber, ploughman, &c., in 'regard' of coats, 2s. 6d."

1475-6. "Given to wife of Hugh Bixwyk a cow, in the stead of one belonging to the the said Hugh choked in the park of Auckland by the greyhounds of Alexander Lee, clerk."

A bill dated 1481, quoted by Mr. Raine, contains the "expenses of Master Chancellor and the Auditor, and Master Alexander Lye and other comers in January, 20 Edw. 4, on the days as below." This curious document gives the price of almost every article of food at its period:—"Thursday, Bread, 1½ doz. 18d. Ale, 16 gallons, 2s. Half a sheep ('multon'), 10d. Four hens, 9d. Fowls ('volatil'), 4d.

with "he buylt nothing, but plucked down in all places, saving a certain odd reparation of the wooden gaites and a stable at Auckland."

After the Union of this kingdom with Scotland, the character of the buildings necessarily changed; and the palace was no longer required as a fortress, nor the bishop as a military leader. Bishop James, however, after a tranquil episcopate, was scolded by King James I. "so roughly and roundly on the 8th of May (1617) in his own castle of Durham, that he retired to Auckland, and died three days afterwards of a violent fit of strangury, brought on by perfect vexation." His successor, Bishop Neile, recovered a considerable sum for dilapidations, which he expended in repairing and ornamenting the palace at Auckland.\*

The storm which was gathering over the kingdom, by a natural consequence, extended itself to the palatinate. Bishop Matthew received the Prince Charles, son of James I., at Auckland, on his first arrival in England. On the 31st of May, 1633, Charles I., when on his way to Scotland, visited Bishop Morton, who entertained him magnificently. On his third visit to Auckland, in 1647, the king was a prisoner, and the bishop had been driven from the palatial residence of his predecessors, after the confiscation of his goods. The parliamentary commissioners soon after sold the

½ lb. of pepper, 5d. Saffron, 2d. Ginger, 2d. ¼ of sugar, 3½d. 'Rasen' of 'corans,' 4d. Great 'rasen,' 3d. 'Mase and elowcz,' 2d. Wine, 2d. 'Tort,' of oats, 1d. Sum, 7s. 5½d. Friday: Salt fish, 3d. Salt salmon, 2d. Red herrings, 2d. 'Haddoks and codlyngs,' 8d. 'Ray' (the fish so called), 4d. 'Codes,' 2d. 'Floundrys,' 2d. Butter, 2d." On the succeeding days occur,— "Otemele, ½ pck, 1½d. Honey, 1d. A quarter of beef, 2s. 4d. A quarter of pork, 12d. Half a sheep, 10d. 1 porker, 3½d. 4 hens, 8d. One eapon, 4d. Fowl, 7d. Butter, 8d. 'Judeoks' and a little bird, 3d. Bread, 1½ doz., 18d." "A flagon of wine, 8d." "Six gallons of ale, 9d." "Wine, a gallon, 8d." "Veal, one quarter, 6d. 'Castrendg,' 4d. 'Partrik,' 1d. Two hens, 4d. Apples, 2d." "The squire of the stable, 2d. Washing the chapel linen, 1d." "A tele, 1d." "A lb. of almonds, 3d." "Codlings, haddocks, ray, lopster, and crabbs, 12d., and muscles, 2d." "Half a calf, 14d. Two hens, 5d. 1 porker, 5d." "One capax, 8d." "Cost of the Auditor's horse during the time, including 12d. for the horse of John Raket, 12s. The horse of Master Chancellor, 5s. 4d. Expenses of the horses in the market: 14 bus. of oats, a bus. 2½d., 2s. 7½d. Sum, 19s. 11½d.—Paid to William the cook for 12 days, in regards, 20d. For hire of vessels and utensils, 12d. To Emma Dod for washing the table cloths, 6d.—Sum total of diet with the above 79s. 1d."

\* April 11, 1622, Bishop Neile writes to Hugh Wright:—"I wish there were a brewing of beare at Awckland in regard of my purpose of lying there, God willing, some part of this sommer; and I wish it should be well hopt, for keeping it the better from sowing; but the brewer must be charged to looke well to the sweetnes of his easkes, for ther is never a yeare but I losse much beare by the mustines' of his easkes."

castle and manor to Sir Arthur Hazelrigg, of Nosely, Northamptonshire, for £6,102 8s. 11½d.; and, before the Restoration, he had demolished a considerable portion of the building, and built a magnificent mansion with the materials. It was asserted by Dr. Basire that he blew up the chapel with gunpowder; but there does not appear to be any foundation for the charge.

With the Restoration of the monarchy came that of episcopacy. Bishop Cosin, on his installation, set himself zealously to work to renovate the castle and chapel of Auckland. Finding that some of the materials of the latter had been used in the erection of Sir Arthur Hazelrigg's mansion, he caused that building to be demolished; and, as he himself says, he "erected a fine new chapel," the previous one having been "almost utterly destroyed by the ravenous sacrilege of Sir Arthur Hazelrigg." Mr. Raine has shewn that the amount of mischief done by Hazelrigg, and the extent of the restorations made by the bishop, have both been much exaggerated; but it is certain that the windows of the south side, the roofs, ceiling, clerestory, pulpit, reading-desk, magnificent wooden screen across the western compartment, and an entirely new casing of the south wall with rusticated Italian masonry, are all the work of Cosin. "Excepting the last-mentioned addition," says Billings, "in which the rusticated work but ill assorts with the gothic windows and pinnacles, all his restorations are in wonderfully good taste, when we consider the time in which they were made, between 1660 and 1670." His remains were deposited in a vault prepared by himself in the nave.\*

**THE CASTLE.**—The situation of Auckland Castle is truly palatial, being on the brow of a high ridge near the confluence of the rivers Wear and Gaunless, commanding the view of a splendid park and a magnificently wooded and watered landscape. From the

\* Previous to the death of the bishop, Mr. Davison, his son-in-law, much to the chagrin of the prelate, was buried in the chapel; and afterwards, during a vacancy in the see, in 1672, James Lesley, "a noble youth," but of whom nothing further is known.

† Mr. Raine, in quoting a schedule of the household furniture, taken under the will of Bishop Butler, July 23, 1750, observes, "Every room affords matter for reflection. In the Castle of Auckland, only a century ago, one room alone was papered; but of tapestry there was abundance, all of which has since disappeared. Of mahogany there was a tea-table only. My lady's drawers were 'finiered,' and the drawing-room chairs were of walnut. The tables in the great dining-room were of fir, covered with old carpet; that in the dining-room, in daily use, was of oak. The bishop's bed was hung with camlet; the hangings of the state bed were of purple."

‡ The following pleasing anecdote appears in Lockhart's *Life of Sir Walter Scott*, vol. iv., page 18:—"It was also in the course of

preceding details, it will be obvious that the Castle, having received so many additions and alterations from its successive occupants, consists of a number of buildings of various dates and characters. It forms a line of irregular square masses, combining the character of an old English mansion with some features of the castellated style; and several portions of the exterior are rich with heraldic and other ornaments, amongst which may be named the window of the servants' hall, built by Bishop Ruthall, and that of the dining room above, which is the work of Tunstall. That part of the building called "Scotland" was erected by the latter prelate, and was probably so named from its having been used as a lodging for hostages. It was afterwards converted into a granary, but was restored by Bishop Trevor, who also built the suite of rooms on the southern front.

The principal apartments of the Castle are characterised by plain and simple elegance, to which their loftiness materially contributes. The drawing-room is a grand apartment, 60 feet long, 32 wide, and 27 high, with an oaken floor, and a groined ceiling of stucco, substituted by Bishop Barrington for a fine old wooden roof erected by Cosin. The furniture is appropriate and beautiful.†

The breakfast-room contains portraits of Bishops Tunstall, Crewe, Chandler, Butler, Talbot, Barrington (by Sir Thomas Lawrence), Van Mildert (by the same), and Maltby (by Sir William Beechey). The spacious dining-room, the great window of which was finished by Bishop Tunstall, is embellished with the following paintings:—Jacob and his twelve sons, all by Zurbaran except Benjamin, which is a copy made by Pond; Augustine, Gregory, Jerome, and Ambrose, the four fathers of the Latin church, by Bloemart; the four Evangelists, by Lanfranc; and Cornaro, a noble Venetian, his son, grandson, and great-grandson, by Titian.‡

this expedition that Scott first made acquaintance with the late excellent and venerable Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham. The travellers, having reached Auckland over night, were seeing the public rooms of the Castle at an early hour next morning, when the bishop happened, on passing through one of them, to catch a glimpse of Scott's person, and immediately recognizing him, from the likeness of the engravings by this time multiplied, introduced himself to the party, and insisted upon acting as *cicerone*. After showing them the picture gallery and so forth, his lordship invited them to join the morning service of the chapel, and when that was over, insisted on their remaining to breakfast. But Scott and his lordship were by this time so much pleased with each other, that they could not be so easily parted. The good bishop ordered his horse; nor did Scott observe without admiration the proud curvetting of the animal on which his lordship proposed to accompany him during the next stage of his progress. 'Why, yes, Mr. Scott,' said the gentle, but high-





The housekeeper's room seems to have been formerly a place of some importance. It is panelled with oak, upon the upper compartments of which, in the bow of the window, are the arms of Queen Elizabeth; with a lion and red dragon as supporters, and in the corners a Tudor rose and a pomegranate, both crowned. There are also the armorial bearings (with their respective names) of "The King of Spaine," "The France King," "The King of Portugal," "The King of Denmark," "The Emp<sup>r</sup> of Abbisine and Ethiopia," "The Emp<sup>r</sup> of Russia and Muscovia," "The King of Romans and Emp<sup>r</sup> of Germanic," "The King of Hungaria," and an imperfect coat. The opposite window contains the arms of the Marquis Northampton, Marquis Winchester, Comes Arundell, Comes Oxforde, Comes Cumberland, Comes Sussex, Comes Worcester, Comes Rutland, Comes Huntington, Comes Bathe, Comes Southampton, Comes Bedford, Comes Pembrok, "Emp<sup>r</sup> of Cathaye and Tartaria," "Emp<sup>r</sup> of Turkie," "Pope of Rome," "Sauphie Emp<sup>r</sup>our of Parsia," and "Emp<sup>r</sup> of Billedgerid and Barbaria." In a window on the left are the arms of Lord Crewe and of Bishop Talbot. The arms of the following sees are above the panelling:—Canterbury, York, Peterborough, Durham, Winchester, Ely, Bath and Wells, Lincoln, Hereford, Exeter, Carlisle, Gloucester, Rochester, Lichfield and Coventry, Bristol, Worcester, St. David's, Chichester, and Llandaff.

The servants' hall is a spacious room, containing on its ceiling a carving of a cock, the crest of Bishop Tunstall. The kitchen bears evident marks of high antiquity, perhaps of the time of Bishop Beck.\* The great staircase was altered and enlarged by Bishop Barrington. The lodging-rooms do not require any specific description.†

Bishop Skirlaw built a gate-house adjoining the market-place of the town; but, whether from its inadequacy or some other cause does not appear, it required rebuilding by Bishop Booth. A new gateway was built by Bishop Tunstall; and the present structure, in

spirited old man, 'I still like to feel my horse under me.' He was then in his 79th year, and survived to the age of 92, the model in all things of a real prince of the church. They parted, after a ride of ten miles, with mutual regret, and on all subsequent rides in that direction, Bishop Auckland was one of the poet's regular halting places."

\*A portion of a sword, said to have belonged to this prelate, is preserved at Auckland.

† On the morning of Friday, March 11, 1852, it was discovered that the Castle had been burglariously entered, and a purse containing three sovereigns and some silver taken out of the bedroom which his lordship occupied. Mrs. Maltby awoke about two in the morning, and suddenly perceived a glimmering light; but on her speaking,

a somewhat questionably gothic style, from a design by Sir Thomas Robinson of Rokeby, is the work of Bishop Trevor, who expended £8,000 in improvements in the Castle.‡ Amongst the alterations and additions effected by Bishop Barrington was the inclosure of the south front of the Castle by a stone screen, or range of low pointed arches, between the piers of which are ranges of iron palisading, and having a large gateway in the centre. Though this addition has been much criticised, its effect is, on the whole, undoubtedly good. A spacious reservoir of water, for the protection of the Castle in case of fire, was constructed beneath one of the court-yards by Bishop Maltby.

THE CHAPEL.—The interior length of the chapel is 84 feet 6 inches and its width 48 feet. It is divided into a nave and side aisles by two ranges of clustered marble pillars, 16 feet high, and supporting pointed arches. The mouldings, capitals, and brackets are of a fine description. The aisles are lighted by four windows on each side, with one at the east end of each. The clerestory contains seven windows, of three lights each, on each side. The floor of the aisles was formerly lower by two steps than that of the nave; but Bishop Van Mildert, in 1827, raised them to the same level, and thus diminished the effect: the whole of the floor is of chequered marble. He also covered the marble pillars with a coat of whitewash! The plan adopted at that time for heating the chapel by means of hot air, was superseded in 1842 by the introduction of hot water in pipes beneath the floor. The inscription over the tomb of Bishop Cosin, which was carefully restored by Van Mildert, is as follows:—Around the margin, "BEATI MORTVVS QVI MORIVNTVR IN DOMINO. REQVI-ESCUNT ENIM A LABORIBVS SVIS." On the slab, "IN NON MORITVRAM MEMORIAM JOHANNIS COSINI, EPISCOPI DUNELMENSIS, QUI HOC SACELLUM CONSTRUXIT, ORNAVIT ET DEO CONSECRAVIT A<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup> MDCLXV IN FESTO S. PETRI. OBIT XV. DIE MENSIS

it disappeared, and not having suspected thieves, she went to sleep again. The burglars had entered by a window on the north terrace, two squares of glass having been broken in order to loosen the bolts. They had been in the bishop's dressing-room, in which were several valuable trinkets lying on the table; but none of them were meddled with. The purse was afterwards found in the park—empty of course. Two young men were apprehended on suspicion; but no evidence being forthcoming against them, they were discharged. A reward of £25 was afterwards offered without effect.

‡ A clock, the work of Mr. John Porter and Mr. Philip Robinson, of Bishop Auckland, was sent for exhibition in the Crystal Palace in 1851. Its design was a representation of the entrance to the bishop's palace.

JAN. A<sup>o</sup> D'NI MDCLXXI ET HIC SEPULTUS EST EXPECTANS FELICEM CORPORIS RESURRECTIONEM AC VITAM IN CÆLIS ÆTERNAM. REQUIESCAT IN PACE." The repairs and alterations effected by Bishop Van Mildert cost £1,500. On the right side of the entrance there is a beautiful marble monument, with a Latin inscription, to the memory of Bishop Trevor. An organ, dated 1688, is at the west end of the chapel. On the altar table are three patens and two flagons, inscribed with suitable sacramental texts. The Bible is "beautifully bound, in a cover of crimson velvet, with plates of silver double gilt, and clasps of the same workmanship, in large folio." On one cover it is inscribed, "OCULI DOMINI SUPER JUSTOS ET AURES EJUS IN PRECES EORUM," and on the other, "DEUS NOVIS-SIME LOCUTUS EST NOBIS PER FILIUM."\*

THE PARK.—The park was early an essential appendage to the palatial residence of the Bishops of Durham. It is first mentioned in Boldon Book, when the "Monk-cook" held certain acres within its limits by homage and service to the bishop. It was originally very extensive; as Old Park, in the chapelry of Whitworth, appears to have formed a part of it. The agistment of the whole was let for £10 13s. 4d. to Sir R. de Manners, Knt., in 1338. The English army were sheltered in Auckland Park on the night previous to the battle of Neville's Cross. The erection of a wall around the Park, in 1350, cost £40. The usual wild animals were of course preserved within its bounds.† In the Survey of the Temporalities, 12th February, 30th Eliz., it is expressly stated that "the parke their [was] replenished with fallow dere and wilde beasts." (See also page 118.) The following description of the Park occurs in the Parliamentary Survey of March 22, 1646-7:—

"There is a park adjoining, containing by estimation, as they conceive 500 acres. There is no timber growing therein at all fit for the

\* A receipt of M. Houser, goldsmith, January 31, 1662, acknowledges £100 in part payment for the plate and workmanship of this Bible and a Book of Common Prayer.

† In a letter of Bishop Sever to his chancellor, dated August 22, 1503, he says, "Also my plasur is, in soo mych as I had this yere non venyson out of my parks, now I wyll appoynt owt of Aucklande ij buks of the beste, and owt of Hulsyngham ij in lyk wyse, and from Stanhop ij., and they all to be at York with me uppon Monday next, oon tym of that day, except that oon of the best of theym shall be lefte wyth my cosyn Rauff Neyyll, at Thornton Brygs. Than my mynd is that my brother, the Prior of Duresme, and hys breder, hav oon ootheyr, when ye thynks best, and then yourself and John Rakett to have on in lyk wyse to make you mery."

‡ Hutchinson states that in 1757, at the building of a bridge in the Park, over the Gaunless, a Roman urn of greyish clay was discovered, filled with earth and human bones. The neighbourhood of the im-

repaire of the house or pale of the Park, but certain old dotards and ramspikes, fit only for cordwood for the hearths, being all oak. The Park was formerly enclosed, part with a dry stone wall without mortar, the rest paled, but the pales now totally ruined, and the walls much in decay. The deere and game, viz. fallow deer and wild bulls or bisons utterly destroyed, except two or three of the said bisons and some few conies in that part of the Park called the Flaggs, under the said walls of the said Castle or Palace. The said park is worth per annum £120. There is also belonging to the demesnes two meadows, called by the names of Tile close and Rough mires, adjoining to Newgate end of Bps. Auckland, 30 acres, which, with the said Park, were, by the Committee of the County of Durham, let to Colonel Wren for one year, ending at May day 1647, for £120."

It is probable that the Auckland cattle were destroyed during the civil war, when the bishop's seat was subjected to hostile devastations; and, says Bishop Cosin, "Sir Arthur Haslerig left never a tree or pollard standing in Auckland Park." After the Restoration, however, the prelate just named, amidst other renovations, did not neglect that of the Park, "comprehending," he says, "about 1,000 acres of ground, whereof one part is reserved for deere, conies, and fish-ponds, the other parts being let out to tenants of the bishop's demaines." Under his improvements, the rental increased from a little more than £50 per annum to £270. "Besides, he stocked the Little Parke with deere and renewed the fish-ponds there."

In 1752, Bishop Butler made great improvements, by levelling and planting, intending to add about 130 acres of land. He had commenced with the paling required; and his improvements were carried out by his successor, Bishop Trevor.‡

The present extent of Auckland Park and the bishop's demesnes is about 800 acres.§ Its surpassing natural beauties have been judiciously improved by the hand of art, and its primitive sylvan ornaments tastefully arranged so as to present a most exquisite whole. The Gaunless flows through it near the Castle; and the Coundon burn meanders through its steep banks and

portant Roman station at Binchester will easily account for the deposition of such remains.

§ Of the annual expenses connected with the Park, gardens, manors, and moors, the following statement has been given:—

	£.	s.	d.
Auckland-park, and gamekeeper.....	101	0	6
Merrington gamekeeper.....	58	6	6
Two permanent watchers at Auckland.....	78	0	0
Weardale gamekeeper.....	80	0	0
Two permanent watchers on the Moors.....	80	0	0
Additional watchers during the grouse season....	172	15	0
Sundry extra expenses attending this department	40	0	0
The chapel at Auckland Castle.....	15	0	0
The gardens, lawns, and grass walks.....	490	19	2

£1,116 1 2



brushwood at a greater distance. A handsome lodge and gateway, built by Bishop Egerton, afford ingress to the Park from the Durham road. Besides the picturesque views of the Castle, trees, and lawns within the bounds of the Park, the prospects of the Wear and the well-wooded and highly-cultivated country around, undulating in hills and valleys, are such as are rarely to be equalled.

### THE TOWN.

THE town of Bishop Auckland is situated on the northern side of the township, and occupies a considerable eminence near the confluence of the rivers Wear and Gaunless.\* Its origin may doubtless be attributed to the erection of the Castle, to which it must have been originally an appendage, as affording dwellings for the numerous retainers of the bishops, and a market for the supply of their establishment. It is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-west from the city of Durham, and 252 north-by-west from London. Its population in 1851 (for that of the township see page 545) was 4,400, of whom 2,183 were males and 2,217 females; and there were 839 inhabited houses, 18 uninhabited, and 12 building. Seven detached portions of the township of Pollard's Lands, containing collectively about 34 acres, are comprised in the town, and consist principally of houses and gardens, of the former of which there are nearly 40, with a population of about 200. There is no local act for the regulation of the town.

The north-east side of the town is occupied by the palace and grounds of the bishop, at the point of junction between the rivers above named. Adjoining, on the south-west, is the *Market-place*, a spacious square, surrounded by good houses, containing some of the best public establishments, shops, inns, &c., in the town. In the centre, an open octagonal building was erected a few years ago, to afford a covered accommodation for parties bringing poultry, eggs, butter, &c., for sale. It is of polished stone, with an embattled roof, and a cupola rising from the centre. The north arch is occupied as a public pant; but the supply of water is by no means abundant. Neither does the building answer the purposes for which it was intended, the seven open

\* Leland says, "The towne self of Akelande is of no estimation, yet is ther a praty market of corne. It standith on a praty hill by-tween 2 ryvers, whercof Were lyth on the north syde, and Gaundelesse on the south, and an arrow shot or more benethe they meet, and make one streame, and ren to the este, and each of these ryvers hath an hill by it."

† It was, during many years of the last century, celebrated as the

arches admitting such a strong current of wind as to render the interior platform uncomfortable to those standing on it. Tolls for standage are paid to a party who farms them.

Much inconvenience having been experienced from the want of a public clock denoting the true railway time, Bishop Maltby, in August, 1842, gave directions that new and handsome dials, with hour and minute hands, should replace those previously over the clock tower at the entrance of his lordship's park, which, being situated at the east end of the Market-place, is the most appropriate and useful situation in the town.

From the north-west corner of the Market-place, the parallel streets called *Fore Bondgate* and *Back Bondgate* extend towards the south-west; and the wider street of *High Bondgate* is formed by their junction. Further west, a small cluster of houses near Newton bridge is called *Bridge End*, and was once considered an important part of the town.†

On the north side of the Market-place, narrow streets or lanes descend steeply towards the Wear;‡ and the buildings on the hill are erected to its verge, the intermediate banks being occupied by gardens, which give to the town, when viewed from the north, a very picturesque appearance.

*Newgate Street* runs south from the south-western corner of the Market-place, and forms a part of the Bowes and Sunderland Bridge turnpike road (see page 108), leading from Durham to Staindrop and Barnard Castle. A row of houses at its extremity is called *Brougham Buildings*; and several houses are in the course of erection in this vicinity.

*Tenter Street*, newly built, branches westward from the centre of Newgate Street, and runs parallel with Fore Bondgate.

The road to Durham branches off from the east side of Newgate Street, through *Gib Chare*, and crosses the Gaunless by a stone bridge, after which it skirts the bishop's park wall for a considerable distance.

There are several small isolated collections of houses within the township, one of the most important of which is *Blue Row*, situate on the road leading to St. Andrew's Auckland, about half a mile from the town, and containing 300 inhabitants, principally coal miners.

residence of a family of Gipsy extraction, named Cunningham, whose daring predatory exploits are still traditionally remembered in Bishop Auckland.

‡ In July, 1831, a sensation was caused in the town by Bishop Van Mildert taking possession of a piece of ground adjoining the Wear, which had before been understood to belong to the inhabitants, and had formed part of the road to the town.

There is also a spade and shovel manufactory. Near *Closehouse*, about 2 miles from the town, are 30 houses, called *Gurney Ville*, occupied by the pitmen of Black Boy colliery. The houses, however, are of a better class than those usually erected for pitmen. The cultivation of flowers is much attended to, and an annual exhibition is held in the village.

Until the latter part of the last century, there were no roads of any consequence in the neighbourhood of Bishop Auckland, with the exception of the old Roman way from Piercebridge to Binchester (see page 105). That from Auckland to Durham was merely a bridle road; and the transit of goods of every kind was accomplished by pack-horses. The vestiges of an archway still remain in Back Bondgate, through which those horses used to pass. The only turnpike road at present is that already alluded to as passing along Newgate Street and Gib Chare, in which portion, owing to the peculiar wording of the turnpike act, the road is repaired by the township. The remainder of it is, of course, kept in repair by the trustees. The other roads in the township are repaired by the inhabitants in the customary manner. There are two surveyors of the highways; but they are not usually professional men, and receive no salary. The expense, in ordinary years, is defrayed by a 6d. rate, producing about £220 a year; but the rate has sometimes been as high as 10d. This local tax includes the repair of pavements and foot-paths; but where flags are laid down, it is done at the expense of the owners of the respective houses. The township roads are kept in tolerably good order; but the town pavements are very defective.

*Newton Bridge* crosses the Wear on the west of the town, and forms a communication with the township of

Newton Cap. It was built by Bishop Skirlaw in 1388.\* It rises to a great height above the river, and consists of two arches, one of which is circular, of 101 feet span, and the other pointed, of 90 feet span. Upon a stone on the west battlement, near the middle of the north arch, is the following inscription, now partly obliterated:—"EDWARD PALFREY'S LEAP, 1744."† Combined with the surrounding scenery, consisting of the well-wooded banks of the Wear, the ruins of Newton Cap, and the site of Binchester, the bridge forms a pleasing object from several points of view. The floods, during the winter of 1851-2, did considerable damage to the penning under the east arch, which was repaired by the county at a cost of £92.

#### ST. ANNE'S CHAPEL.

THE chapelry of St. Anne is of great antiquity, and appertained to the guild instituted in the church of St. Andrew's, which was held in the chapel so late as the time of Edward VI. The chapel owes its origin, says Mr. Raine, "in all probability, to the gathering together of the people under the walls of the Castle. With the date of its foundation I am unacquainted. In 1391, William Forster, John Chalowner, and others, took of the lord a piece of waste ground at the east end of the chapel of St. Anne, fifty feet in breadth, and extending in length from the corner of the burial-ground to the bank of the Wear, in order to enlarge the chapel and church-yard aforesaid. A license from Cardinal Langley in 1424 recites, that the inhabitants of North Auckland had built (rebuilt) a chapel in honour of St. Anne, and gives them permission to have in it masses, &c., on holidays, limiting the audience on

\* In 1387-8, the following item occurs in the account of Richard Crosseby, clerk of the works to Bishop Fordham:—"The cost and expense incurred in making a new of a 'were' on the south side of the river Were, from Newtonbridge [denoting the existence of a bridge previous to that of Skirlaw] to the west of 'Seint Anne Grene':—Thirty-six labourers employed. Cutting of 'lez rices,' cleaving of 'lez pyles,' and 'le snyddyng' of 'yedders' in Birtley wood and in the park 400 piles in three 'rawes,' 3d. per day, along with 18d. thrice given to drink, 64s. For carrying stones, called 'lez cobles,' to place upon the rice and stop out the were, &c. Sum Total, £8 1½d."

† This inscription alludes to a man of that name, who is said to have either fallen or leaped from this bridge, and escaped unhurt. The story appears to be nearly as follows:—Edward Palfrey, or as he was better known, Neddy Palfrey, was one of those headstrong individuals, found in almost every town and village, whose deficiency of good practical common sense is made up by a certain dogged, determined recklessness of character, which places them at the head of all mobs, rows, &c. The fact is, Neddy was quite a popular character, being

a great pugilist, which was sufficient to render him so with the million. It also appears that his encounters and engagements were not strictly confined to his own species, for he used to fight both bulls and dogs. At the time when he leaped from the bridge, it is said that he went drunk, with half the town at his heels, to fight a bull, in a field adjoining the north end of the bridge. But the bull was either not there, or he was not in a fighting humour, for, to use a ring phrase, "the fight did not come off." Neddy thought it was a pity to bring the folks all the way there for nothing, so in lieu of the fight, he would show them a few antics upon the battlement of the bridge. Accordingly he mounted, and it appears, cut his capers rather too fine, for he fell, some say leaped over; at any rate he went over, and alighted in the middle of the main stream of the river, unhurt. The probability is, the river was a little swollen at the time, which saved him, for he recovered himself, ran out of the water, up the bank side, and dared the best man there to follow his example. It has been said that he repeated his feat of leaping from the bridge three times, and that on the third occasion he dashed his brains out; but these traditions are not authenticated.

Sundays to the sick and infirm, and providing against detriment to the mother church. Again, in 1452, the chapel was enlarged, the procurators taking of the lord for that purpose a piece of ground ten ells in breadth and twenty-eight in length, in the Market-place. The chapel was rebuilt, by subscription, in 1781, in the debased style of that period. On the ground-floor was placed the grammar-school. To the chapel itself was assigned an upper room, and at the west end was an unseemly tower, built by Bishop Barrington, the lower part of which was converted into a market-house, the former *Cross* having been removed in 1795. These buildings were all removed in 1847, and the present chapel built upon their site from a design by Mr. Salvin. For the chancel arch, however, it is only right to state that Mr. Salvin is not answerable, his plan having in this instance been departed from."

The new chapel was consecrated by the bishop, with the usual ceremonies, on the 23rd of February, 1848. It consists of a nave, short side aisles, and a chancel, with a high pitched roof; and at the west end is a bell turret. The clerestories contain eight lancet lights; and there are three similar windows at the east end of the chapel. The facings of the windows and porch are of polished stone, and the whole building is well executed. The internal arrangements are very convenient. Mr. Thompson, architect, presented the pulpit, which is a splendid specimen of wood architecture. Two beautiful stained glass windows, manufactured by Mr. Lawson, of Newcastle, are placed in the west end of the chapel, and in which are emblazoned the arms of Bishops Crewe and Barrington. The cost was defrayed by a number of the masters and adult scholars educated at the Barrington school; and the windows were finished on the 26th May, 1848, being the anniversary of Bishop Barrington's birth-day, and of the opening of the school.

The living of St. Anne's is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, and incumbency of the Rev. George Edward Green, perpetual curate of St. Andrew's, whose assistant curates are the Rev. W. W. G. Stephens and the Rev. A. Upton. The registers are included with those of St. Andrew's Auckland. There is no cemetery attached to this chapel; the whole of the interments from the town, as already stated, taking place at the parish church.

The confirmations held in St. Anne's chapel in 1853 included Merrington, St. Helen's Auckland, Escomb, Bishop Auckland, Coundon, Whitworth, Etherley, Shildon, Witton-le-Wear, Hamsterley, Ferryhill, St.

Paul's (Hunwick), Byers Green, Heighington, and Crook.

## CHAPELS.

**ST. WILFRID'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.**—This structure stands on an elevated situation, at the western extremity of the town, and commands an extensive view of the neighbourhood, particularly towards the west, and up the valley of the Wear. It was built in 1846, at a cost of about £1,000. Mr. James Gibson, of Newcastle, was the architect. It is in the early English style; though the buttresses are imperfect. It is capable of seating about 300 persons, and is generally well filled during service. It contains an organ, built by Mr. G. Hoggett, of Darlington, and which cost about £80. The chapel is licensed for solemnization of marriages, and has a circulating library attached, containing above 100 volumes. The Rev. J. Cullen, previously of Newcastle, is the priest.

**THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL**, erected in 1823, is a neat building, situated in Great Gates, near Newgate Street, and will accommodate about 200 hearers. The Rev. J. Smith is the present pastor. The register of births and baptisms, containing eight entries, extends from 1824 to 1834.

**WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.**—A chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, capable of holding 300 persons, was erected in Back Bondgate in the early part of the present century. The foundation-stone of a new chapel was laid on the same site on the 14th of June, 1842; and it was opened on the 1st of November following. It is calculated to accommodate a congregation of nearly 1,500 persons, and is registered for solemnization of marriages, under the provisions of the acts of 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 85, and 1 Vict., c. 22.

**WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION CHAPEL.**—A spacious chapel, belonging to this religious community, was erected in South Road in 1844.

**THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS** have a chapel in William Street, previous to the erection of which they met for worship in a room in Fore Bondgate.

**FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE.**—The meeting house of the Society of Friends is in Newgate Street, and will contain about 200 persons. There is a cemetery at-

tached, the funerals in which do not average more than two annually.

### RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, &c.

**BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY.**—A branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, connected with the Darlington Auxiliary, has been established in Bishop Auckland for several years. W. Buxton, Esq., is treasurer; and William Hepple, Esq., secretary. In the year ending Midsummer, 1853, the receipts on the purchase account amounted to £11 19s., and the free account to £13 6s. 1d., being a total of £25 5s. 1d. During the year, 204 Bibles and 226 Testaments had been sold.

**THE CHURCH UNION SOCIETY** has a branch in Bishop Auckland, of which the Rev. G. E. Green is secretary.

**THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE** has a depot at Mr. Hollis's, bookseller, Market-place. The Society of Friends take a prominent part in its proceedings.

**WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—The Bishop Auckland circuit contributed to this society, during the year ending April, 1853, £145 5s. 9d., and £12 7s. 6d. as Christmas offerings.

Besides the Grammar and Barrington schools, and the School of Industry (see CHARITIES), the Society of Friends have a school in the Back Way, and the Roman Catholics one in South Terrace. There is an infant school in the Market-place, five day schools in various parts of the town, and three boarding schools; but the requirements of the present population of the town render an adult school highly desirable.

### CHARITIES.

*Free Grammar-school.*—King James I., on the petition of Anna Swyfte, in 1604 granted his patent for the establishment of a school, to be called "The Free Grammar School of King James," in the town of North Auckland, alias Bishop's Auckland, with one master and one under master, and twelve discreet and honest men to be governors of the goods, revenues, and possessions. On April 12, 1605, the said Anna Swyfte granted to the governors an annual rent of £10, out of a grange or tenement called Ellergill, in the parish of Stanhope, payable at the feast of St. Martin the Bishop in winter. Ralph Maddison, proprietor of Ellergill,

added another annuity of £6 out of the same premises. Bishop Morton, on April 17, 1638, gave a school-house near the chapel of St. Anne, in the Market-place, and the cottages and appurtenances adjoining, paying to the king, &c., 2s. A parcel of the waste called West Mylne Batts, containing 8 acres, was granted by the lord of the manor, at a rent of 4s., to Richard Richardson, who conveyed it to the governors. For many years, the school was held in the ground story of St. Anne's chapel; and a part of it was used for transacting the town's business. Bishop Barrington gave a house and garden on the opposite side of the Market-place for the use of the master, who receives the above rent-charges, which, with 15s. from Wall's Charity (see below), now amount to £42 a year. No children are taught free; but all those of the parish, who are able to read, are admitted and instructed on the payment of 7s. 6d. a quarter for reading, writing, and accounts, and 10s. 6d. for the classics. For boys not belonging to the parish, the master is at liberty to make his own charge; and if he is in holy orders, he may take Sunday duty. There are, on an average, 20 boys in the school, about 5 only of whom receive instruction in the classics. The manner in which the school is conducted has latterly been unsatisfactory to the inhabitants of the town; and a public meeting was held in reference to the subject in the winter of 1853, but which separated without coming to any satisfactory conclusion.

*Lord Crewe's Charity for Education and Clothing.*—Amongst his other charities, Nathaniel Lord Crewe bequeathed £20 a year for teaching, and £30 a year for clothing 30 poor boys of Bishop Auckland. In 1811, the trustees doubled the allowance for clothing, which is superintended by the incumbent of the parish; and the annuity for teaching the boys is paid to the master of the Barrington School.

*Walton's Charity.*—Edward Walton, a member of the Society of Friends, bequeathed £2,000 for the establishment of Schools at Bishop Auckland, Shildon, Sunderland, and Shotton. This sum is now vested in the purchase of £3,000 new four per cent. stock; and the income is equally divided amongst the schools. £20 per annum is paid to each of the masters; and £10 is applied in the purchase of books for the children, and in the binding of boys and girls as apprentices in each place. The master of Bishop Auckland school instructs 20 poor children, in reading, writing, and accounts, free of expense. Other children, who attend, pay for their instruction. The school is situate near to the Friends

Meeting-house, and is under the direction of a committee of the Society of Friends.

*The Barrington School.*—Bishop Barrington, in 1809, erected a school-house, with apartments for the master and usher, and for a housekeeper and female servant to take care of the furniture, at an expense of about £2,250. From the dividends of the three per cent. stock left by the bishop for the purposes of education in the county, £436 per annum is appropriated to the school, the annual cost of which averages about £367; the surplus being at the discretion of the trustees of the general charity (see p. 168). The school is conducted on the Madras system, and is open to all the children of the parish who apply for admission. There are generally from 170 to 200 receiving instruction, including the 30 boys on Lord Crewe's foundation. They are taught reading, writing, and accounts, and are supplied gratuitously with pens, ink, paper, books, and all school requisites. The girls were, about 20 years ago, transferred to the *School of Industry*, the expense of which is paid from this fund. Persons wishing to learn the Madras system of education, on bringing proper certificates of good conduct, are admitted into the school, and are boarded and lodged gratuitously for about six weeks, if they have not the means of paying for themselves. The salary of the master is £80 a year, besides the £20 he receives from Lord Crewe's trustees. He lives in the house, and is maintained there at the expense of the charity. The usher, generally one of the head boys of the school, is also boarded and lodged in the house; he receives no regular salary, but a gratuity. £24 per annum is appropriated for the purchase of clothes, &c., as rewards to the teachers or assistants; and £20 yearly for putting them out apprentices to trades. Every teacher, three years after leaving school, is entitled, on producing a certificate of good conduct from his employer, to a gratuity of £2. £20 a year is set aside for rewards for the children. The mistress of the School of Industry receives a salary of £28, and has the use of a house and garden, rented by the trustees of the beadsmen, and an allowance of coals. The Barrington schools are situated on the south side of the Market-place; and their exterior is adorned with a sculpture of the arms of the founder.

*Bead-houses.*—Bishop Cosin founded bead-houses for two poor men and two women in Bishop Auckland, in which town there are houses and other property belonging to them, which are let for £27 1s. per annum, besides a rent-charge of £4 yearly upon an estate in Allertonshire. The beads-people receive £3 6s. 8d

every three years, for renewing the cloaks worn by them when they attend at the bishop's chapel; also £4 annually from Lord Crewe's trustees, and £20 from Bishop Barrington's charities. The bead-houses have been rebuilt, affording improved accommodation, by the present bishop; and each of the inmates receives a gift of 10s. 6d. from him at Christmas.

*Wall's Charity.*—William Wall, by will, September 24, 1679, bequeathed the following annual rent-charges out of his property in Escomb and Bondgate, viz. :—To the poor of the township of Bondgate in Auckland, 15s.; to the master of the Free School there, 15s.; to the poor prisoners in the gaol at Durham, 15s.; and to the poor-box, or to the rest of the poor of St. Andrew's Auckland, 15s.; the several sums to be paid at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide. Mr. Thomas Peacock, who now holds the above property, pays the several rent-charges.

*Pearson's Charity.*—On April 16, 1713, Thomas Pearson demised a messuage and farm at Westerton, which he held of the dean and chapter of Durham, to the incumbent of St. Andrew's Auckland, and his successors, in trust for the poor of the parish. The lease has since been renewed from time to time, for 21 years. The present income from it is £60 a year, which is carried to the same account with the proceeds of the charities mentioned below, amounting to £19, and the money collected at the sacrament. Out of the amount, £2 10s. is paid annually to the parish clerk, in lieu of Easter-dues from the poor persons relieved. From £15 to £25 a year has been distributed to the poor of Bishop Auckland, in sums varying from 1s. to 3s.; and from £10 to £18 to the overseers of the other townships for distribution. A sum is placed in a bank, to provide for each succeeding renewal of the lease.

*Nutty Hag.*—In the township of Byers Green there is a cottage and about 4½ acres of ground, including a new allotment of 1A. 2R. 4P. added in 1807, called Nutty Hag, the rent of which, £10 a year, is added to the account last mentioned. It is not known from whom the premises were derived. A desire has recently been expressed for a more satisfactory appropriation of this charity.

*Langstaffe's Charity.*—By indenture, June 28, 3rd Anne, Frances Langstaffe gave £200, with interest at 4½ per cent., in trust for the poor of the parish. This sum was lent on mortgage of some premises in Bondgate, held of the Bishop of Durham; and £9 a year, the interest, is carried to the same account as Pearson's charity.

*Apprentice Fund.*—£2 5s. is received as interest of £50, secured on the property last mentioned, and supposed to have been lent to John Hall in 1761. The sum of £42, stated to have been given by Messrs. Walker and Robinson, is in the savings bank of the town, and produces £1 15s. 8d. interest. The amount of these two annual sums is divided by the churchwardens equally between eight or ten poor apprentices, each of whom receives the same for three successive years. At the Easter meeting of the churchwardens, in 1854, the mode of application of this fund was discussed, and some dissatisfaction was expressed on the subject, the result of which was an understanding that more apprentices will in future be admitted to the benefits of the charity.

*Lost Charities.*—£20 bequeathed by the Rev. Ezra Emmerson, December 28, 1733; £30 formerly laid out on mortgage of premises belonging to William Walton; and £18 lent on bond to William Richardson.

An inquiry having been instituted by the Charity Commissioners relative to Sherburn Hospital, Thomas Hare, Esq., their official, after hearing evidence on that subject at Durham, on March 14, 1854, proceeded to Bishop Auckland. The object of this visit was understood to be in relation to the charities of the town; but the proceedings were not made public. It is, however, expected that many of the subjects which have been for some time matter of complaint will be inquired into, and suitable reforms made.

POOR LAW UNION.

PREVIOUS to the passing of the "Poor Law Amendment Act," August 14, 1834, the poor-house belonging to the township of Bishop Auckland, situated at the south end of Newgate Street, generally contained from 30 to 40 paupers, who were maintained on an average at 2s. 6d. per week each. During the year ending March 25, 1833, a poor-rate of nearly £1,100 was collected, at 8d. in the pound on houses, and 1s. in the pound on land. The act above referred to included in the Auckland union the following townships, which were afterwards divided into subdistricts for the population census:—

In BISHOP AUCKLAND subdistrict—Bishop Auckland, Binchester, Byers Green, Coundon, Coundon Grange, East Thicklely, Eldon, Esecomb, Helmington Row, Hunwick and Helmington, Merrington, Middlestone, Midridge, Midridge Grange, Newfield, Newton Cap, Old Park, Pollard's Lands, St. Andrew Auckland, St. Helen Auckland, Shildon, Westerton, Whitworth, and Windlestone.

In HAMSTERLEY subdistrict—Barony, Bolam, Crook and Billy Row, Hamsterley, Lynesack and Softley, North Bedburn, South Bedburn, West Auckland, and Witton-le-Wear.

The income and expenditure of the union, for the year ending Lady-day, 1851, will be found at page 162. The expenditure for the relief of the poor in the township, in the year ending 1851, was as follows:—

In-door relief .....	£77 15 0
Out-door relief .....	630 12 0
Other expenses immediately connected with relief	124 9 0
	£832 16 0

These sums do not include the charges for casual relief for sickness, which are charged upon the whole union, and which amount sometimes to a very considerable item; that for the year ending September, 1852, was £17 19s. 6d.

In the year ending Lady-day, 1852, the receipts of the union from poor-rates were £6,683 6s., and in aid of poor-rates, £273 9s., forming a total income of £6,938 15s. The sum expended for in-maintenance was £299 15s.; for out-relief, £3,680; for other expenses connected with relief, £580 2s.; being a cost for relief of the poor of £4,559 17s. The other expenses of the union were as follow:—Cost of proceedings at law or in equity, £61 4s.; constable expenses and costs of proceedings before justices, £72 5s.; vaccination fees, £38 3s.; payments on account of the Registration Act, (fees to clergymen and registrars, outlay for register offices, books, and forms), £109 15s.; payments for or towards the county and police rates, £1,538; expenses allowed in respect of parliamentary or municipal registration, and cost of jury lists, £29 1s.; and money expended for all other purposes, £424 5s.; total expenditure, £6,832 10s., leaving a balance on the year's account of £106 5s. The amount expended in medical relief was £197. The above expenditure shews an increase over that of the preceding year of £44 10s.\* No children were educated in the workhouse of the union.

Up to the 31st of December, 1851, the amount of purchase money on the sale of parish property was £655, of which £644 12s. 1d. had been directed to be applied in accordance with orders from the Poor Law Board.

The old poor-house has hitherto been used as that of the union; but on April 16, 1853, advertisements were issued for plans and specifications for a union work-

\* The expenditure for the relief of the poor in the whole county had increased from £68,570 12s. in 1851 to £69,117 16s. in 1852, being £547 4s., or 0·8 per cent.

house, to be erected on land near the town, and to contain accommodation for 100 persons; the maximum cost being £2,200. This building is now in the course of erection, and is situated on the South Road, near the station of the Auckland and Weardale railway. On its completion, the old workhouse will be disposed of by public auction. The present number of inmates in the latter is 40. They have meat for dinner, with a pint of broth each, two days in the week; soup, two days; suet puddings, two days; and rice, one day. Those above 60 years of age have tea and coffee allowed.

#### LITERARY AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

**MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.**—The Bishop Auckland Mechanics' Institution was established in 1847; and a news-room was added in 1851. During the first four years of its existence, the Institution appeared to attract little attention, either from the classes for whose benefit it was intended, or from those who might have been expected to patronize it. Latterly, however, a gratifying change has taken place in both particulars. The subscription for adult members is only 4s. a year, which gives access to above 500 volumes of useful and entertaining books, embracing philosophy, history, travels, science, mechanics, &c. There are at present between 70 and 80 members, of whom a considerable proportion are young men. Classes for discussion, natural history, music, and geology, flourished for a time, and then became gradually extinct; but two classes were revived in the winter of 1853-4, for grammar and geography, which have been well supported. Lectures are also delivered during the winter months, by the intelligent secretary, Mr. Matthew Richley, and other gentlemen. The anniversaries have latterly been celebrated by soirees, the last of which, on July 12, 1853, was held in the Market-place, under the marquee of the Darlington Horticultural Society, when about 1,500 persons attended; William Hepple, Esq., president, in the chair. The report stated that, during the year, 25 well-selected volumes had been presented to the library by the Bishop of Durham; and the following sums in money had also been received:—J. C. Backhouse, Esq., £1; Henry Spencer, Esq., Old Park, £1; Geo. Maw, Esq., sen., 10s.; Mr. N. Kilburn, 10s.; and several small sums from other friends. Since that time, the bishop has presented a further donation of a five-volume edition of the History of England, and a twenty-five volume edition of the Universal History. The want of a suitable building for the institution has

long been felt; a small and inconvenient room, in the Market-place, having to serve all the purposes of a library, reading and news-room, and lecture-room.

**THE BISHOP AUCKLAND FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—This society consists of six classes of subscribers, viz.:—Honorary members, subscribing 5s. and upwards annually; nurserymen, subscribing 10s.; gentlemen's gardeners, 5s.; amateurs, 5s.; and cottagers, 2s. Its exhibitions are generally held in the beginning of September of each year, when the various prizes are awarded. The Lord Bishop of Durham is president. His Grace the Duke of Cleveland, the Ven. Archdeacon Bland, Robert Duncombe Shafto, Esq., M.P., James Farrer, Esq., M.P., the Rev. John Duncombe Shafto, and Henry Spencer, R. Surtees, Henry Stobart, and J. Backhouse, Esqrs., are patrons; and the vice-presidents are, R. A. D. Gresley, William Hodgson, William Trotter, William Hepple, R. Bowser, T. Peacock, F. Sanderson, George Canney, J. Marley, and N. Kilburn, Esqrs. The society is well supported; the treasurer, in 1854, having in hand a balance of about £50. Its affairs are conducted by a numerous and respectable committee.

**THE DURHAM COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY** (see page 338) held its twelfth anniversary at Bishop Auckland, in a field in the vicinity of the railway station, on the 18th of August, 1853. On that occasion, the Earl of Durham presided; and it being his first public appearance in the county, considerable interest was excited. The prizes offered were liberal; and about £85 was raised by subscription in Bishop Auckland in furtherance of that object. Nearly £110 was paid for admission to the show-yard. Of the different classes of short-horns, there were only 20 entries; of sheep, 28, being more than an average number for the county. Of pigs, 11 were entered; horses, 65; and poultry, 42. The principal part of the income of the society is derived from the subscriptions of the nobility and gentry of the county, to which a few of the tenant farmers also contribute.

**FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, &c.**—Cummins's Friendly Society, which has been for some years in existence, is assisted by an annual subscription of £1 1s. from the bishop. There are also lodges of Foresters, Odd Fellows, Ancient Shepherds, &c. "The Bishop Auckland and South Durham Independent Building Society" was commenced in November, 1853, on the plan adopted by similar institutions.

## TRADE, &amp;c.

At the commencement of the present century, Bishop Auckland, as a place of trade, seems to have been of little note. The inhabitants were principally employed as weavers of tammies, linen, and cotton, and, to a limited extent, in calico printing. There were no resident manufacturers of any consequence; but work was executed for Durham and Darlington markets. Both young lads and women were thus employed; and it was no uncommon thing, in summer days, to see ten or a dozen of what are called "slab wheels" spinning on the shady side of the streets, turned by the hands of the dames and maidens of the neighbourhood, while carolling forth the popular lays and songs of their times.

The worsted and yarn manufactures, more recently in operation, have also declined. There are two corn-mills near the town, and an extensive tannery in Wear Lane, belonging to Mr. Mease. A fair proportion of drapers, grocers, shopkeepers, tailors, joiners, smiths, clock and watch makers,\* coopers, &c., carry on their respective businesses; and there are three printing offices and four booksellers' shops. Besides the Mechanics' Institution, there is a public circulating library. The number of inns and public houses is 28, besides four beer-houses; and there are four wine, spirit, and porter merchants, and one ale and porter merchant. For the accommodation of strangers, there are six boarding and lodging houses. In addition to the facility for travelling afforded by the railway, coaches run daily between this town and Durham, Barnard Castle, and West Auckland; and there are carriers to most of the principal towns in the county.

A great proportion of the working population of Bishop Auckland are employed in the extensive iron-works and collieries by which the town is surrounded. The wages at the iron works vary from 15s. to 20s. a week; at the collieries, from 12s. to 20s. a week; and agricultural wages from 12s. to 16s. a week.

The bank of Messrs. Backhouse and Co., Darlington, has a branch in the Market-place, Bishop Auckland; and there are in the town eleven branches of fire and life insurance offices.

*Savings Bank.*—"A Society for the Formation of a

\* Mr. John Bird, a native of Bishop Auckland, was one of the most celebrated mathematical instrument makers of the last century. He also practised, for a short time, as an engraver in London. In 1740, he invented an instrument for finding the latitude at sea, which surpassed all those previously used. He was the intimate friend and

"Savings Fund" was commenced on February 1, 1816. At its first anniversary, held, according to rule, on the second Thursday in February, 1817, in the Barrington school, Major-general Aylmer in the chair, it was stated that the "donations fund," after paying all the expenses of the society, amounted to £237 19s. 7d., and the annual subscriptions to 11 guineas. The deposits in the year amounted to £2,296 7s., of which £444 3s. 8d. had been withdrawn. The deposits were made by 194 persons, and the repayments made to 14 persons. On the interest account there was £71 10s. 6d. disposable for the purposes of the society, of which £35 14s. 1d. was required to pay the interest at 4 per cent. pledged to the depositors, leaving £35 16s. 5d., from which a further dividend of 2 per cent. was made on the deposits.

The savings bank, thus commenced, has continued to exercise its useful functions in the district. On November 20, 1853, its accounts stood as follow:—

Balance due on the 20th Nov., 1853, brought forward	£30,996	12	1
24 depositors whose respective balances (including interest) did not exceed £1 each	£12	16	1
114 do. were above £1, and not exceeding £5	281	16	2
96 do. .. 5, ..	10,	662	0 2
106 do. .. 10, ..	15,	1,213	18 9
66 do. .. 15, ..	20,	1,114	13 3
105 do. .. 20, ..	30,	2,442	15 5
109 do. .. 30, ..	40,	3,560	19 9
55 do. .. 40, ..	50,	2,452	8 0
90 do. .. 50, ..	75,	5,350	2 5
35 do. .. 75, ..	100,	3,036	13 8
18 do. .. 100, ..	125,	1,974	17 2
15 do. .. 125, ..	150,	2,000	17 11
21 do. .. 150, ..	200,	3,577	5 8
5 do. exceeding £200	.....	1,029	5 0
<hr/>			
559 total number of depositors	.....	28,710	9 5
15 charitable societies	.....	798	11 5
7 friendly societies	.....	560	18 10
<hr/>			
881 total number of aects. Total balances	.....	30,069	19 8
Balance invested with commissioners on separate surplus fund account	.....	877	0 0
Portion reserved to meet current expenses	.....	49	12 5
			<hr/>
			£30,996 12 1

Edmund Backhouse, Esq., is the treasurer, who is under a bond for £500 to Sir A. Y. Spearman, Bart., comptroller of the national debt; the Rev. Edward Healy, secretary, under a bond for £300; and Mr.

correspondent of Emerson of Hurworth and Dixon of Cockfield; and his connection with Woolwich academy enabled him to recommend the latter as a fit person to be sent to St. Helena for making observations on the planet Venus. The only memorial preserved of him is a portrait, now in the possession of Mr. Inanson, of Bishop Auckland.



William Vickers Thompson, assistant secretary, under a bond for £150.

### MARKETS, FAIRS, AND HIRINGS.

THE regular weekly market of Bishop Auckland, which is held every Thursday, is well supplied with corn and provisions, and numerously attended by the agricultural, mining, and manufacturing population around. Saturday is also held as a market-day. An attempt was made in 1650 to establish fortnightly fairs. The ancient fairs of the town were on Ascension day, Corpus Christi day, and the Thursday before the 10th of October. In 1825, fairs were established on the last Thursdays but one in March and October, for the sale of horses, cattle, and sheep, which are much resorted to; but the three original fairs are now nearly obsolete. Well-attended hirings for servants are held on the two Thursdays before May 13, and on the two before November 13, which produce a considerable degree of bustle in the town.

### LOCAL AND COUNTY COURTS, &c.

PETTY SESSIONS are held on the first and third Thursday in each month in the Police Station, which is a neat stone building, recently erected in High Bondgate, with suitable apartments for the residence of the superintendent, as well as lock-up rooms, &c. On the first floor is a large room in which the petty sessions and the proceedings of the county court take place. The magistrates usually presiding in the police court are, Sir W. Eden, Bart., and R. W. Gresley and H. Stobart, Esqrs.

Bishop Auckland is one of the polling places for the election of members of parliament for the Southern Division of the county of Durham. The revising barrister's district (1853) included the following townships:—

Bishop Auckland (including Newgate, Borough, and Bondgate), Saint Andrew's Auckland, Saint Helen's Auckland, West Auckland, North Bedburn, South Bedburn, Binchester, Bolam, Brancepeth, Brandon and Byshottles, Byers Green, Coundon, Coundon Grange, Crook and Billy Row, Eldon, Escomb, Evenwood and Barony, Hamsterley, Hedley Hope, Helmington Row, Hett, Hunwick and Helmington, Merrington, Middleston, Midridge, Midridge Grange, Newfield, Newton Cap, Old Park, Pollard's Lands, Shildon, Stockley, Sunderland Bridge (southern part), East Thickley, Tudhoe, Westerton, Whitworth, Willington, Windlestone, and Witton-le-Wear.

DURHAM MILITIA ARTILLERY.—The artillery of the Durham militia, under the command of Major Stobart,

assembled, for the first time, in Bishop Auckland, on the 19th of April, 1854, for twenty-eight days' training. Instead of 170 men, however, the number of the corps, only about 50 attended. The drills were carried on, by permission, in the bishop's park, under Adjutant Scott, assisted by the serjeant-major, the serjeants of the permanent staff, and a small party from the Royal Artillery. The men were, of course, billeted in the public houses of the town; and on Sundays they attended divine service in St. Andrew's church, the chancel of which was appropriated for their use. On the last day of their duty, they were inspected in the park by Lieutenant-colonel Furneaux, of the Royal Artillery, Woolwich; after which they were marched to the Market-place, where, after a brief and complimentary address from their commander, they were dismissed.

### SUPPLY OF GAS.

THE first gas works in Bishop Auckland were constructed as a private speculation by Mr. West. The town was lighted from these works, for the first time, on the 23rd of December, 1835; an event which was celebrated by a public dinner to Mr. West, at which Sir W. Chaytor, Bart., presided. In 1846, the works were purchased by the present joint stock company, who possess a capital of £2,500, in 500 shares of £5 each, with power to raise it to £4,000. The usual annual dividend has been 4s. per share. The works are situated at the southern extremity of the town, near the railway station. The pipes are laid throughout the streets, with the exception of some new parts, viz., South Terrace, Tenters Street, and Etherley Lane. There are from 50 to 60 public street lamps, the expense of which is £86, defrayed by a 5½d. rate levied upon the houses and gardens within the district lighted. The gas was originally charged 8s. per 1,000 cubic feet to private consumers, but is now reduced to 5s. to those buying by meter; others purchase by card, according to the kind of burner used, varying from £1 to £2 per annum.

### SUPPLY OF WATER.

BISHOP AUCKLAND is supplied with water from wells on private premises, from a few natural springs (of which the principal one is at the end of Newgate Street), and also by means of a pipe, conveying the surplus water from a cistern in the Castle-yard to a pant in the Market-place. The Newgate Street spring never altogether fails; but its supply is sometimes very small, and dis-

coloured after heavy rains. The supply at the Market-place pant, the pipe for which was laid down about nine years ago, at a cost of about £150, depends much upon the quantity of water used at the Castle: its cistern, though calculated to hold 700 gallons, is so much out of repair that it will not contain more than about 250. Most of the better class of houses in the town have private wells, which are generally not more than 15 or 18 feet in depth, and none exceed 27 feet: they yield a hard water, and occasionally fail in their supplies. It is, therefore, a very general practice to catch the roof water in tanks for washing purposes. With all these precautions and expedients, however, the supply is almost always deficient, and sometimes quite inadequate to the imperative demands of cleanliness and health. In times of drought, water is brought to the houses in carts; the charge for that from the Wear being 1s. a load of 50 or 60 gallons, and for spring water 6d. a load.

A project was entertained in 1852 for bringing water from an excellent spring at White Oaks, at the head of Belburn Wood, provided the present Bishop of Durham and the ecclesiastical commissioners would grant the privilege in perpetuity; the land in which the spring is situated, and through which it would have to be brought, all belonging to the see of Durham. Another proposed plan was to raise water by an engine from the Wear, near the West Mill, and convey it from thence to a large reservoir to be formed at the Clarence Gardens, from whence it might be taken into the town by a main pipe. The latter scheme involved the necessity of a considerable capital, to be raised by a company. An analysis of nine several samples of water, forwarded in pint bottles, viz., the river Wear, the river Gaunless, the Tyneburn, the pant, the White Oaks, Etherley Spring, Newgate-end, Hodgson's Well, and Bowser's Well, was made on January 22, 1853, by Mr. P. H. Holland, who concluded his report as follows:—"None of these specimens of water, except perhaps the first (that from the river Wear), are such as should be recommended for a town supply. They all contain peaty matter in solution; those in which it is small in quantity are very hard; those which are not too hard for economical use being unfit for a town supply, because of the large quantity of vegetable matter in solution. Neither of these objections apply to the water of the Wear, if it can always be obtained in the state of the specimen sent; but before it is definitely determined to obtain a supply from that river, a larger quantity of its water should be sent for more exact examination."

In connection with the limited supply of water, it may be observed that in case of fire, except the bishop's engine at the Castle, there are no other means of assistance; and when it is considered that large quantities of gunpowder are kept on hand by grocers and others for the collieries in the district, an accident in any of these establishments might be attended with consequences of a most serious nature.

#### SANITARY CONDITION.

IN 1852, a petition, duly signed by more than one-tenth of the rated inhabitants of the united townships of Newgate, the Borough, and Bondgate, forming the township of Bishop Auckland, was presented to the general Board of Health, praying that a superintending inspector might be directed to visit that township, and make the requisite inquiries, preparatory to the application of the Health of Towns Act. Thomas Webster Rammell, Esq., superintending inspector, was consequently appointed, and held an inquiry at the Shepherd's Inn, Bishop Auckland, on the 22nd and 23rd of September, 1852; at which were present the Rev. G. E. Green, curate of St. Andrew's; Mr. R. Bowser and Mr. W. Tutton, solicitors; Mr. J. Jobson, surgeon; Mr. Gresley, J.P., secretary to the Bishop of Durham; Mr. John Lee, land surveyor; Mr. William Thompson, architect; Mr. R. Joplin, registrar of births, &c.; Mr. Greenwell, relieving officer; Mr. Charlton Elliott, Mr. William Hodgson, Mr. J. H. Bainbridge, Mr. Roworth, &c. The following particulars were elicited:—

From a statement furnished by the superintendent registrar, it appeared that the total number of births, from 1845 to 1851 inclusive, was 1,306, or a mean rate for each year of 186 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The deaths in the same period were 897, averaging 128 $\frac{1}{2}$  per annum. Assuming 4,500 as the average number of the population during the period referred to, the mortality had been after the enormous rate of 28.6 in 1,000. The deaths from epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases, were 141, averaging 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The annual mortality under this head was after the rate of 1 to every 225 inhabitants; and in one year, 1846, these comparatively preventible diseases killed 37 persons, being more than 1 in 120 of the then existing population, assuming it at about 4,400. The deaths of children under 5 years of age were 43 per cent. of the whole number.

On the subject of *drainage*, it was observed that though, upon the whole, the natural conditions of this

district of country are healthy, the situation being high, and the conformation of the country offering great facilities for drainage, and for the discharge of surface waters, yet that the public drains of the town are very limited in extent, and rudely and imperfectly constructed. They had been laid down by the surveyor of highways, assisted by a general subscription. With few exceptions, they are not low enough to drain the cellars of the houses, many of which are flooded after heavy showers, when the water has to be pumped out. In some parts of the town, there are no drains; and where they have been constructed in new streets, they have as yet no outlet.

Tan-yards, slaughter-houses, pig-sties, chandleries, and other nuisances, are numerous. The poor-law guardians, it was stated, had enforced the powers of the Nuisances Removal Act, and for a time some advantage was gained; but the improvement was only temporary, the board having no power to prevent a nuisance.

*Dwellings of the Labouring Classes.*—The rental of the majority of the cottages occupied by the working classes varies from £4 to £6 a year. There is a larger description of cottage, which lets at a rental of £7 a year. The practice of taking in lodgers prevails to a considerable extent, particularly amongst the Irish; and there is much overcrowding in consequence. The cottages are mostly divided into separate tenements; and a single Irish family rarely occupies more than one room. Indeed, as many as three or four families are sometimes crowded into a single room, and without a bed, chair, or table. A few stoucs are put in a circle round the fire for seats, and straw or shavings will serve them to lie upon. The parts of the town generally so occupied are certain portions of Back Bondgate, Townhead, and Newgate, being principally back yards. The English workmen in the collieries live in a better description of cottages; but still they have only parts of a house for a family. In 1852, in Townhead, 37 rooms contained 130 inhabitants; and in Back Bondgate, 29 rooms were occupied by 156 inhabitants.

*Lodging Houses.*—There are 29 lodging-houses in the town, which, it was stated, were about to be registered under Lord Shaftesbury's Act. All of these houses are the most miserable places which it is possible to conceive as the abode or resting-place of man. Three of them are a little better than the rest, and indeed are the only ones that can be considered at all decent. The ordinary charge for a bed is 2d. a night, at all except the three better houses, where 3d. is charged. The

keeper of one of these latter, it appears, contracts with the Union officers for the night accommodation of the casual poor; a practice which it is impossible to approve of, tending, as it does, alike to promote vagabondage and immorality, and to spread the seeds of infectious disorders.

In consequence of the above representations, Mr. Rammell recommended that the Public Health Act should be applied to the township and town of Bishop Auckland; and that the qualification for members of the Local Board, nine in number, should be the possession of real or personal estate, or both, to the value of not less than £500, or a rating to the relief of the poor of the parish upon an annual value of not less than £20.

*Proposed Boundaries.*—On the 5th of April, 1853, the superintending inspector held another sitting at Bishop Auckland, for the purpose of fixing the boundaries within which the Public Health Act should be applied. These were determined as follows:—Commencing at the centre of the Staindrop road, and of a road leading from South Church and Etherley Green respectively, at their points of intersection with Cabin Gate, the line will follow the centre of the road running in a westerly direction, which forms the southern boundary of Cockton Hill farm, belonging to Richard Bowser, Esq., up to the western side of a field on the north side of the aforesaid road; then along the west fence of that field, in a northerly direction; then westerly along a portion of the south fence of a field belonging to Richard Bowser, Esq.; then, northerly, along a fence which forms the western boundary of three fields, up to and across the road leading from Bishop Auckland to Etherley Grange, along a fence which forms the western boundary of two fields belonging to Richard Bowser, Esq., up to a fence forming the south boundary of the Auckland and Weardale railway; thence, still in a northerly direction, across such railway, and along a fence forming the western boundary of a field belonging to it, and along a fence forming the west boundary of another field up to the river Wear; then along the southern bank of the river Wear, to the point where the river Gaunless falls into that river; then along the western bank of the river Gaunless to the south-east corner of a field adjoining that river, belonging to Messrs. William, Luke, and Robert Seymour, commonly called "Penny Bat Field;" thence, westerly, along a fence forming the south boundary of the said field, and across a road called the South Church lane, leading from Bishop Auckland to South Church; and along fences forming the south boundary of three fields belonging to Richard Bowser, Esq.; and

along a fence forming the south boundary of a field belonging to the Bishop of Durham; and into the road leading from Bishop Auckland to Cabin Gate; and thence, southerly, along the centre of such road to the first-mentioned point.

During the alarm which pervaded the country in 1853, relative to Asiatic cholera, an application was made to the Government Board of Health for a medical inspector to visit Bishop Auckland; and Dr. Lewis arrived there on the 26th October for the purpose of making an investigation. In consequence of his recommendations, a sanitary committee was appointed to co-operate with the medical officers of the union. Under their auspices, an efficient scavenging staff was organized,

\* MAJOR-GENERAL HODGSON.—John Anthony Hodgson, eldest son of George Hodgson, Esq., was born at Bishop Auckland, July 2, 1777. He received the principal part of his school education at Durham grammar school, under Dr. Britton, and was for some time designed to follow the profession of the law. The employment, however, was found to be by no means adapted to the natural bent of his mind; and at the expiration of his engagement, he availed himself with eagerness of an opportunity of entering the military service of the Honourable East India Company. In 1799, at the age of 22, he embarked as a cadet for India, and in May, 1800, became lieutenant in the 10th regiment of Native Infantry.

Until this time, his attention had not been directed to the Oriental languages or to general science. But he now devoted himself with assiduity to those studies, and especially to practical astronomy. The earliest of his observations (an immersion of *Jupiter's* first satellite, October 23, 1812, observed at Setapoor cantonments, Oude) is printed in *Mem. Hist. Soc.*, vol. iii., p. 304.

In the year 1817, being then captain in the 10th regiment B. N. I., he was selected, with Lieutenant Herbert, to conduct a survey of the rivers Ganges and Jumna, and to determine the heights and positions of the Himalaya mountains. In conducting this survey, great difficulties were encountered, both from the deficiency of those means which are usually considered essential, and from peculiar physical obstacles. The instruments were exposed to all the casualties of a long voyage and journey, and much rough usage. The progress of the survey was also much retarded by natural impediments. For some time, the operations were suspended after the early period of every day, in consequence of avalanches of snow and rock being hurled into the valley as the heat of the sun melted the snow; and a passage was often to be forced through many obstacles, and along the face of precipitous rocks. There was, especially, one occurrence so different from those which usually cross the calm path of scientific investigation, that it deserves especial notice. It is thus recorded in the *Journal* of May 26, 1817:—"The path to-day was of the worst description, and is on the whole, I think, the most rugged march I have hitherto had, though there are not any long ascents. Nothing can be more unpleasant than the passage along the rotten ladders and inclined scaffolds by which the faces and corners of the precipice near Blairag'hati are made. The rest of the way lies along the side of a very steep mountain, and is strewn with rocks. The ruins of the snowy peaks, which are on all sides, were very grand and wild. . . . Too much tired to attempt to boil mercury in the tubes to day. At night, having prepared the instruments to take the immersion of one of *Jupiter's* satellites, we lay down to rest, but between 10 and 11 o'clock were awakened by the rocking of the ground; and on running

and such other measures were adopted as appeared necessary for cleansing the streets of the town. No steps have yet been taken, however, for the application of the Public Health Act, nor for procuring an adequate supply of water.

## INHABITANTS.

THE proximity of the bishop's palace, and the general salubrity of the district, have always tended to assemble in and around Bishop Auckland a respectable class of residents, whose families number amongst their members some who have distinguished themselves in various departments of public life.\* The concentration of spe-

out saw the effects of an earthquake, and the dreadful situation in which we were pitched, in the midst of masses of rock, some of them more than a hundred feet in diameter, which had fallen from the cliffs above us, and probably brought down by some former earthquake. The scene around was shewn in all its dangers by the bright moonlight, and was, indeed, very awful. On the second shock, rocks were hurled in every direction from the peaks around to the bed of the river, with a hideous noise not to be described, and never to be forgotten. After the crash caused by the falls near us had ceased, we could still hear the terrible sounds of heavy falls in the more distant recesses of the mountain. We looked up with dismay at the cliffs overhead, expecting that the next shock would detach some ruins from them. Had they fallen, we could not have escaped, as the fragments from the summit would have flown over our heads, and we should have been buried by those in the middle. Providentially there were no more shocks that night. In the morning, we removed to the left bank of the river. . . . We had the curiosity to measure trigonometrically the height of the cliff at the foot of which we were during the shock, and found it to be 2,745 feet."

The height of the station above the level of the sea appeared by barometric measurement to be about 10,300 feet. Notwithstanding these and other natural obstacles, the enterprising travellers persevered, and on the 31st of May, 1817, reached the point where the Ganges first issues from beneath a vast bed of snow, surrounded by gigantic peaks, in latitude 30 deg. 56 min. 6 sec. north, a spot to which there is no record that any person before had penetrated.

The operations for the survey of the peaks of the Himalaya range were carried on upon a vast scale. One of the principal stations was at an elevation of 12,000 feet, in the regions of perpetual snow: the distance of some of the peaks from the stations at which they were observed exceeded 150 miles; and above twenty of those peaks attain an elevation of between 20,000 and 27,000 feet, including the loftiest known mountains in the world.

The results of those labours have become well known. Four sheets of the Atlas of India were made from General Hodgson's trigonometrical surveys, and under his immediate superintendence. In the great geographical work of Ritter, his authority is appealed to as definitively fixing the positions which he surveyed.

The principal characteristic which marks General Hodgson's surveys is his perseverance under difficulties of no ordinary kind, and his great fertility of resource. His astronomical and geometrical observations were made with a delicacy and accuracy which will fully bear a comparison with those executed under far more favourable circumstances; and in every emergency he availed himself of all the means suggested by sound philosophy and practical common sense.

culative enterprise and capital have latterly introduced a new element into the society of the locality; and merchants and scientific men here find a congenial sphere for their transactions. A similar cause has also operated, and continues to do so, on the tradesmen of the town, whose increasing business tends to produce more enlarged views; and the movement has also reached the working classes, many of whose primitive peculiarities are fast disappearing.

Amongst the many feasts and customs that prevailed in the last century, there appear to have been some peculiar to this town and neighbourhood. Buckles were then worn on the shoes of the men; and it was a custom at Easter for the women to take these by force, as they do hats at the present day. The money obtained for the redemption of the buckles was spent in providing what they called a "tansey cake." It was a rich kind of cake, which they ate to mulled ale; and the feast was generally concluded by a dance.

Another custom peculiar to Auckland was called "the Midsummer cushion." This was an ornamental cushion made of needle or patch work, and placed upon a table covered with a white napkin, which was ornamented with various coloured ribbons. On Midsummer day, one of these was set at the corner of each street; and a female attendant stood on one side, holding a pewter plate for the purpose of receiving what the passers-by might be pleased to give. This was summed up at night, and expended in convivial enjoyment by the parties concerned.

The custom of *yeulwaiting*, certainly not peculiar to Bishop Auckland, nor even to the county, was preserved here till about 50 years ago. It was the duty of the *waits* to perambulate the streets with music at night, during the winter season, and to chaunt a rhyme relative to the hour and the state of the weather.\*

A practice, originally founded on charitable feeling,

but now liable to abuse, still prevails in Bishop Auckland, when any poor person has the misfortune to lose a horse or cow, or when it is thought desirable to set up a horse and cart, &c. In such cases, a petition, locally called "a brief," is prepared, and carried about amongst such benevolent parties as are expected to contribute to the desired object. The claimant himself is generally collector of the cash, which, if eventually insufficient for the specified purpose, is appropriated as he thinks proper; or should it exceed the required sum, the surplus is equally at his disposal. Where trustworthy persons, acquainted with the circumstances of the case, take the management of a "brief," it may be presumed that the object of the donors is more likely to be attained.

Twenty years ago, the cottages at the western extremity of the town were described as "occupied by a numerous vagrant tribe, who, from this centre of seldom-inhabited homes, issue forth to vend their brooms, mugs, and other commodities." Modern habits of order, industry, and regulation are, however, fast obliterating such vestiges of semi-civilization. The inclosure of commons in the surrounding country, during the present century,† has, in this respect, done much to effect this desirable object.

The contrast between the ancient and present condition of the people of Bishop Auckland, in their relative position with the lord of the manor, is exemplified in a decree, founded on an information filed by the bishop's attorney-general in the chancery of Durham in 1638, touching the customary service of certain copyhold lands in Auckland, called Moor Close and Wigton Walls. It was ordered "that all persons having right therein, for ever thereafter, should yearly and every year from thenceforth, upon any warrant from the steward of the household, or clerk of the kitchen for the time being, of the bishop and his successors, keep

There is a series of transit observations made under his superintendance at Calcutta, and a series of magnetic observations made by him at the same place.

General Hodgson was appointed Surveyor-General of India in May, 1821, by Lord Hastings when Governor-General, but not confirmed by the Directors, who considered the patronage to be in their hands. In lieu of this, he was appointed Revenue Surveyor-General. In 1826, he was appointed Surveyor-General, and held that office till 1827, when grief for the loss of his beloved wife induced him to resign and to return to England. He resided for some time in the city of Durham; and in June, 1842, in consideration of his distinguished character as a man of science, he was admitted to the honorary degree of M. A. in the University of Durham. In 1845, having the rank of Major-General, and being colonel of the 14th regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, he was appointed to the command of the

district of Rohilkund, and died at Umballah on the 20th of March, 1848, in the 71st year of his age.

\* The last persons who held the office were an old man and his wife, named Nicol and Betty Rutherford. When, as sometimes happened, the potatoes imbibed by Nicol incapacitated him for his duties, his spouse acted as a substitute for him, but took care to let the whole town know the true state of the case, by chaunting the following, instead of the usual rhyme:—

"Good morrow, masters and mistresses all—  
Our Nicol's drunk agyan, an' aw's fore't to call."

† In 1672, under a decree, a division was made of certain lands in Bishop Auckland, called the Hitherfield, Middlefield, and Fairfield, consisting of freehold and copyhold lands.

and provide, and have in readiness, for the use and service of the bishop and his successors, fourscore and ten good and able horses, well and sufficiently furnished, in a year, to be taken up by ten horses at a time, as occasion should require, so that they might once in every year have the service of ninety horses, paying 6d. a day for each one of the ninety horses aforesaid," on pain of forfeiting their copyright, and being subject to attachment. The gradual substitution of money-rents has now superseded all such relics of feudal servitude.

#### POLLARD'S LANDS.

THIS township, which, as has been seen, is now intimately blended with that of Bishop Auckland, constitutes the eastern environs of that town. It comprises 458 acres; and its population, at the successive periods of return, has been 82, 93, 117, 133, 224, and 212; the latter number consisting of 102 males and 110 females. The number of inhabited houses, at the same time, was 45, with 4 uninhabited. The Wear Valley railway possesses an extent of 3 R. 26 Y., and an area of 2 A. 2 R. 15 P. in the township, and paid £4 7s. 6d. to the county-rate in 1851, and £5 12s. 6d. in 1852; the gross amounts collected in the township in those years being £40 16s. 7½d. and £45 1s. 5½d. In 1853, the value of property assessed to the county-rate in Pollard's Lands was £1,214 16s.

Pollard's Land has its tradition that a champion knight of that name, for slaying a wild boar, had as much land granted to him by one of the bishops as he could ride round whilst the granter dined. In succeeding times, the legend of the boar seems to have been changed to one of a serpent; and Hutchinson has preserved the following speech of the principal owner of Pollard's Lands, at the first entrance of every bishop:—"My lord, I, in behalf of myself, as well as several others, possessors of the Pollard's Lands, do humbly present your lordship with this falchion, at your first coming here, wherewith, as the tradition goeth, he slew of old a venomous serpent, which did much harm to man and beast; and by this service we hold our lands."

The Pollards long continued to hold these lands, as well as 35 acres in Coundon Moor, the Eland, together with Birtley, Pollarden, or Newfield, Innstalley, Moreflatt, Gawnesflatt, Langfeld, Kyneflatt chapel, Thornflatt, Quynning Meadow, Edirley, and a number of tenements in Bishop Auckland. The family became extinct in the 15th year of Queen Elizabeth.

Since that time, the property has been much divided, and has passed through numerous intermediate hands. The royalty belongs to the Bishop of Durham.

#### COUNDON GRANGE.

THE hamlet called Coundon Grange is situated about 1½ mile east-south-east from Bishop Auckland, and commands a fine view of the vale of the Wear. It contains 615 statute acres; and, by the last return, there were 102 inhabited houses and 2 uninhabited. Its population, in 1801, was 25; and, at the subsequent enumerations, 23, 28, 44, 313, and 585, of whom 308 were males and 277 females. The Black Boy branch of the Stockton and Darlington railway, of which there are two divisions, comprises an extent of 2 R. 217 Y., and an area of 7 A. 0 R. 32 P.; contributing to the county-rate, in each of the years 1851 and 1852, £6 5s. The whole sum collected in the township in 1851 was £63 4s., and in 1852, £78 1s. The property was valued for the county-rate in 1853, at £1,812 11s. 8d.

The manor of Coundon Grange, in the time of Bishop Hatfield, contained 380 acres. The whole of the township, with the exception of a small copyhold portion at its southern extremity, is leasehold under the Bishop of Durham.

The village of BLACK BOY derives its name from the sign of a road-side public house, and is chiefly inhabited by the pitmen employed at the colliery so called. There is a school for boys and girls, conducted on the national system.

*The Black Boy Colliery*, which is worked by Messrs. Edmund Backhouse and Co., was originally a land-sale, and has now two working pits and an engine pit. At the depth of 42 fathoms is the five-quarter seam, consisting of 3 feet 4 inches of good coal and 1 foot 10 inches of splint; at 14 fathoms lower is the main coal, composed of 1 foot 4 inches of good coal, ½ an inch of band, 3 feet 6 inches of coal, 8 inches of coarse do., and 1 foot 6 inches of splint; at 69 fathoms further is the Harvey seam, and at 45 fathoms lower, the Brockwell.\* The coals are shipped from Middlesborough Docks and Stockton.

The township of BINCHESTER, being partly included in the ecclesiastical district of Byers Green, will be de-

\* Although these seams lie at a great depth, they rise to the surface within one mile southward, and a few miles westward, in the direction of West Auckland and Etherley.

scribed in the account of that chapelry; and the township of NEWTON CAP will be noticed with the parochial chapelry of Hunwick, in which part of it is incorporated.

### RAILWAYS.

**WEAR VALLEY RAILWAY.**—For the statistics of this railway, see page 115. The Bishop Auckland station is situated contiguous to the southern extremity of the town. Gas is introduced into the building from the adjacent works; and electric wires are in communication with the station.

**BISHOP AUCKLAND BRANCH OF THE YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK RAILWAY.**—The act for the formation of this line was obtained in 1853; and it is now in the course of construction. It commences at the Bishop Auckland station of the Wear Valley railway, and skirts the west side of the town, crossing beneath Tenter Street (near which the station of this line will be situated), and, by a short tunnel, beneath High Bondgate. It crosses the river Wear a little to the east of Newton Cap bridge, by a magnificent stone viaduct of eleven arches, each 60 feet span, and 100 feet above the bed of the river. It then skirts the sloping bank of the Wear in a northerly direction, a little to the east of Hunwick and Helmington Hall, and crosses over the West Durham railway; after which it takes a more north-easterly direction, and passes a little to the west of the village of Willington and the castle and village of Brancepeth. At Langley it crosses the river Durness by a large and strongly-trussed timber viaduct, above 170 yards long, and 83 feet above the bed of the river; and at Relley Mill it crosses the river Browney by a similar viaduct. It then enters into and passes through the battle field of Neville's Cross in a cutting of great magnitude, being 80 feet deep, and where half a million cubic yards of earth are being removed.

The north turnpike road is crossed, on the north side of the city of Durham, a little below the Infirmary, by a very handsome stone viaduct of eleven noble semi-circular arches, each 60 feet span, and 100 feet high from the lowest ground. The foundations of this viaduct required considerable care, as there were beds of quicksand and peat moss underneath; and it was necessary to form the foundations by piles, from 30 to 45 feet long, which, with the superstructure, gives a

\* The works that have been executed by this enterprising builder and contractor are of a very important character; and their success-

height of nearly 150 feet. The station for the city will be conveniently situated to the east of the north road, on land belonging to W. L. Wharton, Esq.

From this station, the railway passes along the bank of the Wear, to the north of Crook Hall, and a little to the south of Newton Hall; and taking an easterly course through Frankland Wood, it again crosses the Wear by a stone viaduct of nine arches, of 60 feet span each, and of the unusual height of 130 feet above the bed of the river. It then passes over the Grange farm near Belmont station, and, making a curve to the north, joins the main line a little to the south of Leamside station.

This line runs through a part of the county rich in minerals, and the scenery of which is not surpassed on any line in the kingdom. Where it crosses the Wear near Belmont, in travelling from the main line towards Auckland, the opening upon Durham from Newton Hall includes a fine view of the Castle and Cathedral. Brancepeth Castle forms another object of interest; and in approaching Bishop Auckland, the view of the bishop's Palace and Park displays a remarkable combination of beauty and grandeur. The undulating nature of the country, combined with the wood and water, and the magnificent buildings named, present extraordinary attractions to the historian, the antiquary, the architect, and the civil engineer. As affording an outlet for the mineral treasures of the district, the commercial importance of this line of railway can scarcely be too highly appreciated.

From the inequalities of the surface, and the unusual magnitude of the works above enumerated, this line will be, in proportion to its length (15 miles), of an expensive character; the cost being estimated at £300,000. The works and line of railway were designed and laid down by T. E. Harrison, Esq., C.E., and Robert Hodgson, Esq., C.E. The contract for the execution of the whole is in the hands of Richard Cail, Esq.\*

**PROJECTED BARNARD CASTLE AND BISHOP AUCKLAND JUNCTION RAILWAY AND BRANCH.**—In 1853, notice was given of application for an act of parliament for the formation of a railway from Barnard Castle, to pass through the parishes and townships of Gainford, Marwood, Eggleston, Middleton-in-Teesdale, Streatlam and Stainton, Streatlam with Stainton, Staindrop, Cockfield, Cockfield with Staindrop, Langleydale and Shotton, Raby, Keverstone, Raby with Keverstone,

ful completion affords a satisfactory guarantee as to the efficient construction of the Bishop Auckland line of railway.

Woodland, Hamsterley, Lynesack with Softley, Evenwood, Evenwood and Barony, Etherley, Escomb, West Auckland, St. Helen's Auckland, St. Andrew's Auckland, Pollard's Lands, Bishop Auckland, and Bondgate in Auckland, and terminating by a junction with the authorised Bishop Auckland branch of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway; and also a branch from the above main line terminating by a junction with that portion of the Wear Valley railway called "The Bishop Auckland and Weardale railway," at a point distant 462 yards, or thereabouts, westward from the bridge by which the said Wear Valley railway is crossed by the public highway leading from Bishop Auckland to Etherley. A strenuous and ultimately successful opposition was commenced in favour of a rival line to extend from Barnard Castle to Darlington, and there join the Stockton and Darlington railway.

The select committee of the house of commons, appointed to consider the merits of the bill, met on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of March, 1854; when Mr. Sergeant Wrangham and Mr. Temple, Q.C., appeared for the promoters of this bill; Mr. Alexander and Mr. Scurfield Grey for the promoters of the Darlington and Barnard Castle railway; and Mr. Manisty for the Stockton and Darlington railway company. The witnesses examined in support of the promoters' case were—F. D. Johnson, Esq., of Aykley Heads; the mayor of Sunderland; the mayor of Durham; Mr. Parker Booth; Sir William Eden, Bart.; His Grace the Duke of Cleveland;\* Christopher Bramwell, Esq., of Hardwick Hall, deputy-chairman of the Sunderland Dock company; Thomas E. Forster, Esq., mining agent, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. J. Dawson, of Barnard Castle, merchant; Mr. Abraham Hilton, of the same place, spirit-merchant; Mr. Thomas Cruddas, of Stainton, corn merchant; Mr. Rudd, carrier, Barnard Castle; T. M. Maude, Esq., of Selaby Hall; William Surtees Raine, Esq., of Snow Hall; Mr. Thomas

Smurthwaite, of Home House, near Piercebridge; W. T. Scarthe, Esq., of Keverstone, agent to the Duke of Cleveland's High Teesdale estate; Mr. William Edgar, builder, of Bishop Auckland; Mr. William Watson, jun., of Barnard Castle; Mr. John B. Thornton; Capt. Moorson, C.E., the chief engineer of the line; Mr. Joseph Stephenson, C.E.; Mr. Benjamin Lawton, the contractor for the line, who delivered in an estimate of the amount for which he had agreed to execute the works, which, (including purchase of land) was £146,863 6s. 4d.; Mr. Hamilton H. Fuller, C.E., engineer of the late Northern Counties Union railway; Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq., chairman of the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway company; George Leeman, Esq., lord mayor of York, and deputy-chairman of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway company; Mr. William Barclay Snow, surveyor and architect, Bishop Auckland; and Mr. William Law, land surveyor, Staindrop.

The general tenor of the evidence shewed the inconvenience and loss which the coal-owners of the Auckland valley were sustaining for want of increased accommodation; the advantages they would derive from a free communication with the whole of the north-eastern ports; and the injustice which would be inflicted on the town of Bishop Auckland by a proposed alteration in the Haggerleazes branch of railway, which would practically exclude that town from access to the West Auckland district, and force the traffic in a particular direction.

The committee heard evidence on behalf of the Darlington and Barnard Castle railway (see BARNARD CASTLE), and the Stockton and Darlington railway bill (the latter relating to the Haggerleazes branch), on the 30th and 31st March and the 3rd of April; when they decided that the standing orders in the case of "the Barnard Castle and Bishop Auckland Junction Railway and Branch Bill," had not been complied with; and the project, for the present at least, falls to the ground.

\* The Duke of Cleveland stated, that at the time Mr. Bouch, the engineer of the Darlington line, waited upon him, he was not aware that the Auckland line was in projection; that he suggested to Mr. Bouch the superiority of a line to Auckland; that Mr. Bouch replied that such a line was impracticable; and his grace, yielding to the strong desire which the people of Barnard Castle expressed for railway accommodation, gave permission to survey the Darlington line, and pledged himself not to oppose it. The duke proceeded to state that on this becoming known, a deputation of the promoters of the Auckland line waited upon him, to whom he stated that having already given his consent to the other line, he could not in honour retract, but should observe a strict line of neutrality between the two, and leave it to parliament to decide. To that course, his grace observed, he had strictly adhered, and had had no communi-

cation whatever with either party since, until he had now been requested to attend before the committee, and give his opinion upon the question. His grace then declared that, whilst his personal objections had been removed by the particular line of railway adopted, his opinion upon the public question remained unchanged; and as a great public work, which would fully develop the district of Teesdale to the general railway system of the country, and to the large ports of the eastern coast, and directly connect the town of Barnard Castle with the nearest coal-field, his grace gave a most decided preference to the Auckland line, in which he believed himself to be supported by the unanimous voice of the whole county, with the exception of the particular district which would be exclusively benefited by the Darlington line.



## PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF SHILDON.

THE parochial chapelry of Shildon was separated from the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland, and constituted a separate ecclesiastical district, on the 21st June, 1837. Its boundaries, commencing at the Deanery estate, in the above parish, run eastward between the southern verge of that estate and the township of Shildon up to the western extremity of Eldon township; thence north and north-east between that township and Deanery to the township of Coundon Grange; thence east-north-east and north between that township and Eldon to the township of Windlestone; thence east, south, and south-east between the two latter townships to the township of Woodham, in the parish of Aycliffe; thence south and south-west to the township of Midridge, the eastern verge of which it separates from the township of Great Aycliffe; thence west and north-north-west between the townships of Midridge, East Thickley, and Shildon on north, and Midridge Grange and West Thickley, in the parish of Heighington, on the south, up to the western boundary of the chapelry of St. Helen's Auckland; and thence north-west, north, and north-east to the Deanery estate. The chapelry includes the townships of Shildon, East Thickley, Midridge, and Eldon.

## SHILDON.

THE township of Shildon, which occupies the north-western portion of the chapelry, contains 552 acres. In 1801, its population was 101; in 1811, 124; in 1821, 115; in 1831, 867; in 1841, 2,631 (the rapid increase of population at those two periods is attributed to the employment of labourers on railway works); and in 1851, 2,144, of whom 1,107 were males and 1,037 females. There were, at the latter date, 447 inhabited houses, and 26 uninhabited. The value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was £11,269 10s.

This township is intersected by the Weardale and Black Boy branches of the Stockton and Darlington railway. The Shildon tunnel, on the former line, was constructed in order to supersede the Black Boy and Brusselton inclines. It was commenced April 23, 1839, and opened with great rejoicings in 1842. It is 1,300 yards, or nearly three quarters of a mile long. Its height is 23 feet 4 inches, and its breadth 21 feet at the point whence the arch springs. The greatest depth from the surface is about 20 fathoms. This tunnel is constructed for two lines of railway; and, during its formation, was worked by seven shafts from the surface. The cost was £100,000.\*

\* The railway company had power to charge 6d. a ton on coals, &c., conveyed through this tunnel; but on the 7th of April, 1854, a committee of the House of Commons decided that the charge should be reduced to 2d. per ton; and that the company shall not claim on the 6 miles clause, which is, that coals going on the line for a less distance than 6 miles may be charged as if

The united length of these two branches of railway, in the township of Shildon, is 2 M. 2 F., and their area 2 A. In 1851, when the entire amount of county-rate collected in the township was £241 5s. 7½d., the railway contributed £175; and in 1852, £375 was paid by the railway, the total amount collected being £468 3s. 5d.

## OLD SHILDON.

THIS village is situated 3 miles south-south-east from Bishop Auckland. Since the formation of the various branches of railway in the district, it has increased rapidly in size and population. It contains a station belonging to the rural police, a post-office, eight public houses, a beer house, and several tradesmen and mechanics. *The Shildon Iron Works* are carried on by Messrs. Bond and Co., engine builders. *Chapel Row*, on the eastern side of the Black Boy branch of railway, was erected about 20 years ago, and is a neat and uniform range of houses, fronting the south, with several smaller parallel rows behind it. The *Market-place*, so called from an attempt made some time ago to establish a market in the village, is a square, partially environed by houses, and is kept conveniently open, should a market

carried that distance. This will be of advantage to the western coal-owners, in giving them the option of either going to Middlesborough or Hartlepool, &c., without being subject to the differential charge by this railway, which has been considered prohibitory to those coal-owners taking their coal, by the Clarence line, to Hartlepool, Port Clarence, &c.

be required at some future time. Some additions to the buildings in its vicinity are at present being made by Mr. Fieldon, the surgeon of the village. Both Old and New Shildon are lighted by gas, from works belonging to the colliery proprietors, whose extensive premises are lighted by it. The charge to consumers is 5s. per 1,000 cubic feet. The supply of water at both villages is very deficient.

Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan are about to open a new colliery at Old Shildon, under the properties of Robert Surtees, Esq., of Redworth, Mr. Smithson of Coatham-Mundeville, and Mr. Harley of Shildon.

Old Shildon contains a *Primitive Methodist chapel*, opened on the 11th of May, 1834; and there are also chapels belonging to the *Wesleyans* and the *Wesleyan Association*. In 1840, the Rev. James Manisty, incumbent of the chapelry, having obtained the sanction of the bishop, made an application for a portion of the parliamentary grant for building schools. It was the wish of the reverend gentleman to have the school-rooms rendered available in the evenings as *reading rooms* for the adult portion of his parishioners. The Committee of Council on Education, in reply to Mr. Manisty, expressed their satisfaction "in finding that, with the approbation and encouragement of his diocesan, he was about to adopt such discreet plans for the improvement of the mining and railway working population by which he was surrounded." The school is situated on a portion of ground attached to the churchyard. There is also a day-school in the village.

A branch of the Darlington Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society has been established for many years at Shildon. In the year ending Midsummer, 1853, £2 9s. 10d. was remitted on the purchase account, and £7 10s. 11d. free; the books sold comprised 30 Bibles and 22 Testaments.

Shildon, with Henknoll, was anciently in the possession of the Belassis family. A messuage and 15 acres were held of the prioress of Neasham; another portion of the estate was held of the Lilburns; and *Copycroche* of the Earls of Westmoreland. Thomas Marley, Robert Surtees, and Samuel Southern, Esqrs., are the principal proprietors at present; the eastern portion of the township belonging to the last named gentleman. The representatives of the late Luke Seymour, Esq., held the estate of *Copy Crooks*. The colliery at the latter place was worked for some time by Messrs. Bell and Smith; but the working was discontinued in 1852, having been carried on as far as it could be profitably done at the sinkings made. That portion of the royalty

adjoining Woodhouse Close has been taken by the proprietors of that colliery.

*Filedon Bridge*, which crosses the Gaunless at the western extremity of the estate, gives name to two rows of cottages, principally occupied by pitmen.

### THE CHURCH.

SHILDON church was erected principally at the expense of Bishop Van Mildert, assisted by the Society for the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches. It was opened by license on the 29th of June, 1834, and consecrated on the 9th of September following. It consists of a nave and chancel, with five windows on each side, and three lancet lights on the east. The western entrance is by a porch under a square tower. The facings of the porch and windows are of polished stone. The interior is lighted in the evenings with gas, and warmed by an apparatus at the east end. There is a gallery above the entrance, and a small organ near the pulpit.

The portion of ground originally allotted for burials having become insufficient, an addition was made in 1853, at a cost of nearly £170. Towards this sum the Bishop of Durham contributed £21; the Earl of Eldon, £30; Samuel Smithson, Esq., £25; Joseph Pease, Esq., £20; Thomas Marley, Esq., £10; the Stockton and Darlington railway company, £26 5s.; and Robert Surtees, Esq., £30.

The living of Shildon is in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham; and the Rev. James Manisty, inducted on the formation of the chapelry, is the incumbent, with an assistant curate. There is a parsonage house and grounds; and the endowment is £225 per annum from the ecclesiastical commissioners.

### CHARITIES.

*School*.—See Watson's Charity, p. 554. The schoolmaster at Shildon, Mr. Richardson, in consideration of the income derived from this charity, instructs 25 children, according to the Lancasterian system, in reading, writing, and accounts. The school is attended by about 75 boys and 65 girls.

*Metcalf's Charity*.—By will, dated July 19, 1675, Edward Metcalfe gave his house and land in Shildon to four poor persons during their lives, and after their death to other four in like manner. The land consists of about 3 acres of meadow, and is let at £6 6s. per annum. £60 having been received some years ago, on account of the railway passing through it, two cottages

were erected on the site of the original one, which had fallen down. The rents arising from these premises, instead of being appropriated to four persons, are distributed to the poor of the township of Shildon not receiving parochial relief, or in some cases in addition to their weekly pay, chiefly in sums of 10s. or 20s. Thomas Marley, Esq., is the trustee.

### NEW SHILDON

Is situated a little to the south of Old Shildon, and is also a considerable village, intersected by the Stockton and Darlington railway; the portion on the south side being in the township of East Thickley. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels at New Shildon; and a few of the Society of Friends have also a place of meeting. There is a mechanics' institution, consisting of 150 members, and possessing a library of about 900 volumes, with a news-room attached. It is held in premises belonging to the Stockton and Darlington railway company. The subscription is 4s. per annum for both news-room and library, 2s. for the library only, or 3s. for the news-room. At the anniversary soiree in 1853, upwards of 1,000 persons were present, who assembled in an extensive workshop granted for the occasion by Messrs. Bouch and Gilkes. The school for boys and girls is principally supported by the Society of Friends; and there is also an infant school in the village. There are six public houses, a post-office, and several tradesmen and shopkeepers, and a brick-garth in the vicinity.

The *Soho Engine Works* are situated at the point where the various branches of the Stockton and Darlington railway diverge from the main line to Witton Park. These extensive works occupy six acres of land, and include spacious and substantial iron and brass foundries, smiths' and boiler makers' shops, a locomotive building house, with offices, houses, and cottages. A private siding from the railway runs through the premises. The business was conducted for many years by the late Mr. Timothy Hackworth, an engineer of considerable eminence in the north; after whose death the works were occupied by Messrs. Bouch and Gilkes, but are now laid in.

\* The legend above quoted adds that this Hugh was "employed to good purpose in the warr of Scotland.—And after, this blake Hugh dyed afore the busshop; and efter that the busshop chasid the wild hart in Galtres forest, and sodainly ther met with him Hugh de Pountchardon, that was afore deid, on a wythe horse; and the said Hugh loked earnestly on the busshop, and the busshop said unto him, 'Hugh, what makethe thee here?' and he spoke never word, but lifte up his cloke, and then he shewed Sir Anton his ribbes set with bones, and

### EAST THICKLEY, OR THICKLEY-PUNCHARDON.

THIS small township, adjoining Shildon on the east, is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-east from Bishop Auckland. It consists of a single farm, on which are some lime-works, and contains 260 acres. Its population, participating in the progress of the district, was, at the six decennial periods of enumeration, 13, 13, 11, 35, 452, and 622. The latter number consisted of an equal proportion of males and females; and there were, at the same period, 131 inhabited and 9 uninhabited houses. The property was valued for the county-rate, in 1853, at £1,092 10s. Coals were worked in this township, a short time ago, at a small winning called *Tennant's pit*, for the use of a neighbouring quarry.

A part of the village of New Shildon occupies the south-western extremity of this township, which also contains the Shildon station of the Stockton and Darlington railway. This line occupies an extent of 1 m. 6 f. through the southern portion of the township, and covers an area of 15 A. 2 R. 11 P. Of £53 16s. 3½d., the gross sum collected for the county-rate in 1851, £22 10s. was contributed by the railway; and in the following year, £30 was contributed towards the gross amount of £69 10s. 11d.

East Thickley was anciently a portion of the manor of Redworth, from which, according to Boldon Book, it was severed, and rendered a mark yearly at the feast of St. Cuthbert for cornage. It was given by Bishop Beek to his chief huntsman, Hugh de Pountchardon, "that for his evill deeds and manifold robberies had been driven out of the Ingliche courte, and had come from the southe to seek a little bread. and to live by stalyng.\*" From him the township derived its additional appellation.

The family of Lilburn held East Thickley at the time of Hatfield's Survey; and for many generations it continued in their possession. The long-disused custom of offering and accepting *trial by waging battle*, was revived at Durham assizes, August 6. 1638, before Judge Berkeley, for the purpose of deciding the right to lands at Thickley, betwixt Ralph Claxton, *demandant*,

nothing more; and none other of the varlets saw him but the busshop only; and ye said Hughe went his way, and Sir Anton toke corage, and cheered the dogges; and shortly efter he was made Patriarque of Hierusalem, and he saw nothing no more; and this Hughe is him that the silly people in Galtres doe call *le Gros Venour*, and he was seen twice efter that by simple folk, afore y<sup>e</sup> the forest was felled in the tyme of Henry, father of King Henry y<sup>e</sup> now y<sup>e</sup>."

and Richard Lilburn, *tenant*.\* The defendant appeared at ten o'clock in the forenoon by his attorney, and brought in his champion, George Cheney, in full array, with his stave and sand-bag, who threw down his gauntlet on the floor of the court, with five small pieces of coin in it. The tenant then introduced his champion, William Peverall, armed in the same manner, who also threw down his gage. The judge, after examining the champions, ordered them into the custody of his two bailiffs of the court, till eight o'clock next morning, when they were ordered to put in pledges to appear at the court of pleas on the 15th of September. At a subsequent conference of the judges on the subject, held by command of Charles I., six of them decided that Lilburn was entitled to his trial by battle if he persisted. Means were found, notwithstanding, to defer the combat from year to year, by finding some error in the record, till it length it was ordered that a bill should be brought in to abolish this mode of decision.

In 1717, the estate came, by purchase, into the possession of Mr. Thomas Gower. It afterwards belonged to the Thorps, from whom it descended to the Rev. Henry Hildyard, and is now the property of Robert Hildyard, Esq.

### ELDON.

THE township of Eldon is irregular in form; the eastern portion, bounded on the south by the township of Midridge, and on the north by that of Windlestone in the chapelry of Coundon, being scarcely half a mile broad; whilst the western portion, on the north of the townships of Shildon and East Thicky, is above  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile. The area of the whole is 1,540 acres; and the population, in 1801, was 101; in 1811, 86; in 1821, 94; in 1831, 129; in 1841, 186; and in 1851, 238, of whom there was an equal proportion of males and females. At the same date, there were 49 inhabited houses and 2 uninhabited. The township comprises three farms and

\* MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT LILBURN.—Richard Lilburn, named in the text, was father of Major-general Robert Lilburn, and of Colonel John Lilburn (see page 76). Robert, the eldest, was born at Thicky in 1613. During the great civil war, he took part with the parliament, and held an important station in the army. In the year 1647, he was appointed governor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and, in the end of the following year, he sat as one of the judges on the trial of the king, and was one of those who signed the warrant for his execution. It is supposed that soon after this he embraced the Baptist persuasion. In 1653, General Monk, commander-in-chief in Scotland, was removed for about twelve months to join the fleet, in consequence of the Dutch war; and, during his absence, General

some lime-works; and the property was valued for the county-rate, in 1853, at £1,815.

The little village of Eldon occupies an elevated situation, about 3 miles south-east from Bishop Auckland, and contains a public house. *Eldon colliery*, worked by Messrs. Joseph Pease and Co., is now nearly exhausted. The coals are conveyed by the Black Boy branch of the Stockton and Darlington railway, and shipped at Stockton and the Middlesborough docks.

Eldon was one of the places given by Canute to the church of Durham. The Nevilles were subsequently its lords, from whom it passed to Lady Kenmuire. In the last century, it belonged to the Earl of Seaforth; upon whose death, in 1782, it was advertised for sale by private contract, and again, on June 8, 1785, by public auction. The sale was announced in the papers of the day as follows:—

“County of Durham. To be Sold by Auction, by Mr. Christie, at his Great Room, Pall Mall, London, on Wednesday the 8th of June, [1785], at one o'clock in the Afternoon, in Eight Lots, A valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, consisting of the Manor of Eldon, in the county of Durham, late the Property of the Earl of Seaforth, deceased; with the Lands, Mines, Royalties, and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, consisting of 1370 Acres of rich arable, meadow, and pasture Land, divided into eight eligible Farms, with their Buildings, &c., the whole compact, and let at old Rents to the following respectable Tenants, at the neat annual Amount of 832*l.* viz. Thomas Sedwick, Joseph Goundey, Stephen Worsley, George Cruzier Hutchinson, Mark Maughan, John Armstrong, Thomas Berkeley, Wm. Bell, and Thomas Addison, some of which are at Will, and others on Leases, that will expire in May 1787. There are plenty of Coals and Limestone in the Estate, which adjoins the Turnpike Road leading through Kirkmerrington and Heighington, Three Miles from the Market Town of Bishop-Auckland, Ten from Durham, and Fourteen from Darlington.

“Mr. Bell, one of the Tenants, will shew the Estate: and printed Particulars may be had at the King's Head, Darlington; Red Lion, Durham; Turk's Head, Newcastle; the Hay-cock, Ferryhill; at Garraway's, and in Pall Mall, London.”

The property was eventually purchased, by private contract, by John Scott, Esq., barrister-at-law, afterwards Lord Chancellor of England; and it was from this estate that he took his title when raised to the peerage.†

Lilburn was invested with the chief command. In 1654, he was elected, along with his relative, George Lilburn, of Sunderland, to represent the county of Durham. In the last year of the Commonwealth, 1659, he represented Malton. On the Restoration, he was tried as a regicide, and offered no defence. He was banished to the island of St. Nicholas, near Plymouth, where he died in 1665, in the 52nd year of his age.

† LORD CHANCELOE ELDON.—This illustrious lawyer and consistent statesman, was the third and youngest son of William Scott, a respectable merchant, hostman, and coal fitter of Newcastle. Mr. Scott's sons, who grew up to manhood, were William, afterwards Lord

It is now the property of his descendant, the present Earl of Eldon.

### MIDRIDGE.

THE township of Midridge adjoins that of East Thicket on the east, and contains 1,118 acres. Its population, at the successive enumerations, stood as follows:

Stowell—Henry, a merchant and coal fitter in Newcastle—and John, the subject of this memoir, afterwards Earl of Eldon. Lord Stowell and Lord Eldon had each a twin sister.

John Scott was born on the 4th June, 1751, in his father's house in Love Lane, Newcastle, being nearly six years younger than his eldest brother. He received his youthful education under the Rev. Hugh Moises, at the Grammar School, in his native town, and at the early age of fifteen was sent to the University of Oxford, where his brother William had already procured a fellowship, and was entered as a commoner May 15, 1766. In the following year, John also acquired a Fellowship in his college, and in the summer of 1771 gained the English prize essay—the only prize then held out for competition by the University of Oxford. The church, no doubt, was intended as the destination of John Scott, and his prospects in that profession had become sufficiently encouraging, as there could be no doubt of the ability as well as the inclination of his brother William to forward his views. A circumstance occurred, however, which at once destroyed every prospect of preferment from college, and even rendered it doubtful by what means he was to procure a maintenance. This was Mr. Scott's early and clandestine marriage with Miss Elizabeth Surtees. The future Lady Eldon was the only daughter of a large family. Her father, Mr. Aubone Surtees, was a banker of Newcastle; and her mother, the beauty of a preceding generation, was the child of Mr. John Stephenson, of Knaresdale Hall, Northumberland. "Such was the position of the Surtees family at the time that the eyes of Jack Scott and Bessy Surtees first met in the fine old Gothic church at Sedgefield, a pretty village in the county of Durham, where Miss Barbara Surtees, an old maiden aunt, was residing." "The attachment between Mr. John Scott and Miss Surtees experienced a different reception by their two families; though the imprudence of relinquishing a Fellowship on the one side, and that of marrying a youth who had his way to make in the world on the other, were obvious to each. The Scotts seem to have been willing that a marriage should eventually take place; while the Surteeses were anxious to defeat it altogether." All efforts, however, were unavailing, and an elopement was agreed upon. "The house in which Mr. Surtees lived was a very large, old-fashioned building, on the Sandhill, Newcastle, fronting the townhall, the Exchange, and the river, and now occupied as offices above the shop of Mr. Potts, grocer. The ground floor was occupied by the shop and warehouse of Mr. Snow Clayton, an extensive clothier; but between the shop and the house there was no communication, each having a separate entrance. Mr. John Scott had an early friend of the name of Wilkinson; and to him he confided his plan of an elopement. Wilkinson had apprenticed himself to Clayton the clothier, and as Clayton's shop was under Mr. Surtees' residence, his apprentice must have possessed peculiar means of facilitating the escape. The night of Wednesday the 18th of November, 1772, was that selected for the elopement. Wilkinson was faithful to Scott in aiding and abetting the enterprize, and is supposed to have materially assisted him by concealing a ladder in the premises of Mr. Clayton below. The ladder was placed against the most westerly window on the first floor; and down it Bessy Surtees 'with an unthrift love' descended into the arms of John Scott. That night they were 'over the border and away,' and

198, 199, 201, 307, 345, and 300; the latter number consisting of 154 males and 146 females, who inhabited 60 houses: there were also 10 uninhabited houses. In 1853, the property was valued for the county-rate at £1,201 14s. A small detached portion of the township is situated in that of Midridge Grange, in the parish of Heighington.

the next morning were married at Black Shields, in Scotland. In a few days, the young couple returned to Newcastle." "Mr. Scott received his son and newly acquired daughter kindly; and, a few days after, Mr. Surtees was induced to extend to the delinquents an ostensible forgiveness, though his displeasure appears not to have been entirely obliterated for the next two years and a half." Mr. John Scott's early plan of taking orders had depended on his expectation of a college living; but, since his marriage led to the relinquishment of his Fellowship, his views were transferred to the bar, and to establishing himself as a provincial barrister in Newcastle. Mr. Scott proceeded to the degree of M.A. February 3, 1773, having been admitted a member of the Middle Temple on the 28th of the preceding month. With the exception of keeping terms, he resided in or near Oxford; and on the 9th February, 1776, he was called to the bar, and quitted Oxford for the metropolis, and in the same year he joined the northern circuit. In the autumn he returned to London; and here, in the early part of November, intelligence reached him of the death of his father, which took place on the 6th of the month. On his death, which was at the age of seventy-nine, Mr. Scott left behind him not far short of £20,000. To his son John he left £1,000, besides £2,000 settled upon him after his marriage; to his widow, his son Henry, his two daughters, and a grand-daughter, he left reasonable provisions; and subject to the payment of all these legacies, he gave his whole real and personal property to his eldest son William. Lord Stowell, the Earl of Eldon's eldest brother, died Jan. 28, 1836, in his 91st year; he left personal property alone, exceeding £200,000.

Soon after John Scott had been called to the bar, while dining with Mr. Heron, a leading attorney in Newcastle, he expressed himself as about to settle in his native town. Mr. Heron, however, attempted to dissuade him, on the ground that London was the proper field for such powers and acquirements as his; and added, "Only go; and I'll give you a guinea now, on condition that you give me a thousand when you're chancellor." And so saying, he handed him a guinea, which Mr. Scott proceeded to put into his pocket. On this, his brother William, who was also present, exclaimed in a tone of remonstrance, "Jack, you're robbing Heron of his guinea," when Jack took the hint, and immediately returned it. Referring to this period of his life, Lord Eldon observes, "Bessy and I thought all our troubles were over: business was to pour in, and we were to be almost rich immediately. So I made a bargain with her, that during the following year all the money I should receive in the first eleven months should be mine, and whatever I should get in the twelfth month should be hers. What a stingy dog I must have been to make such a bargain! I would not have done so afterwards. But, however, so it was: that was our agreement, and how do you think it turned out? In the twelfth month I received half-a-guinea; eighteen pence went for fees, and Bessy got nine shillings; in the eleven months I got not one shilling." In a few years, however, Mr. Scott had more briefs than any council at the bar; and in 1783, he procured a patent of precedence, by which he became entitled to all the honours of the black gown, and ranked with the king's council. In the same year, Mr. Scott was introduced into parliament, upon Lord Weymouth's interest, for the borough of Newby, for which he continued to sit until 1796. On the 20th June, 1788, he was appointed solicitor general, and re-

An extent of 4 R. 33 V., and an area of 3 A. 1 R. 11 P., are occupied in this township by the Stockton and Darlington railway, which contributed £11 in 1851, and £15 10s. in 1852, to the county-rate. The gross

ceived the honour of knighthood. He was advanced, Feb., 13, 1793, to the office of attorney-general, which he held for six years. On the resignation of Sir James Eyre, Sir John Scott was appointed chief justice of the court of common pleas, and at the same time was elevated to the peerage, by the title of Baron Eldon, of Eldon, in the county of Durham; and on April 14, 1801, the custody of the great seal was committed to his care. The death of Mr. Pitt, and the consequent change of administration, produced his lordship's resignation in Feb., 1806; but upon the return of Mr. Pitt's friends to power, he was again appointed chancellor.

During the earlier part of his second chancellorship, Lord Eldon had occasion to exercise his official authority in a matter connected with the dismissing or retaining justices of the peace for the county of Durham. It appears that at a general meeting of the magistrates, held for the purpose of granting licenses to publicans, a license had been refused to one of the applicants. This refusal was the result of the influence of the bishop, though it has not been suggested that the interference of Dr. Barrington was tyrannical or groundless. The publican next preferred his claim at some petty sessions, held at Rushyford, in 1808; and the license was there granted by two magistrates, the Rev. Robert Spencer and Mr. Currie. They had, however, mistaken and exceeded their powers; for a license could not be legally conferred at the sessions in which they had assumed to confer it. According to the then existing custom of the palatinate, the commissions of the peace were of annual duration, and renewed each year; and the bishop, being *Custos Rotulorum*, and conceiving that this conduct, on the part of the clergyman at any rate, was dictated by a desire to annoy him, took the course of rejecting from the list, which, according to custom, he annually sent up for the approval of the chancellor, the names of the two offending magistrates; and that without calling the attention of the chancellor to the fact of their rejection. The commission of justices for the following year had the same omissions. In 1808, therefore, the county of Durham was in a ferment. The lay magistrates, comprising a local aristocracy ever jealous of episcopal encroachment, declared their independence was undermined. Several gentlemen of consideration voluntarily withdrew from the commission; whilst others approached the bishop with a remonstrance, courteous, yet firm, stating that, "however satisfied they might feel of the purity of his lordship's views, they could not acquiesce under a power which might hereafter be exercised by others with very different intentions." In the following year, March 30, 1810, the chancellor had addressed Lord Grey upon the subject:

"My Lord—Your lordship having communicated to me an intimation that Mr. Hutchinson and the other magistrate who had addressed the Bishop of Durham, had expressed a wish to know the sentiments which I had stated to the bishop, I have no difficulty in communicating the precise substance of them, under a full understanding that no such communication as this should be published in print, which I think very objectionable. I told the bishop that what he proposed prospectively accorded very much with my sentiments; that I took it to be quite clear that a person holding the great seal was the only person who could expunge the name of a magistrate from the commission existing; and, as the act of that person is necessary for such a purpose, there never had been, I believe, any doubt or difficulty arising out of such a case; and that when any application is made to the person holding the great seal, to expunge the name of a magistrate from the commission, whose conduct has not been otherwise judi-

cially examined, upon that application the party accused should be heard. I further represented that, since a new commission of the peace is proposed, I take the correct course to be that those who, from their situation, recommended to the chancellor, should state specially the names of such gentlemen, as being in the former commission, are proposed to be omitted in the next commission, and the reasons with reference to which it is thought fit that their names should be omitted. That the chancellor ought also to afford those gentlemen an opportunity of being fully heard against the proposition. I further represented that I was afraid that this attention, so obviously due as a mere act of justice to gentlemen who have acted under former commissions, from a practice too lax, had not been sufficiently attended to by many whose situations called upon them to recommend persons to be named in new commissions of the peace; and that I should not act as candidly and honourably as I ought if I did not add, that those holding the great seal had not been sufficiently anxious to require that this special statement should always be made, or sufficiently careful in examining, where no such special statement is made, whether any names are omitted in the new commission—that, if I had accurately attended to my own duty, according to the sense of it which I had expressed, the bishop would perceive that before the commission complained of was sealed, the circumstance which had occasioned the uneasiness which had led to the correspondence, would have been satisfactorily adjusted. I further added, that I was happy in knowing that such a circumstance would not occur again in the county palatine while the bishop lived and I held my office; and that as the matter had been matter of great publicity, and the bishop had my authority to communicate such my sentiments, I hoped no occurrence of the same kind would happen between the magistrates of the county and our successors. I have only to add, that by authority to communicate my sentiments—I meant to communicate them to any of the magistrates concerned, but not to give them to the public by printing, which I cannot approve. I am, my lord, with much respect, your faithful humble servant,—ELDON."

The village of Midridge is situated  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles east-south-east from Bishop Auckland, and contains two

sums collected in those years were £71 11s. 6d. and £87 2s. 3d.

At the coronation of George IV., July, 1821, Lord Eldon was advanced in the peerage to the dignity of Earl of Eldon. On the appointment of Mr. Canning as first lord of the Treasury, April 1827, the Earl of Eldon, the Duke of Wellington, Lords Bathurst and Westmoreland, and Mr. Peel, resigned their respective offices, in consequence of Mr. Canning's views on the Catholic claims; when the Earl of Eldon was succeeded in the chancellorship by Lord Lyndhurst, having kept the great seal for a longer period than any of his predecessors. After his retirement from office, Lord Eldon continued to support the political principles which guided the former part of his life. His lordship died at his house in Hamilton Place, on the 13th Jan., 1838, in his 87th year, having survived Lady Eldon six years and a month; his lordship was interred at Kingston, Dorset, the parish in which his estate of Encomb is situated.

The family of the earl consisted of two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, the Hon. John Scott, who succeeded his father as M.P. for Boroughbridge in 1801, but died in 1805, in his 32nd year, leaving issue by Henrietta Elizabeth, only sister of the late Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., one son, John, the present earl; his second son, (2) the Hon. Mr. Henry John Scott, died in 1832; and the two daughters, (3) Lady Elizabeth and (4) Lady Frances Jane, the former married to George Stanley Repton, Esq., and the latter to the Rev. Edward Banks, B.C.L.

public houses and a few tradesmen. In 1817, a school-room was built, which was enlarged to answer the purposes of a chapel of ease in 1821, and endowed by Bishop Barrington with 26 guineas a year for the curate, and £10 for the schoolmaster. On the formation of Shildon chapelry, the former stipend was discontinued; but the school is still supported by Bishop Maltby, the Earl of Eldon, and other contributors. It is attended by about 35 boys and 25 girls. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel in the village.

Boldon Book records that there were fifteen villains and four cottagers in Midridge, who rendered for their lands the usual contributions of grain, wood, hens, and

other payments in kind and money, besides customary labour. Thomas de Heighington, Adam del Stanes, and Roger Fulthorpe are named as free tenants in Hatfield's Survey. The Scropes were afterwards proprietors in Midridge. The late John Trotter, Esq. of Ketton House, possessed a considerable portion of the township, consisting of two farms, six cottages, shops, gardens, &c., which, after his death, were advertised for sale on March 22, 1582. Other detached portions, formerly the property of Francis Burton, Esq., are now held by Mr. Burton and Miss Halhead. Captain Agnew is the largest proprietor. The whole of the royalty belongs to the dean and chapter of Durham.

Lord Eldon, by his will, left to his elder daughter, the Lady Elizabeth Repton, a life interest in £4,000 per annum; to Lady Frances Bankes, £4,000 a year; to his grandsons, the children of Mr. Bankes and Mr. Repton, £10,000 each, and £5,000 each to the granddaughters. To his butler he gave £100 a year for life; £50 each to all the servants that had lived with his lordship above a certain number of years, and £20 to every other domestic in his service. All the residue of his vast property he left to the present Earl of Eldon, with remainder over to the male children of his daughters in succession, in the event of his lordship (who has three daughters) not having male issue; but giving the earl power of making another settlement on the female children. The personal property was sworn to be under £700,000.

Lord Eldon, to great legal experience, and the most profound professional learning, had a thorough knowledge of men; a sagacity almost unrivalled; a penetration of mind at once quick and sure; a shrewdness so great as to pierce through each feature of his peculiarly intelligent countenance; a subtlety so nimble, that it materially impaired the strength of his other qualities, by lending his ingenuity an edge sometimes too fine for use, though this defect, the leading one of his intellectual character, was chiefly confined to his professional exertions; his elocution was easy, his language copious without being at all choice, his manner natural and not ungraceful.

His knowledge and his ingenuity were not confined to his own peculiar branch of jurisprudence, the bar of England. He was an admirable Scotch lawyer also; and he had the courage to decide, as well as the ability to sift, some of the greatest cases that have ever been brought by appeal from the courts of Scotland, reversing the judgments of those courts on questions of pure Scotch conveyancing, and reversing them so as to offend those lawyers at first who were afterwards ready to confess that he was right, and had preserved the integrity of the Scotch law. The private character of Lord Eldon was blameless: his temper was admirable; his spirits gay and lively; his manners easy and graceful; far beyond those of any other man who had led his life of labour, and mingled but little in general society.—*E. R. Surtees, Horace Twiss, Lord Brougham, &c.*

THE PRESENT EARL OF ELDON, who was born in 1805, married, in 1831, the Hon. Louisa Duncombe, younger daughter of Lord Feversham, by whom he had issue three daughters; his first child, a son, having been still born. In consequence of his lordship's state of health, it was found necessary, on the 14th Jan., 1853, to appoint trustees to manage his lordship's affairs.

*Arms*—Arg. three lions' heads, erased, gu., two and one, between the upper ones an anchor, sa.; on a chief, wavy, az., a portcullis, with chains, or. *Crest*—A lion's head, erased, gu., charged on the neck with a portcullis chained, or. *Supporters*—Two lions, guardant,

ppr., a portcullis, pendent by a chain from the neck, or., to which is affixed a shield, arg., charged with a chaplet of laurel, vert. *Motto*—Sed sine lahe decus.

*Seats*—Encombe House, Dorsetshire; and Shirley Park, Surrey.

\* Tradition says that Midridge was formerly "a great place for fairies." A rather lofty hill, at a short distance from the village, was their chief place of resort; and around it they used to dance, not by dozens, but by hundreds, on summer nights. It was accounted lucky to get a sight of them, but dangerous to address them. The last instance of their being spoken to is said to have been occasioned by a dispute on the subject at a "harvest home." A young man, who had boasted of his unbelief in their existence, was dared to go to the hill, mounted on his master's best palfrey, and call aloud, at the full extent of his voice, the following rhyme:

"Rise, Little Lads,  
Wi' your iron gads,  
And set the lad o' Midridge hame."

Elated with the good cheer of the occasion, he boldly accepted the challenge, and proceeded to the place. Scarcely had the invocation escaped his lips, however, when he found himself nearly surrounded by many hundreds of the little folks, who are ever ready to avenge any attempt at insult. The most robust of them, wielding an enormous javelin, or "iron gad," addressed the witless wight in rhymes equally rough, rude, and rustic with his own:—

"Silly Willy, mount thy filly;  
And if it is'nt weel corned and fed,  
I'll hae' thee afore thou gets hame to thy Midridge bed."

Well was it for Willy that his home was not far distant, and that part light was still remaining in the sky. Horrified beyond measure, he struck his spurs into the sides of his beast, which, equally alarmed, darted off as quick as lightning towards the mansion of its owner. Luckily, it was one of those houses of olden time, which would admit of an equestrian and his horse within its portals without danger; lucky also was it that at the moment they arrived the door was standing wide open, and Willy galloped direct into the hall, to the amazement of the inmates, who instantly closed the door against his pursuing foes. When the fairies had departed, and it was considered safe to unbar the door, which, for service as well as safety, was strongly plated with iron, the iron javelin of the revengeful fairy was found sticking in it, and required the strength of the stoutest fellow in the company, with the aid of a smith's forge-hammer, to drive it forth. This relic of fairy-land is said to have been preserved for several generations; and it is added that Willie could never again be prevailed upon to invite the fairies of the hill to take an evening walk with him as far as the village of Midridge.

## DISTRICT PARISH OF COUNDON.

THE boundaries assigned to the "The District Parish of Coundon" comprise the townships of Windlestone and Westerton, and part of the township of Coundon, beginning at a place called Black Boy or Canney Hill, and proceeding in an easterly direction along the boundary line between the townships of Coundon and Coundon Grange, as far as a place called Howlish Hall, where it joins the township of Windlestone; and continuing in the same direction along the boundary line between the said township of Windlestone and the township of Eldon, as far as Rushyford; and from thence proceeding in a north-west direction, along the boundary line between the said township of Windlestone and the township and parish of Merrington, until it joins the township of Middlestone; and from thence proceeding in the same north-west direction between the boundary lines of the said townships of Coundon and Middlestone unto a point where it joins the township of Westerton; and from the said last-mentioned point proceeding northwards, and then north-westward along the boundary line between the said townships of Westerton and Middlestone, across the turnpike road leading from Bishop Auckland to Durham, till it joins the township of Old Park; and from thence proceeding in a south or south-west direction along the boundary line between the said townships of Old Park and Westerton, until it joins the township of Bondgate in Auckland; and from thence proceeding in the same direction along the boundary line between the townships of Bondgate in Auckland and Westerton, until it reaches the turnpike road leading from Bishop Auckland to Durham; and from thence along the said turnpike road to the boundary of Coundon; and from thence along the said boundary line to the Black Boy or Canney Hill, where this description first commenced.

## COUNDON.

THE order of her majesty in council, for dividing the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland, in the county of Durham, into ecclesiastical districts,\* and assigning one of such districts as a district parish to St. James's chapel, at Coundon, under the 21st section of the 58th Geo. III., cap. 45, is dated at Buckingham Palace, February 2, 1842, and appeared in the London Gazette, May 3, 1842. The church commissioners represented to her majesty "that besides the parish church, which affords accommodation for 800 persons, there are two chapels in the said parish, one called St. Anne, in the town of Bishop Auckland, and the other called St. James, at Coundon, in the said parish; the former of which affords accommodation to 350 persons, and the latter of which affords accommodation for 289 persons, including 205 free seats appropriated to the use of the poor; that the said last mentioned chapel has been consecrated, and divine service is regularly performed therein." The district was thereupon formed, within the above-described boundaries.

\* By the 58th Geo. III., it is enacted that consent shall be had, &c., when thought fit to divide parishes for ecclesiastical purposes, together with the relative and respective proportions of glebe land, tithes, moduses, or other endowments, which will by such division arise and

The township of Coundon contains 584 statute acres. Its population, in 1801, was 163; in 1811, the same; in 1821, 222; in 1831, 475; in 1841, 990; and in 1851, 1,073, of whom 560 were males and 513 females. In 1841, there were 188 inhabited houses, 8 uninhabited, and 12 building; and in 1851, there were 215 inhabited and 54 uninhabited houses. The property in the township was valued for the county-rate, in 1853, at £3,118.

The village of Coundon is situated 2 miles east from Bishop Auckland, and is principally inhabited by the pitmen employed in the surrounding collieries. The rapid influx of population of late years has caused a corresponding increase in shopkeepers, tradesmen, public houses, and other means of accommodation. There are two schools, one of which is conducted on the national system. The Coundon branch of the Darlington Auxiliary Bible Society, in the year ending Midsummer, 1853, contributed £3 4s. 3d. on the purchase account, and 12s. 5d. free; and the sales during the year were 10 Bibles and 12 Testaments.

CANNEY HILL, STEPHENSON'S BUILDINGS, UNION

accrue, and remain and be within each of such respective divisions, and also the relative proportions of the estimated amount of the value or produce of fees, oblations, offerings, or other ecclesiastical dues or profits, which may arise and accrue within each respective division.



PLACE, and other rows of pit houses in the township, have been erected within the last thirty years.

*Coundon Gate Colliery* is one of those which have been extensively worked by Messrs. Edmund Backhouse and Co. It is held by lease under the see of Durham, renewable every 21 years. At the renewal on the 14th September, 1833, dated the 20th November following, the annual value was stated at £1,750; the fine was £2,619; and the rent, which was nominal, was £2 13s. 4d., and £1 6s. 8d. for every pit. Another part of the royalty, leased March 13, 1830, was valued at £100 per annum; the rent was fixed at £1, and £1 6s. 8d. for every pit; and the fine was £175. The colliery was recently sold to Nicholas Wood, Esq. The coals are shipped on the Tees and at Hartlepool West Docks.

The coal found in Coundon and the surrounding collieries is of good household quality; and notwithstanding its distance (about 25 miles) from the place of shipment on the Tees, it has been, and still continues to be worked to advantage. The district commences about two miles west from the cropping out of the new red sandstone, and includes the collieries of Westerton, Coundon, Eldon, Black Boy, Adelaide, Tees Wallsend, and Deanery. The collieries are situated on the south of the Butterknowle Dyke,\* and are bounded by the bishop's park and the river Gaunless on the west. This small district produces peculiarly good coal in the five-quarter and main coal seams, the former of which crops out near the Gaunless; and the main coal becomes deteriorated in quality as it approaches the surface, near Auckland park, Midridge, Cobby Crocks, and Bruselton bank top. A lead vein appears in the five-quarter seam in the Coundon, Black Boy, and other collieries: it is of very pure quality, about three inches in thickness, and presents a singular instance of lead being met with in the coal measures.

The demesnes of Great Coundon, containing six carucates of land, with the pasture and sheep, were, according to Boldon Book, in the hands of the bishop. In Little Coundon there were twelve cottagers, each holding six acres of land, and working two days in the week from St. Peter's day to Martinmas, and the rest of the year one day in the week; each tilling four portions of land, and rendering a hen and 100 eggs.

By Hatfield's Survey, there were four free tenants, who held five messuages and 40 acres of land, rendering 3d. per acre. The demesne lands were let out;

one of the tenants, named Hopper, paying 23s. 4d. rent for a messuage and 23 acres and 1 rood of land; twelve others held 170 acres, at 1s. an acre. William de Coundon, chaplain, held a cottage and six acres. There were seventeen cottagers, rendering similar services to those in Boldon Book, except that the hens are numbered at 36, and the eggs at 1,800. The exchequer lands were small; and the forge and furnace were held at 6d. rent.

In 1387-8, the tenants of Coundon mowed for the bishop 107 (the lesser hundred) acres of meadow within the park at Auckland, at 6d. per acre. Eighteen persons were employed in winning the hay, at 2d. per day; and 3d. per load was paid for bringing it home. With stacking and other expenses, the whole cost amounted to £7 5s. 7d.

In more recent times, the Padcocks, Bracks, and Hotons held lands in Coundon. The property is now much divided; the principal proprietors being William Lloyd Wharton, Esq., of Dryburn; T. Greenwell, Esq.; John Proud, Esq.; and Messrs. Johnson and Manisty.

*Howlish Hall*.—The Hoppers, mentioned in Hatfield's Survey, were afterwards possessors of Howledge, which passed in succession to the Nicholsons, Doubledays, and Agnews. More recently, it was the property and residence of the Walkers. It was purchased, with Coundon Farm, Lowfield, (containing together about 16 acres,) and the coal-field under the estate, by Sir W. Eden, Bart., in 1848, and is now occupied by Nicholas Wood, Esq. There is an annual rent of £5 5s. 8½d. payable to the Bishop of Durham; and the sum of 4s. 7d., payable in lieu of petty tithe, is charged on the Howlish property.

#### THE CHURCH.

ST. JAMES'S church, Coundon, was erected in 1841, and licensed for solemnization of marriages under the act of 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 85. The site of the church and church-yard was given by William Lloyd Wharton, Esq.; and the cost of the building, which amounted to £900, was, with the exception of £50 from the Church Building Society, defrayed by Bishop Maltby. It is a plain, neat edifice, and now contains 400 sittings, 300 of which are free. The living is in the patronage of D. Maclean, Esq. The first incumbent was the Rev. John Patrick Eden, who was succeeded, in 1844, by the present curate, the Rev. Charles Duberley, A.B.

\* The Butterknowle 40-fathom slip dyke is seen at Cockfield Fell, and proceeds by Bishop Auckland, Ferryhill station, Thrislington,

and near Monk-Hesleton, to the sea. It is not basaltic, like those of Hett and Cockfield Fell.

There is a glebe house; and the value of the living is £250 per annum.

For the charities received by the townships in this chapelry, see BISHOP AUCKLAND.

### WESTERTON.

THE township of Westerton adjoins that of Coundon on the north and east, and contains 697 acres. Its population has numbered, at the successive decennial periods of enumeration, 56, 58, 77, 85, 89, and 210. Of the latter number, 111 were males and 99 females; and there were, at the same period, 36 inhabited and 6 uninhabited houses. The property was valued for the county-rate, in 1853, at £1,271 17s. 6d. Nearly the whole of the township is leasehold under the dean and chapter of Durham.

The hamlet of Westerton is pleasantly situated on an eminence about half a mile north-north-east from Coundon. A lofty round tower, which forms a conspicuous object for many miles around, was erected for an observatory by Mr. Wright, the eminent mathematician, of Byers Green, (which see,) but who did not live to finish it. It is now popularly called "Westerton Folly."

*Westerton colliery*, the royalty of which contains about 1,000 acres, partly of leasehold and partly of freehold tenure, was carried on by Edmund Backhouse and Co. It was advertised for sale, with a piece of freehold land and 2 A. 3 R. 12 P. of leasehold land under the dean and chapter, on the 28th of January, 1851. It is now the property of Nicholas Wood, Esq.

### WINDLESTONE.

THIS township forms the south-eastern portion of the chapelry of Coundon, and is situated 4 miles east-by-south from Bishop Auckland. It contains no village of any consequence; the number of houses, which in 1841 was 41 inhabited, 1 uninhabited, and 1 building, having decreased in 1851 to 30 inhabited and 4 uninhabited. The population, in 1801, was 101, and,

\* "It is related of him," says Sir Cuthbert Sharp, "that on some project for equalizing the land-tax which was brought before parliament, he placed a brown loaf and a pair of wooden clogs on the table, saying, 'There—when the south eats and wears what we do in the north, then mak us like and like.' He was a popular man of a popular family."

† This Sir Robert Eden was governor of Maryland, and married Miss Calvert, sister of the last Lord Baltimore, by whom he had two sons. He died in 1786, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir

at the succeeding periods of enumeration, 86, 94, 129, 186 and 238, of which latter number, an equal proportion were males and females. The area of the township is 1,540 acres; and the property was rated for the county-rate, in 1853, at £1,138.

David de Holgrave and Ellen his wife procured a license from Bishop Bury to grant 15 messuages and the same number of oxgangs of land in Windlestone to a chaplain, for performing daily offices for ever, in the church of Bothal, Northumberland, for the souls of their parents and predecessors. A portion of the manor was held by the prioress and nuns of Neasham abbey; and the Ogles, Lumleys, and other families, also held possessions.

About the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth, the Edens became proprietors in Windlestone; and, by successive purchases, the whole township became vested in that family, who also acquired considerable property in West Auckland. Robert Eden, Esq., is styled of both places in 1575. During the civil wars, the Edens took part with Charles I.; and Mr. Robert Eden, of Auckland, was charged, in 1638, with a light horse for his service. His son, John Eden, Esq., married Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Laton, of Laton, Yorkshire, Bart.; and was succeeded on his death in 1675, by his eldest son,

Sir Robert Eden, who had been created a baronet on the 13th of November, 1672, and represented the county of Durham in the parliaments of 1678-9, 1689, 1698, 1702, 1705, and 1710. He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Lambton, Esq., of the city of Durham, by whom he had eight sons and six daughters. He died in 1720, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Eden, Bart., who sat for the county in the parliaments of 1713, 1714, and 1722.\*

On his death in 1728, Sir Robert, his only son, succeeded him. He married Mary, youngest daughter of William Davidson, Esq., by whom he had five sons and two daughters. Robert, the second son, was created a baronet, on the 10th September, 1776;† the third was elevated to the peerage of Ireland first, and subsequently to that of England, as *Baron Auck-*

Frederick Morton Eden, who married, in 1792, Anne, daughter and heiress of James Paul Smith, Esq., of New Bond Street, by whom he had issue seven sons and two daughters. He died in November, 1809, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Frederick Eden. This gentleman was an officer in the army, and fell at New Orleans in 1814. Dying unmarried, the title devolved upon his brother, William, the present baronet, born January 31, 1803, and who also, on the death of Sir Robert Johnson Eden, Bart., succeeded, in 1844, to the estates in the county of Durham.

land;\* and the fifth, Frederick Morton, was created a peer of Ireland, by the title of *Baron Henly, of Chardstock*.

Sir John, eldest son of Sir Robert, succeeded to the baronetcy and estates on the death of his father in 1755. He married, first, Catherine, daughter of John Thompson, Esq., of Kirby Hall, Yorkshire, who died March 12, 1766, without issue. Sir John married, secondly, Dorothea, only daughter and heirress of Peter Johnson, Esq., recorder of York, by whom he had two sons and nine daughters. He was elected M.P. for the county of Durham in 1774, and the two following parliaments. On his death, August 23, 1812, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Robert Johnson Eden. He assumed the additional surname in virtue of a royal license, granted in 1811, and in compliance with the request of his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Dorothea Johnson, widow of Peter Johnson, Esq., above named, whose estates he inherited

\* LORD AUCKLAND.—The Right Hon. William Eden, Baron Auckland of West Auckland, co. Durham, and Baron Auckland in Ireland, was educated at Eton, became a student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1763, and in 1769 was called to the bar in the Middle Temple. In 1772, he published his "Principles of Penal Law," and was appointed under-secretary of state, a post which he retained for six years. In 1774, he was returned M.P. for Woodstock, and continued a member of the house of commons till 1793. He married, in 1776, Eleanor, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Gilbert Elliott, Bart., of Minto; and, in the same year, was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and was of that board till 1782, when its duties were transferred to a committee of the privy council. Early in his parliamentary career, Mr. Eden began to take a distinguished part in the proceedings of the house, and introduced several important measures. In 1778, he went to America as one of the five commissioners deputed to the colonies, for the purpose of reconciling their differences with the mother country; but on the failure of their negotiations, he returned to England in January, 1779. In November following, he published four letters, addressed to the Earl of Carlisle, on the spirit of party, on the circumstances of the war, on the means of raising the supplies, and on the representations of Ireland respecting a free trade; all of which attracted attention and excited discussion. In 1780, when the Earl of Carlisle was invested with the vice-royalty of Ireland, Mr. Eden accompanied him as chief secretary, and was soon afterwards sworn of the privy council of Ireland, and elected a member of its parliament. Amongst the many useful measures accomplished during his administration, not the least important was the establishment of a national bank. In April, 1783, he was sworn of the privy council in England, and appointed vice-treasurer in Ireland, which office he resigned in December following. In 1785, he was nominated one of the lords of the committee of council for trade and plantations, and sent as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Versailles. In this situation, his consummate abilities as a man of business, and his intimate knowledge of British commerce and manufactures, and the true interests of both, enabled him to conclude two commercial treaties with France, both highly advantageous to his own country; and a treaty which he conducted for preventing disputes between the subjects of the two crowns in India, put an end to the claims so often previously set up by France against

in 1810. He died without issue on the 3rd of September, 1844, aged 70, and was succeeded by Sir William Eden, the present baronet, descendant of the second son of Sir Robert above named.†

*Windlestone Hall*, the seat of the family for about 150 years, is situated on the south side of the road from Bishop Auckland to Rushyford, and which divides the townships of Windlestone and Merrington. The hall was rebuilt, about 20 years ago, by Sir Robert Johnson Eden, Bart., on an enlarged and elegant plan. Spacious offices were erected; and the grounds handsomely laid out, and ornamented with thriving plantations. The expense of these restorations and improvements was upwards of £40,000. The stoppage or diversion some of the old roads and footpaths, however, excited some animadversion in 1847.

RUSHYFORD, the scene of a marauding exploit of Sir Gilbert de Middleton and Walter de Selby, who, with

the British right of sovereignty in the East, and annihilated, as far as the most solemn compact can have that effect, every question, dispute, or challenge of that right which could in future be brought forward. In 1787, he was employed at Versailles on the subject of the American revolution, and in the following year went as ambassador extraordinary to Spain. Having been elevated to the Irish Peerage, on November 18, 1789, he was sent as ambassador to the states of Holland, when he took an active part in the events of the period. In May, 1793, he was promoted to the dignity of a British peer, and relinquished his diplomatic employment, as a reward for which a pension of £2,300 per annum was settled upon him. He still continued, however, to exert his abilities in the legislature, as well as through the medium of the press. On the death of the Earl of Mansfield in 1796, Lord Auckland was chosen chancellor of Marischal College, Aberdeen; and, in 1798, appointed to the office of joint post-master general, which he held to the end of Mr. Pitt's administration in 1801. He was also auditor and director of Greenwich Hospital, and recorder of Grantham.

In consequence of his frequent foreign employments, in which he was always accompanied by his lady, it was said of Lord Auckland that he had children born to him in all parts of the world. In fact, his eldest son, William Frederick, was born in London; George (who succeeded to the title and estates), in Kent; Henry, at Paris; George Charles William Frederick, at the Hague; Eleanor (Countess of Buckinghamshire), in London; Catherine (Mrs. N. Vansittart), at New York; Elizabeth (wife of Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne), in London; Caroline (Mrs. Arthur Vansittart), at the Phoenix Park, Dublin; Mary Louisa (Mrs. Wedderburn), at St. Ildefonso, in Spain; and Mary, at Beckenham, in Kent. On the 24th of February, 1810, Lord Auckland's eldest son, who was a teller in the exchequer, was found drowned in the Thames; and his lordship was so much affected by the event, that he never recovered it. On the 28th of May, 1814, whilst at breakfast with his family at Eden Farm, near Brom Kent, he was suddenly seized with a spasm, and instantly expired.

† Arms—Gu., on a chevron, between three garbs, or, banded, vert., as many escallops, sa. Crest—A dexter arm in armour, embowed, couped at the shoulder, ppr., the hand grasping a garb, bend-wise, as in the arms. Motto—Si sit prudentia.

a troop of light-armed horsemen, here waylaid and seized Bishop Beaumont and robbed the cardinal nuncios who attended him,\* is a village in the township of Windlestone, situated on the great north road, 5½ miles east-by-south from Bishop Auckland, and 9 miles from Durham and Darlington. The late Sir R. J. Eden, Bart., built a school at this place, and endowed it with

\* Middleton and Selby were Northumbrian barons, whom the necessities of the times had driven to adopt the lawless life of freebooters. Whilst the bishop and his brother were kept by them as prisoners in Mitford Castle, and the terms of their ransom were under negotiation, these bold robbers had the effrontery to attend mass, with their followers, in Durham cathedral, much to the disgust of the cardinals,

£15 per annum. A large inn, at which the post-office for the neighbourhood is kept, possesses the accommodation of extensive stabling, and, before the establishment of railways, was much frequented as a posting-house, for which its position on the long stage between Durham and Darlington rendered it peculiarly suitable.

but which, it appears, the prior and monks had it not in their power to prevent. Middleton, soon after the bishop's release, was surprised in his fortress by some neighbouring chief, and was hanged, drawn, and quartered in London. His followers fled to range themselves under the banners of Selby.

## PARISH OF MERRINGTON.

THE parish of Merrington formerly included the townships of Merrington, Ferryhill, Hett, and Chilton. Under the powers of the act 9 Geo. IV., for the better division of counties, the townships of Merrington and Chilton were transferred from the south-east to the north-west division of Darlington Ward, and Ferryhill and Hett were incorporated with Durham Ward. On the formation of the parochial chapelry of Ferryhill, Chilton was included in its district; and Hett was constituted part of the chapelry district of Croxdale. On the 26th of April, 1845, the township of Middlestone, theretofore part of the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland, was annexed to that of Merrington. Hence, the present boundaries of the parish are, the township of Westerton, in the chapelry of Coundon, on the west; the township of Windlestone, in the same chapelry, on the south; the townships of Chilton and Ferryhill on the east; and the township of Tudhoe in the parish of Brancepeth, and the chapelry of Whitworth, on the north and north-west.

### MERRINGTON.

THE population of the township of Merrington, in 1801, was 228; in 1811, 242; in 1821, 290; in 1831, 339; in 1841, 431; and in 1851, 504, of whom 259 were males and 245 females. There were, at the latter date, 98 inhabited houses, and 4 uninhabited. The area of the township is 1,934 acres. The amount collected for the county-rate in 1851 was £135 6s. 6d., and in 1852, £112 11s. The value of property for the rate was fixed in 1853 at £2,068 5s.

The Stockton and Hartlepool railway has an extent in this township of 6 F. 198 Y., and an area of 5 A. 1 R. 19 P. It contributed £4 14s. 8d. to the county-rate in 1851, and £3 17s. in 1852.

The township and parish of Merrington are intersected by a high ridge of hills, ranging east and west, upon the summit of which, about 3 miles east-north-east from Bishop Auckland, the village of Merrington, sometimes called Church-Merrington or Kirk-Merrington is situated. From its lofty position, this place

commands one of the most extensive views in the county, comprising the vale of the Wear, Brancepeth Castle, Ushaw College, and the city of Durham to the north; the lofty summits of Penshaw, Wardonlaw, and other hills on the Wear, to the north-east; a wide range of country, interspersed with villages and farm-holds, to the east and south-east, terminated, in the latter direction, by the Yorkshire hills and the sea beyond the mouth of the Tees; whilst on the west, the view is only terminated by the heights above Barningham. Merrington steeple was one of the points of triangulation adopted during the Ordnance Survey in 1851.

The village of Merrington contains a well-attended Wesleyan Methodist chapel, erected in 1841. There is a school, of which the building belongs to the township; but it has no endowment: the average attendance, including boys and girls, is about 60. There are four public houses in Merrington. The corn-mill called "Merrington Mill" is situated a little to the south, and is worked by water power. The supply of water in the village, which is by means of a public

pant, is very deficient; as, even after tolerable rains, from 20 to 25 women and children may sometimes be seen "waiting their turns."

### THE CHURCH.

MERRINGTON church stands at the east end of the village, and, from its elevated situation, is one of the most conspicuous land-marks in the county of Durham. The Norman portion of it is of great antiquity, being coeval in style with that of Jarrow. It is an oblong pile of building, with a square tower, 60 feet high, rising from its centre. This tower is supported by circular arches; that to the west being plain, resting on buttresses; and that to the east springing from clustered pillars. There are double round-headed lights on each side; and the steeple is surmounted by crockets and open battlements, imparting a castellated appearance, but which, however, do not belong to the original design, having been added at some subsequent period. The chancel is of a more recent date than the tower, and is lighted on the east by a triple window under a circular arch. The entrance to the church is from the south, covered in later times by a porch. Another, called Lawrence's porch, opens under a low pointed arch from the nave.

The aptitude of Merrington church tower for a post of observation seems to have incited William Cumyn, the Scottish intruder in the bishopric in 1143-4, to seize upon it for that purpose. "On the eve of the assumption of the Virgin," says Simeon, "William gathered together his men at the chapel of St. John (of Merrington), distant about five leagues from Durham, and began to turn the same church into a castle. Three barons of the bishopric, to wit, Roger de Coismers (Conyers), Gaufréd Escolland, and Bertram de Balmer, understanding of this sacrilege, and preferring death to the profanation of God's altar, collecting what force they hastily might, pricked to the spot to stay this lewd enterprize. William's men did not sustain the onset. Some fled headlong; the other part barred themselves into the church, round which they had nearly completed the fosse; and, manning the tower and the outworks which they had finished, vainly strove to drive off the assailants with darts and arrows; but the besiegers, reckless of wounds or death, forced their way through the windows, and hurling firebrands on the offenders, were speedily mas-

ters of the place." Cumyn's nephew, it is added, as a judgment, became insane the first day of the enterprize; and a wicked stone-mason, who worked harder than the rest, went mad the day the place was retaken, and died raving before he reached Durham. The destruction of the Norman chancel may be attributed to this engagement, as well as that of the pitched roof of the nave, the form of which is still distinctly visible against the west wall of the tower. There are now no traces of the fosse said to have been dug around the church by Cumyn's men.

Symptoms of decay became very conspicuous in the venerable tower of this church a few years ago, and it appeared in imminent danger of falling. In 1849, measures were taken for its complete renovation; and the Bishop of Durham subscribed £100 for that purpose; Sir William Eden, Bart., £100; the dean and chapter of Durham, £200; the dean of Durham, £50; and other assistance was obtained. A committee, consisting of the dean and archdeacon of Durham, Sir William Eden, Bart., the Rev. John Tyson (incumbent), Mr. Ramshaw (churchwarden), and Mr. Eade (secretary to the Church Building Society), undertook the management of the affair. It was found necessary, however, to extend the repairs to the whole church, except a portion of the north wall, which had been restored about ten years previously. The restorations have been made, as nearly as possible, in a style of architecture similar to the original. A greater extent of seat-room has been obtained, and the church will now accommodate about 300 persons. The old materials were taken in part payment of the expenses of restoration; the remainder being defrayed by subscription, towards which Sir William Eden, Bart., was the principal contributor. He was also at the sole expense of the beautiful arch at the entrance to the north transept.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 to 4 contain baptisms and burials from 1578 to 1812, and marriages from 1578 to 1753; Nos. 5 and 6, marriages from 1754 to 1812.\*

Merrington is a vicarage, in the deanery of Darlington, a peculiar belonging to the dean and chapter of Durham. King's Books, £14 4s. 9½d.; Tenths, £1 8s. 5¼d.; Episc. proc., 9s.; Synod., 11s. Dedication to St. John the Evangelist.

\* The following entry occurs in 1616:—"The information of John Douthwaite.—These were the words which John Widdifield spake against the King's Majtie: he said the king was a bastard, and the

queen his mother *as follows*; and if the king were there, he would stab him with his knife, and wash his hands in his blood; and for that papishly rogue, Dr. Cosins, he hoped to see him hanged."

VICARS.—Richard de Fenrother, 1343; Thomas de Morpeth, 1350, p. m. Fenrother; William Fraunces (vicar of Middleham), 1377, p. m. Morpeth; \* William Reson, 1405; Thomas Roos, 1407; William Soulbey occ. 1470; Thomas Dobeson, 1490, p. res. Soulbey; John Walker, 1494, p. res. Dobeson; Christopher Wardell, LL.B. (rector of Meldon), 1505; Robert Wensley, 1513, p. res. Wardell; Christopher Barnes, A.M., 1517, p. res. Wensley; William Melmerby, 1558; Thomas Burton, LL.D. (preb. of Carlisle), 1583, p. m. Melmerby; Francis Brackenburye (perp. curate of Croxdale), 1589, p. res. Burton; William Selbye, A.M., 1609; Cuthbert Welles, A.B., 1610, p. m. Selbye; William James, A.M., 1629, p. m. Welles; John Sadler, an intruder, 1658; James Thompson, A.M., 1660; Charles Cowling, A.M., 1673, p. res. Thompson; Charles Elstob, A.M., (rector of Tillington, Sussex, and preb. of Canterbury), 1676, p. res. Cowling; Edward Emmerson, 1680, p. res. Elstob; Thomas Knagges, A.M. (lecturer of St. Giles in the Fields, and chaplain to Ford Lord Grey), 1682, p. m. Emmerson; Robert Leake, A.M., 1720, p. res. Knagges; Robert Blakiston, A.M., 1726, p. m. Leake; John Skelley, A.M., 1745, p. m. Blakiston; Ralph Gelson, A.B., 1760, p. res. Skelley for Redmarshall; James Smith, 1775, p. m. Gelson; Joseph Watkins, A.M. (vicar of Norham, perp. curate of St. Giles, Durham), 1779, p. m. Smith; Edward Parker A.M. (rector of St. Mary-le-Bow), 1795, p. res. Watkins; Percival Frye, A.M., 1809, p. m. Parker; Patrick George, 1812, p. res. Frye for Dinsdale; Thomas Ebdon, A.B., 1822, p. res. George for Aycliffe; John Tyson, September 28, 1831, p. res. Ebdon for Billingham.

The parsonage-house, with a small garden, adjoins the church-yard on the west. Shortly after the induction of the present incumbent to the living, he repaired the house, and added a suite of rooms on the east. The glebe consists of the church-yard, and Duckett or Dovecote Garth, computed together at 3 acres; the Tod-hills, 8 acres; and Parson's Glebe, 4 acres. Some years ago, the living was augmented by the dean and chapter with a portion of Merrington tithes, annual value, £50, fee-simple, £1,500; and, on the 27th of August, 1846, the ecclesiastical commissioners endowed it with the remainder of those tithes, annual value, £88 18s. 6d., fee-simple, £2,667 15s. The annual value of the living, in 1835, was £221, subject to permanent payments of £10. The great tithes of the whole parish are assigned to the deanery of Durham,† the separate estates of which became vested in the ecclesiastical commissioners in 1840.

\* At the array of the clergy on Gilesgate Moor, in 1400, the vicar of Merrington was charged with one archer.

† The following anecdote, related in Taylor's memoir of the late Robert Surtees, of Mainsforth, Esq., is illustrative not only of the quiet humour which was one of his characteristics, but also of the amiability of his disposition:—"Solomon Grisdale, curate of Merrington, who was very poor, and had a numerous family, lost his only cow. Mr. Surtees determined to raise a subscription for another cow, and waited upon the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry (the late Marquis Cornwallis), then dean of Durham, and owner of the great

## CHARITIES.

*Poor's Land.*—It is not known how the farm called "Poor's Land" originally became the property of the parish. It consists of between 18 and 20 acres, held by lease for 21 years (generally renewed every seven years) under the dean and chapter of Durham, at 11s. per annum, with a fine for renewal, and is let at £16 a year. The rent is received at Easter; and after setting aside £6 to prepare for the renewal fine, and to pay 15s. 6½d., the reserved rent and land-tax, £1 is given to the vicar for his private distribution, and the remainder is divided amongst the four original townships of the parish, according to the proportions in which they contributed to the church-rate, viz., to Merrington 15 parts, Hett 12, Ferryhill 18, and Chilton 18; in all, 63 parts. The share received by the township of Merrington is given away, in sums of 2s. 6d. and 5s., to about ten poor persons of the township not receiving parochial relief.

*Poor-house.*—In 1728, Ann Morgan left £20, and the Rev. Mr. Simons, in 1739, gave £3 15s. to the poor of the township of Merrington, which sums were laid out in leasehold tenements, now occupied by paupers.

*Smith's Charity.*—John Smith, Esq., of Holstone House, near Stockton, who died August 3, 1832, bequeathed £200 to the minister and churchwardens of Merrington, upon trust, to invest the same in the public funds, or on other good security, and to pay the proceeds thereof, on New-year's day in every year, to ten poor widows residing in the parish. This sum, minus 10 per cent. legacy duty, was invested in the funds in 1833; and the dividends are applied as directed.

## LEASEHOLDS.

BISHOP William de Carlepho gave the manor of Merrington to the church of Durham; and, up to the present day, the whole of the township, with the exception

tithes of Merrington, to ask what he would give. 'Give!' said his lordship, 'why, a cow, to be sure. Go, Mr. Surtees, to Woodfield, my steward, and tell him to give you as much money as will buy the best cow you can find.' Mr. Surtees, who had not expected above a five-pound note at most, exclaimed, 'My lord, I hope you'll ride to heaven upon the back of that cow!' A while afterwards, he was saluted in the College, by the late Lord Barrington, with—'Surtees, what is the absurd speech that I hear you have been making to the dean?' 'I see nothing absurd in it,' was the reply: 'when the dean rides to heaven on the back of that cow, many of you prebendaries will be glad to lay hold of her tail.'"

of a few isolated portions, amounting to about 100 acres, which belong to Sir William Eden, Bart., has been held under the dean and chapter, who, according to their usual custom, grant leases for 21 years, which are renewed every seven. During the year ending March 1, 1853, a purchase of land was made, under the act of 14 and 15 Vict., cap. 104, sect. 10, for £5,000. Several of the farms in the northern portion of the township are held by distinct lessees. The *North Close*, purchased some time ago by the Rev. John Tyson, has recently been sold by him to William Davison, Esq., of Staindrop. *Hill House farm*, containing a substantial farm-house called *Brass's House*,\* consists of 172 acres, and is held by two leases, at rents amounting to £6 per annum. To the south of the village of Merrington, a part of the leasehold estates were acquired by Sir John Eden, Bart., in 1772; and the remainder has since been added by him and his descendants. The leasehold possessions of Sir William Eden, Bart., in this southern portion of the township, comprise about 539 A. O. R. 36 P., and adjoin his freehold estate at Windlestone. Several cottages, some of which, called *Well Houses*, are ornamental appendages to Windlestone Hall, were erected by the late proprie-

\* **ANDREW MILLS.**—On the 28th of January, 1683, a fearful crime was perpetrated at this place, which, with the additions of legendary exaggeration and the horrors of superstition, still continues to be a subject of thrilling discussion in the county. Mr. John Brass, farmer, and Margaret his wife, had left their home on a Christmas visit, leaving in charge of their house a daughter named Jane in her 21st year, a son named John in his 18th, a younger daughter named Elizabeth in her 11th, and a farm servant named Andrew Mills, about 18 or 19 years of age. The latter, up to that time, had been considered a quiet inoffensive lad, though of somewhat deranged or deficient intellect. Nothing beyond his own confession could ever be learned of the circumstances connected with the tragical event. No quarrel took place, and there was no premeditated ill feeling, when suddenly, as he said, the devil suggested to his mind, "*Kill all!—kill all!*" The elder girl struggled with him for some time, and he did not murder her till after he had broken her arm, which she had placed as a bolt to secure the door of the inner room, where the younger part of the family were sleeping. He then despatched the son by a blow with an axe. Tradition adds that his intentions as to the youngest child were half frustrated by her entreaties and promises of bread, butter, and sugar, and some toys; but that, in going out of the room, a hideous figure met him in the passage, and commanded him to go back and finish his bloody work, which he did by dragging the child from beneath the bed, and dashing out her brains. Some accounts say that he made no attempt to escape, but remained in the house waiting the return of the miserable parents; others, that he ran to Ferryhill, where his incoherent statements caused him to be secured; and a third tradition relates that he met the parents on their return, at a spot where he was afterwards gibbeted, and where their horse, terrified by unearthly howlings of dogs and screechings of owls, had refused to proceed further. Here, it is said, he was seized by some troopers who happened to be passing at the time on

tor, Sir R. J. Eden, Bart., for persons employed at the mansion. In the northern portion of the township, about 17 A. 1 R. 12 P. are held by the Edens.

Sir Robert Johnson Eden, of Windlestone, Bart., by his will, dated April 14, 1815, after excepting certain annuities and other payments, bequeathed his estates to his brother, Morton John Davison, Esq., late Morton John Eden, and devised as follows:—

"I give and devise all and singular my manors or lordships, rectories, advowsons, messuages, lands, tenements, tithes, and hereditaments, situate, lying, arising, and being at or near Windlestone, West Auckland, St. Helen's Auckland, and Bishop's Auckland, in the county of Durham, or in the city of Durham, and Brignal, in the county of York; and a parcel of land purchased by me of the late Mrs. Mary Lambton, at Romanby, near Northallerton, in the North Riding of the county of York; and all other my real estates in the said counties of Durham and York, and elsewhere in Great Britain, and all my estate and interest therein, unto Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto, of Whitworth, in the county of Durham, Esq., William Nesfield, of Brancepeth, in the county of Durham, clerk, and Thomas Hopper, of the city of Durham, Esq., and their

their march from Darlington to Durham. On his trial, he persisted in his original confession, that he had acted on the immediate suggestion of the devil. He was executed on what was then a common, by the road side, about half a mile to the north of Ferryhill, in full view of the scene of murder, and was afterwards hung in chains. Here, again, tradition interpolates a supernatural story of Andrew's living several days on the gallows, from whence his agonized cries were heard for miles round, and of the people of Ferryhill and the adjacent hamlets actually deserting their dwellings till life had departed from the poor wretch. A beautiful tale connects this surviving with the tenderness of a country girl beloved by Mills, who brought him milk every day, and fed him through the iron cage in which his tortured limbs were bound. A portion of the gibbet, known by the name of "*Andrew Mills's Stob*," remained for many years, and, being supposed to possess peculiar properties in removing ague, tooth-ache, &c., was consequently nearly pulled down piecemeal. It was at length removed by Mr. Laverick, who purchased the property. A table monument in Merrington church-yard bears the following inscription:—

"Here lie the bodies of John, Jane, and Elizabeth, children of John and Margaret Brass, who were murdered the 28th of Jan<sup>y</sup> 1683, by Andrew Mills, their father's servant; for which he was executed and hung in chains.

Reader, remember, sleeping we were slain:

And here we sleep till we must rise again.

Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed. Thou shalt do no murder. Restored by subscription in 1789."

Another altar-tomb records the death of the mother, Margaret Brass, in 1703, and of the father, John Brass, on the 22nd of January, 1722. These stones were restored by Mr. George Wood, Senior Proctor of the Consistory Court of Durham, though he chose to state that it was done by parochial subscription.

heirs, subject to the said annuities, &c., so given and devised as aforesaid; to hold the same unto the said Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto, William Nesfield, and Thomas Hopper, and their heirs, subject as aforesaid, to and for the several uses upon the trusts, and to and for the intents and purposes and under and subject to the powers, provisoes, declarations, and limitations hereinafter limited, declared, or expressed of and concerning the same; that is to say, to the use of my said brother, the said Morton John Davison, and his assigns, for and during the term of his natural life, without impeachment of or for any manner of waste; and from and immediately after the determination of that estate by forfeiture or otherwise in his life-time, then to the use of Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto, William Nesfield, and Thomas Hopper, and their heirs, during the life of the said Morton John Davison, upon trusts to support and preserve the contingent uses and estates hereinafter limited from being defeated or destroyed, and for that purpose to make entries and bring actions as occasion shall require; but, nevertheless, to permit and suffer the said Morton John Davison and his assigns during his life to receive and take the rents, issues, and profits of the said hereditaments and premises to and for his or their own use and benefit; and from and immediately after his decease, to the use of the first son of the said Morton John Davison, lawfully begotten, and of the heirs male of the body of such first son lawfully issuing; and for default of such issue, to the use of the second, third, fourth, and all and every other the son and sons of the said Morton John Davison, lawfully to be begotten, severally, successively, and in remainder one after another as they shall be in seniority of age and priority of birth, and of the several and respective heirs male of the body and bodies of all and every such son and sons lawfully issuing, the elder of such sons and the heirs male of his body being always to be preferred, and take before the younger of such sons, and the heirs male of his and their body or bodies; and in the default of such issue, to the use of Sir William Eden, Bart., his heirs and assigns for ever." And the testator thereby constituted and appointed the said Morton John Davison executor of his will.

\* Sir Robert was, at the date of his will, seised of the freehold manor and estate of Windlestone; two freehold closes of land immediately adjoining it, in the township of Coundon, containing together about 16 acres, with the freehold tithes; some detached portions of freehold lands in the township of Merrington, containing together about 100 acres; the freehold tithes of parts of the leasehold estates in Middlestone and Merrington; an estate in the township of West

The testator afterwards signed and published a testamentary paper, bearing date the 9th of March, 1835, purporting to be a codicil to his said will, and containing certain additions to, and alterations of, the annuities bequeathed by it, but not in any other manner affecting its provisions.

Morton John Davison, Esq., died in the life-time of the testator, and without ever having any issue; on which, the following codicil was added to the will:—"Whereas by my said will I appointed as the executor thereof my only brother, Morton John Davison, who died on the 28th of June last, now I do by this codicil appoint my nephew, John Morton, the sole executor of my said will; and I hereby ratify, confirm, and republish my said will." The executor afterwards took the name of Eden.

Sir Robert Johnson Eden died on the 3rd of September, 1844, without having revoked or altered his will or the codicil;\* and on the 20th of February following, Mrs. E. Wilson, one of his sisters and next of kin, filed a bill in the Court of Chancery against John Eden, the executor of the will, and Sir William Eden, Bart., and others, praying (amongst other things,) that it might be declared, that the testator died intestate as to his leasehold estates, and that an account might be taken of the rents, and profits, &c.

The Court of Exchequer came to a judgment in favour of the defendant; but, on the 4th of May, 1852, by order of the Master of the Rolls, the case, *Wilson v. Eden*, was stated for the opinion of the Court of Queen's Bench. The question was, whether the leasehold estates, of which the testator, Sir Robert Johnson Eden, Bart., died possessed, passed under the device in his will of all and singular his manors and lordships, rectories, advowsons, parsonages, lands, tenements, tithes, and hereditaments, situate, lying, and arising, or being at or near Windlestone, West Auckland, St. Helen's Auckland, and Bishop Auckland, in the county of Durham, or in the city of Durham, and Brignal, in the county of York; and all other his real estates in the said counties of York and Durham, and elsewhere in Great Britain, and all his estates and interest therein. Lord Chief Justice Campbell, after hearing Sir Fitzroy Kelly, solicitor general, on behalf

Auckland, chiefly freehold and copyhold, with its freehold tithes; two leases for lives, containing together about 1,062 acres; freehold land in the township of St. Helen's Auckland, containing about 381 acres; two freehold fields, containing together about 19 acres, in the township of Bondgate in Auckland; and a freehold messuage in the city of Durham; but the fields and messuage were afterwards sold in Sir Robert's life-time.



of the plaintiff, concurred in the judgment of the Court of Exchequer, being of opinion that this devise came within the 26th section of the Wills' Act, (1 Vict., passed before the execution of the codicil,) which enacts, "that a devise of the land of the testator, or of the land of the testator in any place, or in the occupation of any person mentioned in his will, or otherwise described in a general manner, and in any other general devise which would describe a customary copyhold or leasehold estate, if the testator had no freehold estate which could be described by it, shall be construed to include the customary copyhold and leasehold estates, or any of them, to which such description shall extend, as the case may be, as well as freehold estates, unless a contrary intention shall appear on the will." His lordship added his opinion that the testator intended the church leaseholds to pass with his freehold estates by the devise of the realty. The whole had been previously treated as one estate, and it was so to be treated thereafter. Judges Erle and Crompton coincided in the opinion of the Lord Chief Justice.

#### MIDDLESTONE.

THIS township adjoins that of Merrington on the west, and contains 879 acres. The number of houses, which in 1841 was 27 inhabited, 1 uninhabited, and 1 building, had increased in 1851 to 92 inhabited and 5 uninhabited. The property was valued for the county-rate, in 1853, at £1,534 15s. The numbers of inhabitants, at the successive periods of enumeration, were 78, 88, 117, 92, 113, and 451, of which latter number 242 were males and 209 females.

The village of Middlestone is situated on the road between Bishop Auckland and Merrington, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles east-north-east from the former place, and contains a public-house. The whole of the property in the township is leasehold under the dean and chapter of Durham, and is held by Sir W. Eden, Bart.

*Leasingthorne Colliery.*—By indenture of lease, dated April 28, 1833, the dean and chapter demised to Christopher Mason, of Chilton, Esq., the coal mines

under all their lands in the townships of Merrington, Middlestone, and Westerton, on the west side of the road from Ferryhill to Middlestone, for 21 years from the 25th March, 1833, subject to the certain yearly rent of £200 for the first seven years, and £250 for the residue of the term, and also to an additional tentale rent, after a certain number of tens should be wrought, of 16s. per ten during the first seven years, and £1 4s. per ten afterwards. On the 29th February, 1836, Mr. Mason entered into a written agreement with Messrs. King, Mease, and Campion, for the winning of 500 acres of the coal mines comprised in the above lease, commencing at the village of Merrington on the north and extending to the south, and running nearly parallel with the west boundary of the township of Westerton until it intersects the lane leading from Rushyford to Coundon; and it was agreed that these 500 acres of coal should be divided into shares of sixteenths, and be held in the following proportions, viz., 7-16th parts by Mr. Mason, 7-16th parts by Messrs Mease and Campion, and the remaining 2-16th parts by Mr. King. It was also stipulated that the certain rents to be paid by those parties should bear the same proportion to the entire certain rents reserved by the lease as the 500 acres bore to the entire quantity comprised in it. This coal field is in the townships of Merrington, Middlestone (where the winning is situated), and Westerton, in the latter of which it is contiguous to the Black Boy and Coundon royalties. Both it, and another tract of coal, containing about 980 acres, in Middlestone and Merrington, were advertised for sale on the 21st of November, 1836. In 1841, Mr. James Reid, an extensive coal fitter in Newcastle, purchased the interest in these royalties through Mr. King; and after working Leasingthorne for about four years, he sold the property to Andrew Spottiswoode, Esq., the queen's printer, London. Messrs. Backhouse and Co. afterwards became proprietors, by whom it was sold, with other adjacent royalties, to the present owners, Messrs. N. Wood and Co. (See note, p. 442; also p. 575 for the quality of the coal.)

## PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF WHITWORTH.

THE parochial chapelry of Whitworth was anciently dependent on the parish of Merrington, which it adjoins on the north-west. It forms one constabulary, which includes the manor of Old Park. The boundary line between it and the township of Middlestone consists of the turnpike road from Bishop Auckland to Durham, along which it passes to the north-western angle of the township of Merrington, where it leaves the said turnpike road on the north, and proceeds east-north-east to the Tudhoc Iron-works; here it forms nearly a right angle, and proceeds north-north-west along the course of a brook which separates Whitworth from the township of Tndhoe, in the parish of Brancepeth, until the said brook is joined by another from the east; thence in a western and north-western direction until the said brook falls into the Wear, opposite Brancepeth East Park; thence south-west along the course of the river Wear, which separates Whitworth from the parish of Brancepeth, to the north-eastern boundary of the chapelry of Byers Green; thence south-east and east nearly to the hamlet called New Whitworth; thence south-west to Old Park, and south and south-west between the said manor and Byers Green common to the township of Binchester, in the said chapelry of Byers Green; thence east-south-east to the township of Westerton, in the district parish of Coundon; thence north-east between the said township of Westerton and manor of Old Park to the extreme northern angle of the former; and thence south-east to the turnpike road from Bishop Auckland to Durham, at the point where the township of Westerton adjoins that of Middlestone.

## WHITWORTH.

WHITWORTH, exclusive of Old Park, contains 1,465 acres. Its population, in 1801, was 122; in 1811, 115; in 1821, 112; in 1831, 104; in 1841, 290; and in 1851, 659, of whom 366 were males and 293 females. The increase is ascribed to the more extensive working of coal mines. In 1841, there were 45 inhabited houses and 2 building; and in 1851, there were 113 inhabited houses and 1 uninhabited. The value of property (including Bishop's Close), as assessed for the county-rate in 1828-9, was £1,547; but, in 1853, it was enhanced to £2,343.

The Byers Green branch of the Clarence railway passes through Whitworth, from north-west to south-east, over 1 m. 4 r., and covers an area of 21 acres. In 1852, it contributed £9 15s. to the county-rate, which, for the township, was £168 15s. 5½d.

The village of Whitworth is situated about three-quarters of a mile south from the river Wear, 6 miles south-west from the city of Durham, and 4½ north-north-east from Bishop Auckland. The township includes five farmsteads.

Boldon Book states that Thomas de Aele held Whitworth by the free service of the fourth part of a knight's fee; but a subsequent charter sets forth that it

was Bishop Philip de Pictavia, the successor of Pudsey, who changed the tenure from drengage to that of knight's service. However this may be, it appears that the descendants of Thomas de Aele assumed the local name; as John de Whitworth is named in Hatfield's Survey, and then held the vill by knight's service, together with 14s. 10d. rent, sometime of Marmaduke Muschame, for a certain portion of the manor of Whitworth; and John paid to the bishop's exchequer £4 18d.

Whitworth was afterwards held by the Nevilles, and was forfeited after the Northern Rebellion. Thomas Watson, a tenant of the Earl of Westmoreland, purchased the estate from the crown; and his granddaughter married William Baxter, of Corbridge, in the county of Northumberland, who was charged with a light horse for the service of Charles I., and afterwards compounded for his estates for £247 10s.

In 1652, this estate was purchased by Mark Shafto, Esq., a descendant of the Shaftos of Bayington, Northumberland, and recorder of Newcastle in 1648. His son, Robert, "a steady and consistent Whig," held the same office in 1660, was knighted 1670, resigned the recordership in 1685, was rechosen at the Revolution in 1688, and died in 1705. Mark Shafto, Esq., son of Sir Robert, was created high sheriff of the

county of Durham in 1709, and died in 1723. His eldest son, Robert Shafto, Esq., was elected M.P. for the city of Durham in 1711-12, and again in 1727; as was his brother and heir, John Shafto, Esq., in 1730 and the two succeeding parliaments. The son of the latter, Robert Shafto, Esq., ("Bonny Bobby Shafto," see note, p. 432,) represented the county in the parliaments of 1760 and 1761; and married, in 1774, Anne, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Duncombe Park, Yorkshire. He died in 1797, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, who died unmarried in 1802. Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto, Esq., brother and heir of the last-named proprietor, married, in 1803, Catherine, third daughter of Sir John Eden, of Windlestone, Bart., and was elected M.P. for the city of Durham in 1804. His son and heir, Robert Duncombe Shafto, Esq., is now the sole proprietor of Whitworth. He was a candidate for the representation of the southern division of the county in 1832, and was elected for the northern division in 1847 and 1852.\*

*Whitworth Park.*—The family mansion, now the residence of Mrs. R. E. D. Shafto, commands a fine eastern view over the vale of the Wear. It was rebuilt, some years ago, on the site of a previous edifice, and is a tolerably sized modern mansion, with a circular portico in front. The entrance lodge, and a few other houses, called *New Town*, stand about a quarter of a mile south from the church, on the road leading to Merrington.† The old house, which formerly stood near the church-yard, belonging to Mr. William Wright,‡ was purchased by the Shafto family, and pulled down in order to improve the ground attached to their residence.

### THE CHURCH.

THIS was recently a small and very 'plain structure, rebuilt on the foundations of a previous chapel about

\* *Arms of Shafto*—Gu. on a bend, arg. three mullets, az. *Crest*—A salamander, regardant, vert, in the middle of flames, prr.

† On the north, this road crosses the Wear towards Brancepeth by means of a ford, with stepping stones for pedestrians. "Thomas, son of Mr. Timothie Perkin, of the Old Parke, was unfortunatlie drowned in Whitworth-ford August y<sup>e</sup> first, and was buried August y<sup>e</sup> 8th, 1659."—*Par. Reg.*

‡ Mr. William Wright died at Greenwich, Kent, on the 20th Jan., 1844, aged 75. He was born at Whitworth, to which place his family belonged; and in the church-yard several stones may be seen, erected to the memory of the Wrights. William Charlton Wright, son of Mr. William Wright, was born June 4, 1800: he was sent early in

the year 1808, and consisting of a nave, 40 feet in length, without any ecclesiastical character. In 1850, it was closed for some months, during which extensive improvements and additions were made. The walls of the nave were lowered, and a high pitched open roof was substituted for the former flat and ceiled one. A chancel, 20 feet long, and a vestry were added; and the former sash windows were replaced by narrow lancets. The west window is filled with stained glass, and three graceful lancets form the east window. There is a bell§ turret at the west end, and a sun dial above the south porch. The entire cost of these improvements amounted to above £500, which was defrayed by a rate and voluntary subscriptions, amongst which were the following:—The dean and chapter of Durham, £75; R. D. Shafto, Esq., £100; the incumbent, £100; the Barrington trustees, £25; the Bishop of Durham, £15; &c., &c.

In the church-yard there is an effigy of a knight in full armour, the vizor closed, except by a transverse slit; the sword partially drawn, denoting that the person died during some siege; and the legs are crossed: the arms on the shield do not belong to any existing family in the north, but are conjectured to be those of the ancient lords of Whitworth. There is also an effigy of a female, with the arms raised. Both of these stone sculptures are lying together, and protected by a wooden railing.

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1 contains baptisms and burials from 1569 to 1812, and marriages from 1569 to 1753; No. 2, marriages from 1754 to 1812.

Whitworth is a perpetual curacy, not in charge nor certified. Episc. proc., 2s. 6d. The dean and chapter of Durham, patrons and impropiators.

CURATES.—William Staindrop occ. 1427; Thomas Meke occ. 1458; William Herryson; Robert Richardson, 1557, p. m. Herryson; John Ducket; Robert Crawforth, 1578; Robert Prentisse, 1583; Richard Dearhurst, 1584; John Philpot, 1599, p. res. Dearhurst; John

life to London, and became a publisher of some repute in Paternoster Row. He brought out Raphael's Prophetic Almanack, which had a great run. The polite and gentlemanly manners of Mr. Wright, and his easy and persuasive address, will probably be remembered by many in this district, in connection with *Lewis's Topographical Dictionary*, a work of merit, and to which Mr. W. C. Wright was the means of considerably extending the list of subscribers. He died near London about three years ago.

§ Two old bells belonging the church, and exactly similar, inscribed, "R. Shafto, 1727," were recast into one bell at Mr. Watson's establishment, High Bridge, Newcastle. Its diameter at the mouth is 22 inches; and it weighs 2 cwt. 0 qr. 4 lb. It is inscribed, "DEFUNCTOS PLORO VIVOS VOVO † ANNO 1850."

Browne, A.M., 1618, p. m. Philpot; Stephen Hegg, A.M. (brother of the learned Robert Hegge), 1628, p. res. Browne; Richard Wakelin, A.M., 1661, p. m. Hegg; Thomas Dixon, A.M., 1662, p. m. Wakelin; Sir George Wheler, Knt., S.T.P. (see page 254), 1703, p. m. Dixon; Robert Forster, A.M., 1711, p. res. Wheler; Robert Leake, A.M. (vicar of Merrington), 1714, p. res. Forster; Robert Blakiston, A.M. (vicar of Merrington), 1726, p. m. Leake; Edward Gregory, A.B., 1746, p. m. Blakiston; Richard Dongworth, A.M. (master of the Grammar School, Durham), 1755, p. m. Gregory; Thomas Randall, A.B. (master of the Grammar School, Durham, and a distinguished antiquarian collector\*), 1760, p. res. Dongworth; James Deason, cl., 1768, p. res. Randall; James Deason, A.M., 1796, p. res. Deason; R. Gray (afterwards bishop of Cape Town), p. m. Deason; Arthur D. Shafto, p. res. Gray; Charles Carr, A.M., p. res. Shafto.

The old lords of Whitworth, who founded the church, endowed it with a message and 12 acres. The glebe has been described as consisting of a pasture of about 6 acres on the east side of the town; the Beets, joining the Park; a yard and garden behind the parsonage house; the West Close, of about 2 acres, on the right of the road to Byers Green; and the Fall, on the moor, of about 4 acres. The parsonage house, which formerly stood in Whitworth Park, was rebuilt, in the year 1847, on a pleasant site overlooking the vale of the Wear, about a quarter of a mile from the church. The Rev. A. D. Shafto, the incumbent, and his family, were the principal benefactors towards its erection; the dean and chapter contributed £100; and £360 was borrowed from Queen Anne's Bounty. In 1835, the income was stated at £243 per annum, out of which £50 was paid to a curate. The gross value of the living is now £220.

*Whitworth Park Colliery*, the royalty of which belongs to the proprietor of the estate,† was commenced by the "Durham County Coal Company" on June 15, 1839; and the first coal was got on the 10th of July, 1841. The depth of the shaft to the Hutton seam is 86 fathoms; and the coal averages about 3 feet 10 inches in thickness. There is a condensing pumping engine of 120 horse power; and the drawing engine is of 40 horse power. All the fittings up "at bank" were neat, and of the most improved description. Like the other speculations of the company, however, this colliery proved unremunerative; and, in 1842, it was dismantled and laid in, after an outlay of nearly £40,000, but was shortly afterwards relet to, and fitted up afresh by

\* The Rev. Thomas Randall, a man of learning and great research, had free access to the libraries and valuable records preserved in the public offices in the city of Durham, and was thus enabled to pursue his favourite studies with success, and to amass a store of curious and interesting information connected with the history of the county. The value and importance of these collections may be inferred from

a private company, who commenced their enterprize with spirit and energy. The manufacture of coke, which had been neglected by the original company, is now extensively carried on. The railway joins the Byers Green branch of the Clarence line, about 500 yards from the colliery, from whence to the drops at Port Clarence, on the Tees, is about 21 miles. Coals from this pit, however, are now shipped at Hartlepool West Docks, and are called in the market "Whitworth Wallsend."

*SPENNY-MOOR.*—This ancient waste or common is supposed to have formerly extended from Auckland Park or the foot of Westerton Hill to the Wear near Sunderland Bridge, having Merrington and Hett on the south side, and Whitworth and Tudhoe on the north, all of which townships had right of common upon it. In 1279, it was held by the prior of Durham and Hugh Gubyon, lord of Tudhoe; and it afterwards belonged successively to the Whitworths and the Nevilles. In 1615, there was a general muster on the moors of all the men able to bear arms within the bishopric, between the ages of 15 and 60; the gathering amounted to 8,320. Mention is made in several charters of pools or fish-ponds on Spenny-moor, which have now totally disappeared; and "coale pitts," are referred to in 1626. Twenty years ago, the name was confined to a single farmhold in the Whitworth estate; but Spenny-Moor is now a considerable village, situated on the road between Durham and Bishop Auckland, containing two public houses, at one of which a post-office is established, and grocers, druggists, and other shops and tradesmen. A handsome and substantial school-house, with a dwelling for the master, built in 1841 by the Rev. R. Gray, (14 years incumbent of the parish, and now bishop of Cape Town,) stands at one end of the village; it is conducted on the national system, and is attended on an average by about 100 boys and girls. There is also an infant school, at which upwards of 60 children are instructed in reading, writing, and sewing. The land agent of R. D. Shafto, Esq., M.P., resides at Spenny-Moor. The establishment of the Tudhoe Iron-works, in the immediate vicinity, has tended to increase the population; and in consequence, additional houses are continually in the course of erection.

the frequent references made to his manuscripts. He died in the year 1775, bequeathing his literary and antiquarian treasures, consisting of 20 manuscript vols. 4to, to the late George Allan, Esq., of the Grange, near Darlington.

† The royalty of the south-west angle of the Whitworth estate belongs to the Bishop of Durham.

## OLD PARK.

THIS manor adjoins Whitworth on the south-west; and the house stands in a retired situation, about half a mile from the Wear. Its style of architecture and gardens harmonise with the seclusion by which it is surrounded, being shaded by large elms, and defended on the south side by a moat. The mansion is now the residence of H. Spencer, Esq.

The manor comprises 401 acres, and three inhabited houses. In 1801, there were 20 inhabitants; in 1811, 14; in 1821, 30; in 1831, 67; in 1841, 30; and in 1851, 26, being 15 males and 11 females. The property was assessed for the county-rate, in 1853, at £297.

Old Park was anciently under the ecclesiastical superintendence of the prior of Durham; but being granted by Thomas de Ackley to Bishop Philip, his successors granted it to Galfred del Park. It afterwards was held by the Kellawes, relatives of the bishop of that name. By Hatfield's Survey, Thomas Claxton, brother of Sir William, of Horden, held the manor of Ald Park, containing 160 acres, by knight's service, and it de-

\* DR. WHARTON was descended from a Yorkshire family, and born at Winston in 1614. He was educated in Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; and was tutor, at Oxford, to the natural son of Emanuel Earl of Sunderland. On the breaking out of the civil war, he retired to London, and practised physic; but, on Oxford being taken by the parliament, he returned thither, and was created M.D. by virtue of the letters patent of Sir Thomas Fairfax. He was afterwards admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians, London, of which he was for some years the Censor, and a lecturer in Gresham College. He published, "*Adenographia, seu Glandularum totius Corporis Descriptio*," Lond., 1656, 8vo., giving a more accurate description of the glands than had been previously done. During the prevalence of the plague in London, in 1666, he was induced to remain and attend such of the Guards as fell sick, by a promise of being made physician in ordinary to the king; but this promise was never fulfilled, the only reward he received being a trifling augmentation to his coat of arms, for which he had to pay Sir William Dugdale £10. He died in October, 1673.

† The following elegant and characteristic letter, from the author

scended in his posterity until Robert Claxton, Esq., engaged in the Northern Rebellion, and was included in the act of attainder. His life was spared, and he died here in 1587; but the estate was forfeited, and granted by the crown to George Frevill of Hardwick. From his successors it appears to have passed through a family named Parkin, before 1760, to Thomas Wharton, M.D.,\* whose son and successor, Thomas, was also a physician, as was George, his grandson. Robert, brother of the latter, who was alderman and mayor of the city of Durham in 1729 and 1736, succeeded to the estate. His son, Thomas, was also an M.D., and the friend of the poet Gray, who dated many of his letters from Old Park,† and whose taste seems to have been consulted in the various improvements attached to the mansion. Robert, second son of the last-named Dr. Wharton, inherited the property. On the death of Sir Thomas (Heron) Myddleton, Mr. Wharton succeeded to his estates, and in pursuance of the will of his maternal grand-uncle, Francis Myddleton, Esq., took the name of Myddleton. Old Park, and Grinkle Park, co. York, are now the property of his representatives.

of the "Elegy," is dated Cambridge, November 2nd, 1769, and addressed by Gray to Richard Stonehewer, Esq., Durham:—"My dear Sir—I am sincerely pleased with every mark of your kindness, and as such I look upon your last letter in particular. I feel for the sorrow you have felt, and yet I cannot wish to lessen it: that would be to rob you of the best part of your nature, to efface from your mind the tender memory of a father's love, and deprive the dead of that just and grateful tribute which his goodness demanded from you. I must, however, remind you how happy it was for him that you were with him to the last; that he was sensible, perhaps, of your care, when every other sense was vanishing. He might have lost you the last year, might have seen you go before him, at the time when all the ills of helpless old age were coming upon him, and, though not destitute of the attention and tenderness of others, yet destitute of *your* attention and *your* tenderness. May God preserve you, my best friend, and, long after my eyes are closed, give you that last satisfaction, in the gratitude and affection of a son, which you have given your father. I am ever most truly and entirely yours—T. G."

## PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF BYERS GREEN.

THE chapelry district of Byers Green, constituted by order in council, August 8, 1845, and gazetted on the 20th of the same month, consists of the township of Newfield, part of the township of Binchester, and those parts of the township of Byers Green which previously appertained to the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland. It is bounded as follows; that is to say, on the west by the river Wear, on the north by the parish of Brancepeth, on the east by the chapelry of Whitworth, and on the south by the township of Bondgate and the remaining part of the township of Binchester; from this portion of the township of Binchester it is separated by proceeding in a north-westerly direction from the north-western corner of the township of Bondgate along the boundary line of Binchester township, as far as the road leading from Bishop Auckland, along the middle of which road it proceeds southerly as far as Belburn Wood, along the middle of which wood it then proceeds north-westerly as far as the river Wear.

## BYERS GREEN.

THE township of Byers Green contains 997 acres; and in 1851 there were 169 inhabited houses. The amount of the county-rate collected in that year was £174 19s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and in 1852, £69 0s. 1d.: in 1853, the rate was levied upon £2,357 9s. 6d., that sum being the estimated value of the property in the township, including Westcal. The population, which in 1801 was 77, increased in the following decennial periods to 199, 231, 207, 489, and 1,025, of which latter number 550 were males and 475 females.

The West Durham railway enters this township from the north-west, and joins the Byers Green branch of the Clarence line. The former contains 1 M. 4 F. in length, and 29 A. in area, and contributed £11 2s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in 1851, and £3 15s. 10d. in 1852, to the county-rate; and the Clarence portion, 2 F. long, and 4 A. in area, contributed 19s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in 1851, and 6s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in 1852.

The village of Byers Green is 3 miles north-east from

\* THOMAS WRIGHT, F.R.S.—It is somewhat strange that the genius and writings of this eminent mathematician and astronomer, which, after the struggles of his early life, rendered him deservedly popular with both the scientific and aristocratic world of his own day, should have been afterwards so much neglected and almost forgotten, particularly in his native place and county, to which he was an honour. Thomas Wright was born at Byers Green, on the 22nd of September, 1711; his father, a carpenter, living on a small estate of his own. His earliest education was under a teacher named Thomas Munday, of Bishop Auckland, where he made some progress in mathematics. It has been handed down by tradition, that, in his early days, he was accustomed to steal away from his playmates, who sometimes discovered him in the dry ditch of a hedge, or on the top of a haystack, eagerly devouring the contents of some book of which he had got possession. Being obliged to quit his study of the languages, on account of an impediment in his speech, he was entered as an appren-

tice to a clock-maker in 1725, and at leisure hours applied himself closely to the study of astronomy. On account of some dissensions in his master's house, he ran away from his servitude; and having obtained a discharge from his indenture, he sat down with singular industry to study navigation, astronomy, geometry, and the abstruse branches of the mathematics. On the promise of a ship from his father, on condition of his becoming a seaman, he made a trial voyage from Sunderland to Amsterdam in 1730, in the ship *Fenwick and Jane*, Captain Pott; but not liking the sea, he opened a mathematical school at Sunderland.

The young teacher shortly after became enamoured of a Miss Estreland, whose father, a clergyman, disapproving of the match, Wright made several fruitless attempts to procure a clandestine marriage, on the failure of which he went to London, with the intention of quitting England for Barbadoes. His father, however, induced him to return to the north, and resume his school. In 1731, he

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Byers Green was held, in the time of Bishop Hatfield, by Richard de Park, and was afterwards principally in possession of the Nevilles. After the attainder, there were various proprietors. An act was passed, 45th Geo. III., "for inclosing lands in the townships

projected a general representation of Euclid's Elements on one large sheet, wrote a theoretical journal from the Lizard to Barbadoes, and made an almanack, in imitation of that of Oxford, for 1732, calculated for the meridian of Durham. With this work he travelled to London, and offered it for publication to the Company of Stationers, who informed him that the year was then (October) too far advanced for its publication, but promised that, on condition of his procuring 500 subscribers to an almanack for 1733, he should be rewarded with a yearly salary. Buoyed up with hope, he proceeded home, compiled his almanack, obtained 900 subscribers, and once more set off for London; but the Company, on the pretext of not wishing to interfere with Oxford, refused to print for him, and he was left to return to the north on foot with three or four shillings in his pocket. On the road, however, he received great kindness from several scientific persons to whom he made himself known. He now determined to publish his almanack in Edinburgh; and having obtained a recommendation to Mr. Alan Ramsay, he travelled thither on foot, and contracted with an engraver to execute and print the work for 15 guineas; but considerable loss occurred from delays. On his return to Sunderland, the Rev. Daniel Newcombe, rector of that parish, who had previously been opposed to his success, became a warm patron and friend, and invited him to live with him. During his stay in the clergyman's hospitable mansion, he completed his "Pannauticon, the Mariner's Universal Magazine," and in April published "A general Calculation of the Eclipse of the Sun," which was to take place in May. He also invented a composition of dials, and erected his model on the south pier, by order of the commissioners of the river Wear, who rewarded him with a gratuity of 20 guineas; and a description of the work was printed and published at the expense of the town.

Better prospects now dawned on the enthusiastic mathematician. Mr. Newcombe introduced him to the Earl of Scarborough at Lumley Castle, who invited him to London, and promised his countenance and patronage. In the metropolis, his "Pannauticon" was approved of by the Royal Society and the Admiralty, and, on its publication, was dedicated to the king. Mr. Wright also made several calculations of eclipses, and was introduced to the Earl of Pembroke and the Duke of Kent, from whom he continued to receive the greatest respect and kindness. In 1736, he completed his Invention of the Theory of Existence, in a Section of the Creation, 16 feet in length. In the following year, his leisure hours were employed in drawing many Demonstratory Schemes in Astronomy, and in projecting certain Physical and Mathematical Elements. During the summer, he constructed, at the seat of the Earl of Pembroke, a System of the Planetary Bodies, in brass, in due proportions, equal to a radius of 190 feet; and also invented a Cylindrical Dial, by which could be found the time of the sun's rising and setting, his place in the zodiac, his altitude, the time of the day, the sun's amplitude, his azimuth, and his declination. In 1738, Mr. Wright composed his Astronomical Secrets, and invented a Display of the Universal Vicissitude of Seasons, in folio.

During several ensuing years, Mr. Wright continued to be the associate and instructor of persons of the highest rank and fashion, of both sexes. In 1742, he published his Astronomical Elements, and soon after received an offer from the Czarina of Russia, through Prince Pariskin, of the chief professorship of navigation in the imperial academy of St. Petersburg, with a salary of £300 a year, and many other contingent advantages. Not considering this a sufficient inducement to leave his native country, he demanded a fixed salary of

of Byers Green and Old Park;" and Mr. John Bell of Newcastle, and Mr. Joseph Granger of Flass, were appointed commissioners. Byers Green moor or common, and certain fields or intercommon lands of Robert Wharton Myddleton, Esq., containing by estimation

£500; a proposal which was not acceded to. Notwithstanding occasional attacks of illness, he continued to be a constant visitor and welcome guest at the seats of the nobility and gentry both in England and Ireland. Whilst in the latter country in 1746, he was engaged in visiting places of antiquity, and collecting drawings and materials for his "Louthiana," the first volume of which, with numerous curious plates, was published in 1748. In 1750, he produced his Theory of the Universe, illustrated with a great many plates.

In 1756, Mr. Wright commenced building Byers Green Lodge, but continued his wandering life till 1762, when he retired to his native place, as he expressed it, "to finish his studies." His country neighbours, however, could not appreciate his genius. When Dr. Egerton came to the see of Durham, he, as well as Lady Sophia, paid an honourable attention to their old preceptor, and he was frequently a guest at their hospitable table. He died at his house at Byers Green, and was interred at the church of St. Andrew's Auckland on the 25th of February, 1785. His mansion and other real property were sold, in pursuance of the directions in his will, and the produce distributed amongst his poor relations. He left a very small personal estate; his chief support in retirement being an annuity paid him by Lord Botteourt, but how acquired is not known.

In early life, Mr. Wright contracted a pedantic stiffness of manner, which was not polished down by his subsequent intercourse with people of fashion: on the contrary, he rather affected to keep it up, though accompanied with the countenance of good humour. His temper was gentle and affable, and his mind generous; but his studies, leading him out of the common track of human affairs, left him little conversant with the ordinary duties of life. There was something flighty and eccentric in his notions, and a wildness of fancy followed even his ordinary projects; so that his house was not built, or fitted up, upon the model, or in the order, of other men's buildings. In one of his letters, he gives an elaborate description of it, and expatiates on the pleasures of a retired life in such a place. The lower story of the house contained a parlour, kitchen, staircase, pantry, cellar, and servants' room; with an arched passage leading to the garden terrace, and another to the forest-walk and *prætorium*. "The principal story," says he, "is entered by a flight of steps from the outside, with an half space from the terrace, which serves to dine upon in summer, having stone seats on each side, and an abacus, or balustrade, which answers very well both for a side-board and dumb-waiter. Here I can most pleasantly enjoy a view of the town, the Roman camp, and the evening sun." The interior staircase was ornamented with his own works; and in the drawing-room was a representation of all the faculties of human knowledge, being a curious collection of prints, disposed in 27 large compositions, 500 being selected for that purpose, and elegantly framed. A Roman *triclînum*, with Doric pillars, was placed at one end of this room. Numerous paintings and prints decorated the other apartments. Two small *cubicula*, or wings, were added to the main building. "Here," says this singular man, "I have perfect tranquillity, though in a village, having no house nearer than a hundred yards." "When I indulge myself with poetic ideas, I can naturally conceive myself with an Olympus before me, a Mount Hemus on one side, and a Parnassus on the other."

After the death of Mr. Wright, several of his engravings were "rescued from the copper-smith, by falling into the hands of George Allan, Esq., of Darlington, who purchased his collection of prints

650 acres or thereabouts, were the tracts to be divided and exonerated from intercommon. Encroachments made within 30 years were to be considered part of the common. The boundaries were perambulated on the 19th of August, 1805, and the first meeting of the commissioners was held at Bishop Auckland on the following day. The royalty was reserved to the Bishop of Durham, under whom several portions of the township are held by copyhold tenure. The principal owner of property at present is R. D. Shafto, Esq., whose family have long held lands, &c., in Byers Green.

*Byers Green Colliery* was commenced about fifteen years ago, since which time extensive coke ovens have been erected; and from the excellence of the article produced, it is in great demand in Germany, where it is used by the great railway companies, and also by the leading railway companies in England.\* The seam of coal worked, 4 feet thick, is at the depth of 72 fathoms. The colliery is at present carried on by John Robson, Esq., and Partners; that gentleman being the manager. The coals are transmitted by the Byers Green and the West Hartlepool Harbour and Dock railways, for shipment at the West Hartlepool Docks.

### THE CHURCH.

THE church of St. Peter, at Byers Green, was erected in 1844, and was consecrated on the 10th of July, 1845, by the Bishop of Durham, by whom it was licensed for solemnization of marriages under the act of 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 85. It is a neat building, in the early English style, from designs by Mr. Watts, of the city of Durham, and contains 283 sittings, 212 of which are declared free, in consideration of a grant from the Incorporated Society for Building and Repairing Churches. The remainder of the cost of erection was defrayed by the Bishop of Durham. The edifice consists of a nave

mathematical instruments, and other valuable articles." The MSS. were sold by Sotheby in December, 1844. The Rev. Professor Chevallier, of Durham University, addresses the following remarks to R. H. Allan, Esq.:—"The attention of the scientific world has been recently directed to the works of a remarkable man—Thomas Wright—who lived at Byers Green, and died about 60 years ago. It appears that he anticipated many speculations of much later date; and such writers as Arago and Sturm are engaged in vindicating Wright's literary and scientific claims.—I perceive Humboldt refers to Wright, in his *Cosmos*."

\* The carbon in this coal amounts to 80 per cent.; 19 of the remainder consisting of gaseous matter, and only 1 of residuum or ashes. Coke may be considered as the fixed carbon of the coal.

† The death of this much lamented and promising youth was caused by an explosion of gas at Byers Green colliery. He had re-

and chancel, with an entrance porch surmounted by a bell turret on the west, and another porch, which forms the vestry, on the south. The interior is neatly decorated, and contains an organ, the use of which is given by the Rev. James Watson Hick, B.D., the incumbent. The pulpit consists of a curious selection of antique carvings, combined with much taste by the same gentleman. At the east end of the chancel are three lancet windows, richly decorated with stained glass, executed by Mr. Hick. The centre light represents the Crucifixion, on one side of which is a figure of St. Peter, to whom the church is dedicated, and on the other St. Andrew, the patron saint of the parish of which this chapelry formed a portion. At each side of the communion table are tablets containing the Ten Commandments, painted on zinc in the Old English character, with illuminated leading letters; also the work of the ingenious and learned incumbent. In the body of the church there is a stained memorial window, executed by Mr. Lawson of Newcastle, and bearing the following inscription:—

"In memory of William Henry, eldest son of John Robson, Esq., of this place, and of Whitwell Grange in this county, who died the 31st May, 1851, aged 18 years."†

The Bishop of Durham is patron of the living, and, in September, 1853, gave £100 towards the purchase of a piece of land to be attached to it. A parsonage house was built in 1851, to which £280 was contributed from the Maltby Fund in 1850, and £70 additional in the following year. On the 12th of May, 1851, the Inclosure Commissioners gave notice that the Rev. James Watson Hick had made application, under the provisions of the act of the 13th and 14th Vict., c. 31, for the advance of £500, by way of loan, for the drainage of the glebe lands of Byers Green. The value of the living is £180 per annum.

cently come to reside at the village as resident manager; but his duties did not extend to the superintendence of the underground operations of the mine. Having a wish, however, to inspect the workings, he went down the pit with that object, accompanied by the underground manager and the overman. After examining the west workings, they entered those to the north-east, to see the "troubles" which were being cut through in that direction; Mr. Robson, with a safety-lamp, preceding his companions, each of whom had a candle. When within about 20 yards of the "trouble," the colliery fired; and the explosion threw down the whole of the party. Mr. Robson was assisted to the surface by the overman, and surgical assistance was promptly procured; but from the shock to the nervous system caused by the burning and injuries he had received, collapse took place, and he died on the following day. The memorial window was presented to the church by the friends and admirers of this amiable and unfortunate young gentleman.



## NEWFIELD.

THE little township of Newfield comprises 199 acres, divided into two farms. In 1841, there were 58 inhabited houses, and 9 uninhabited, which, in 1851, had increased to 159 inhabited and 1 uninhabited. The population, which in 1801 was 11, and in the three succeeding enumerations 16, 11, and 8, in 1841 had increased, in consequence of the opening of the coal-mines, to 345, and in 1851 to 1,016, of whom 576 were males and 440 females.

An area of one acre is occupied by the West Durham railway in this township, passing over an extent of a quarter of a mile. In 1851, when the gross amount of county-rate collected was £25 1s. 6d., the railway contributed towards it 9s. 11d.; and in the following year, the contribution of the railway was 16s. 8d., the total sum collected being £41 15s. 10d. In 1853, the property in the township was valued for the rate at £609.

The village of Newfield, 3 miles north from Bishop Auckland, consists principally of houses for workmen at the colliery. There is a national school, to which the colliery owners subscribe liberally, and where the average attendance of boys and girls is about 100. The property in the township is freehold; the principal portions being held by the Newfield Coal Company and the representatives of the late Robert Wharton Myddleton, Esq. The Rev. R. Grey has also property in Newfield. *Newfield Colliery* is carried on by the same proprietors as that at Byers Green, John Robson, Esq., being the managing partner; and the coals are conveyed by the same railway. Coke is also manufactured to a very considerable extent; and, from its excellence, is in great demand: it is supplied to the principal home and foreign railways.

## BINCHESTER.

THE greater part of the township of Binchester is included in the chapelry of Byers Green (see page 588); a small portion of it remaining attached to the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland. The township, which is divided into four farms and five inhabited houses, con-

\* It is generally agreed that the Romans frequently selected for their camps the sites of previous British hill-forts; and it would be no difficult stretch of imagination to conceive the fierce Briton skillfully driving his scythed chariot along the eminence of Binchester, uttering his appalling war-cry as he charged the foe who dared to scale its steep declivity, or propitiating the favour of his awful deities in the groves on its summit, at a period previous to the subjugation of his race,—

tains 500 acres, and was valued for the county-rate in 1853 at £528. There were, in 1801, 42 inhabitants; and the numbers at the subsequent enumerations of the population were 45, 49, 37, 43, and 30, the latter consisting of 19 males and 11 females.

The word Binchester is derived from the Latin *Binci Castra*, signifying two camps; and this place is concluded by some to be the *Binovium* of Ptolemy, a considerable city, though its site does not coincide with that assigned by him, which may have been at Auckland. It is undoubtedly the *Vinovium* of Antoninus; a name which Mr. Cade derives from the festivals held here in honour of Bacchus, to whom he supposes it was sacred. It stood upon or near the line of the great Roman road called Watling Street (see page 104), and, from its position, must have been, in the hands of "the masters of the world," a post of great strength.\* The ground on which it stood, about 29 acres in extent, slopes on one side towards the east, and on the west descends precipitously a height of about 80 feet to the Wear, which, in the course of centuries, has washed away the south-western corner of the vallum. Traces of this camp are still visible; but it is now very difficult to ascertain its exact plan, or that of its outworks.

Binchester has been a prolific mine of Roman antiquities, comprising sculptures, pottery, and coins. Camden has preserved the inscriptions of two altars, one of which is supposed by Burton to have been reared by Claudius Quintianus, consul under the emperor Maximinus, about the year 236, upon performance of his vow made to the *Deabus Matribus*, or Mother Goddesses; and the other is a dedication to Mars the Conqueror, to the *Genus Loci*, or tutelary spirit of the place, and to an imaginary god of the Romans called *Bonus Eventus*, or Happy Events. Another inscription to the Mother Goddesses by Gamellus, or Gains Emellus, is mentioned by Horsley. Hutchinson has preserved a sketch of a bass-relief representing one of the *fundatores* or slingers of the Roman army. A hexagonal stone, bearing on one side a bold figure of a Priapus in basso-relievo, was used for some years, at an adjacent farmhouse, for the weight of a cheese-press; but, says Hutchinson, was "rejected by a late housewife, with much

"When the British warrior queen,  
Bleeding from the Roman rods,  
Sought, with an indignant mien—  
Counsel from her country's gods—

"Sage, beneath an aged oak,  
Sat the Druid, hoary chief,  
Every burning word he spoke  
Full of rage and full of grief."

aversion, for its extraordinary sculpture, not discovered by the dame till her cheese had been spoiled, as she alleged, by the unpropitious influence of the enormous deity." P. O. Skene, Esq., mentions a stone which he saw by the side of the road between Binchester and Byers Green in 1819. It was 4 feet long and 1 foot 7 inches broad, and bore an inscription rendered—*Diis Manibus Sacrum. Nemmontanus Decius vixit annos quadraginta; Nemmontanus Sanctus prater et coheredes ex testamento fecerunt.*" The principal part of the coins found at this place are of the lower empire, though one or more of Julius Cæsar's have occurred.

But the most remarkable discovery was made about 50 years ago, being the subterranean remains of a Roman sudatory or bath, in a singularly perfect state. The floor of the superstructure, now slightly covered with earth, is of strong mortar and gravel, spread upon large square tiles, supported by ranges of brick pillars in the apartment beneath. These pillars are nearly five feet high, eight inches square, with intersecting passages between them, fifteen or sixteen inches wide, crossing each other at right angles. The remains of the flues for heating the superincumbent apartments are still visible; and this antique remain is supposed to be the most complete of its kind in the world.\*

A great quantity of the Roman antiquities found at Binchester were preserved in the hall by its former proprietors; but these, with two or three stands of old English armour, several charters, seals, and other curiosities, were dispersed by public auction at the breaking up of the establishment.†

In the history of the church of Durham, Binchester is mentioned as one of the vills pledged to the Earls of Northumberland, and never restored. It occurs, however, in Boldon Book, as rendering 5s. cornage, one milch cow, one castleman, and four chalders of malt, of

\* There can be little doubt that places adjacent to Binchester, as well as the station itself, in early times retained vestiges of the presence of the Romans. Mr. Wright of Byers Green, in the description of his residence, says, "There is a bowling-green before the house, and in the centre of the town; the whole being nearly in the proportion of a Roman circus: and here frequently are both horse and foot races. Many other sports and games are also exhibited here annually on the 29th of June, in imitation of those of Rome, or the Olympiad, probably as relics of the former, who, in the neighbourhood of this place, had once a station called *Vinovium*. Near to this village is also a manifest Roman circus, all good ground, and two miles in compass; which, as being in the neighbourhood of the camp, is supposed to be that of Albinus, his principal camp being at Alclunum, now Auckland, and the undoubted *Binovium* of Ptolemy. This [circus] I procured to be restored, in the year 1778, by a subscription of the neighbouring gentlemen, and it is judged to be finest piece of race-ground in the north of England."

meal, and of oats; the villains ploughing and harrowing two acres at Coundon, and performing other services. The drenches fed horse and dog, and attended the bishop's forest hunt with two greyhounds and five cords, followed the court, and served on embassies. Robert de Binchester held this place and Hunwick in the time of Bishop Hatfield; and his descendants, of the same name, retained possession till 1420, when Binchester was conveyed to Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland. It was confiscated on the attainder of the last earl.

In 1605, Binchester was purchased by the Wren family; and, during the civil wars, Linley Wren, Esq., compounded for his estates for £300. This family are said to have been the first who built a mansion on the estate; and some have asserted that it was planned and erected by Sir Christopher Wren.‡ In later times, it was purchased of the Wrens by Charles Lyon, Esq., who rebuilt Binchester Hall on a modern plan, and adorned the declivities around it with hanging plantations. Itself a conspicuous object, this beautiful mansion, from its lofty situation, commanded a fine view of the Castle, Park, and town of Bishop Auckland, on the opposite eminence to the south, the windings of the river Wear for a considerable distance, and most of the principal objects of the surrounding country.

In May, 1817, the farms called Binchester Whins, Binchester Cragg, and Newton Cap Flatts, were advertised for sale; and the estate itself was advertised for sale in June, 1829. The owner having proposed sinking a coal pit on his property, which would have been in close proximity to the palace at Auckland, and "would have driven the bishop from his residence," overtures were made to the trustees for its purchase. The offer was favourably received; and the trustees allowed three years to make the necessary arrange-

† Amongst other relics preserved at Binchester was a curious drinking cup of glass, with the words, "*Luck of Muncaster*," engraved upon it. The legend attached to it was, that during the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, Henry VI., in his adversity, found a refuge in the house of Sir John Pennington, at Furness, a gallant knight, who had distinguished himself in the king's service. At parting, his majesty, in testimony of his good will to the family, left them this his favourite cup, which, from the general opinion of that monarch's sanctity, was supposed to be ominous of good to its possessor, and hence received its name.

‡ Though there is no evidence of this circumstance, yet that he belonged to the same family is proved by the identity of his armorial bearings with theirs. A square stone, sculptured with those arms, was found by Sir Thomas Lyon when the building was pulled down, and was long preserved by Bishop Maltby, who presented it to the late Mr. Kilburn, of Bishop Auckland.

ments. Application was accordingly made for an act of parliament to enable the bishop to enfranchise property, in order to raise a sum of money for the purchase of Binchester; but, alarmed at the precedent of selling church property, Lord Shaftesbury opposed the measure, which would have been thrown out, but for the interference of the late Earl of Eldon, through whose influence the Binchester Estates Act, 7 and 8 Geo. IV., was at last obtained. Under the powers of this act, £63,027 16s. 4d. was raised and paid into court, of which £54,535 was invested in the purchase of lands and tithes at Binchester\* and other parts of the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland; and the costs of obtaining the act, attending sales under it, and the laying out of money in exchequer bills, amounted to £4,605 19s. 4d. To the remaining balance, £3,886 17s., a further sum of £499 5s. 9d. was afterwards paid in to the credit of the same account, being the produce of the sale of the materials of certain buildings (Binchester Hall), and which the bishop was specially authorized by the act to dispose of,

\* Whilst these transactions were in progress, Mr. Gregson, solicitor, of Durham, claimed £538 as his bill of costs against the Binchester estate. Mr. Lyon had executed a bond, subjecting himself to the payment of £1,097 in the event of Mr. Gregson's bill not being paid,

the purchase-monies being directed to be paid and applied in the same manner, and under the same provisions, as were expressed concerning the monies to be produced by the sale of the hereditaments by the act vested in trust for sale. The amount, as has been seen (p. 135), was vested in exchequer bills, the principal and interest of which were to accumulate until the original sums raised under the act had been realized and applied in the purchase of land; when the surplus, whatever that might be, would be payable either wholly to the bishop for the time being, or subject to apportionment between him and the personal representatives of his predecessor.

During the above transactions, Binchester Hall remained unoccupied; and, on their conclusion, it was pulled down, and the materials were sold. The lofty hill, therefore, to the summit of which it was so long an ornament, is now totally denuded of buildings.

"Sing mournfully, oh! mournfully,  
The solitude of Bimmerie."

which was considered as only a collateral security, the bill having to be settled out of the funds of the estate. Mr. Gregson, however, proceeded on the bond.

## PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF HUNWICK.

THE chapelry district of Hunwick was formed by the same order in council, and gazetted at the same time (August 20, 1845), with Byers Green. It consists of the township of Hunwick and Helmington, and part of the township of Newton Cap, and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on the south by the river Wear; on the west by the parish of Witton-le-Wear; on the north by the parish of Brancepeth; on the east by the said river Wear; and on the south-east by the remaining part of the said township of Newton Cap, from which it is separated by proceeding in a southerly direction along the eastern fence of the fold-yard of Redbarns farm, at the point where it joins the township of Hunwick, and proceeding along such fence till it reaches the carriage road leading to the farm, down which road it proceeds as far as the road to Wolsingham from Auckland; and then turns westerly along that road till it reaches the eastern fence of the fold-yard of Needless farm, and continues along that fence southerly, and the eastern hedges of two fields, called Needless Head field and West-wood Head field; and thence in a straight line through the Rough-ground and wood to the river Wear.

### HUNWICK AND HELMINGTON.

THE township of Hunwick and Helmington, which abuts on that of Helmington Row in the parish of Brancepeth, forms the northern and principal portion of the chapelry of Hunwick. The township contains an area of 1,560 acres; and in 1851 there were 88 inhabited houses, 1 uninhabited, and 2 building. The

value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was £1,963 16s. 7d. The population, at the six official returns, was 122, 150, 160, 164, 338, and 486, of which latter number 258 were males and 228 females.

The village of Hunwick is pleasantly situated on a rising ground,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles west-north-west from Bishop Auckland. It contains a corn mill called *Furnace Mill*, a brewery, two public houses, two beer-shops, and a

few tradesmen; the principal part of the inhabitants being workmen engaged in the village or employed in the neighbouring collieries. The national school, situated near the church, is a neat stone building, erected in 1848 on a piece of ground given for the purpose by Mrs. Bell, of Woolsington, Northumberland. It is partly supported by subscriptions, and the attendance of boys and girls is occasionally as high as 100. In September, 1853, the Bishop of Durham, in addition to his annual subscription, gave a donation of £3 18s. towards its funds.

There was formerly near Hunwick a spring of water, called *Furnace Well*, said to have possessed some medicinal virtues, and which was, on that account, much resorted to by the people of Bishop Auckland and the surrounding district; but, in consequence of the sinking of the collieries, this spring is now lost. Hunwick has always been celebrated for its abundant supply of pure water: this has, however, been recently interrupted by the cuttings for the Auckland and Durham railway, now in the course of construction; though every effort has been made by Mr. Cail, contractor for the works, to secure a continuance of the supply.

Extensive tile and brick works have lately been commenced on the estate of Matthew Bell, Esq., which contains a supply of clay of superior quality. The village stands on rock or flag post; and two quarries at Hunwick have long held a high reputation for the quality of their flag stones, many of which are sent to Stockton, Hartlepool, Newcastle, &c. One of these quarries is the property of Matthew Bell, Esq.; and the other belongs to Mr. John Fletcher.

\* *Beechburn House* was, about the year 1670, the residence of Henry Blackett, a Baptist minister of some note. In Douglass's History of the Northern Baptist Church, it is related that he was born in Dublin, October 23, 1639. Whether his father was a native of Ireland, or only a sojourner there, is not known; but he left Dublin, and came to England with his family, on the eve of what is usually called the Irish massacre, October 23, 1641, when Henry had completed his second year. The circumstances connected with the escape of the family are related as follows:—"The servant in the family was a Catholic, and had become acquainted with the design of her party to attack the castle of Dublin on the day referred to. Being thus made alive to all the horrors that were likely to ensue, she felt distressed on account of the pious people with whom she lived, and particularly on account of the infant Henry, with whom she had usually slept, and to whom she was in consequence warmly attached. In putting him to bed on the evening of the 22nd of October, she was seen to weep over him, and overheard to say, as she most tenderly embraced him, 'My dear Henry, farewell. I shall never sleep with thee again!' Henry's parents, being informed of this by those who had heard the unusual and bitter wailing of the girl, called her, and affectionately and anxiously enquired the reason of her grief. She hesitated. Fear for her own life, fidelity to the party she was connected with, affec-

tion for the family she served, and warm attachment to her little charge, all these combined, wrought powerfully within her throbbing bosom; and at length, humanity and endearment triumphing over her religious scruples and bloody fidelity, she divulged the Roman Catholic secret of the intended attack on the Protestants of Dublin next day. On hearing this awful disclosure, Henry's parents determined to leave the Irish capital forthwith, and to embark, as soon as possible, for England. They did so; but where they landed or settled is not known. It is probable it was the north of England."

At the north-western part of the township, there is an iron-stone mine, called *Constantine*, from a farm of that name, the produce of which, in consequence of its excellence, is transmitted both to adjacent and distant furnaces.

*Hunwick colliery*, to the east of the village, is a part of the royalty worked by John Robson, Esq., and Partners, owners of Byers Green and Newfield collieries. The coals are conveyed across a westerly reach of the Wear, from the principal shaft and the Bell pit, to the main line of the West Durham railway.

*North Bitchburn colliery*.—The royalty of this colliery extends beneath the townships of Hunwick, Newton Cap, and Witton-le-Wear, in the latter of which is the shaft. It is worked by Henry Stobart, Esq., and Partners. The main coal, which is at the depth of 10 fathoms, consists of 2 feet 8 inches of top coal, 1 foot 6 inches of band, and 4 feet 8 inches of good coal, being 8 feet 10 inches in all, of which there is an average of 7 feet of coal. The produce is transmitted by the Crook branch to the Weardale railway.

The collieries of Hunwick Moor, Etherley, Redworth Moor alias Brusselton Moor closes, Escomb Hirst, the town fields of Escomb and Newton Cap, and copyholds of West Thicklely, were leased by the bishop, on the 14th of October, 1824, for three lives, of the respective ages of 61, 43, and 25 years. The annual value was estimated at £1,030; the rent was fixed at £6 and 100 fothers of coals yearly; and the renewal fine for one life was £2,048.

*Low Bitchburn, or Beechburn*, is a farmstead\* ad-

tion for the family she served, and warm attachment to her little charge, all these combined, wrought powerfully within her throbbing bosom; and at length, humanity and endearment triumphing over her religious scruples and bloody fidelity, she divulged the Roman Catholic secret of the intended attack on the Protestants of Dublin next day. On hearing this awful disclosure, Henry's parents determined to leave the Irish capital forthwith, and to embark, as soon as possible, for England. They did so; but where they landed or settled is not known. It is probable it was the north of England."

At what time Mr. Henry Blackett came to reside at Beechburn is uncertain. Mr. Douglass supposes that he was ordained co-pastor here with Mr. Ward (see MUGGLESWICK) about the year 1663. In 1705 and the four following years, the Northern Baptist Ministers' Association are said to have held their meetings in his house. On the 24th of October, in the last of those years, its possessor died, aged that day 66 years. Besides his immediate descendants, says Douglass, "Mr. Blackett has left behind him two relics—his portrait and a part of the old house in which he lived and preached. In the first of these, he appears to have been stout and firmly built, and probably of good height. His countenance is manly, accompanied with a happy mixture of the grave and the agreeable." "As to the other relic, it is now an old barn, and is indeed an appropriate relic of the

joining to the brook of that name, which descends from Crook, and here forms the western boundary of the township of Hunwick. Its course between the two places is nearly from north to south; but it turns from hence to the Wear in a south-easterly direction.

Hunwick was held by the Binchester family in the time of Bishop Pudsey, and was afterwards the property of the Burdons, Huttons, Eures, Nevilles, and other proprietors. About the middle of the last century, it passed from the Stephensons to Joseph Reay, Esq., of Newcastle. In 1761, the moor or common called Hunwick Edge was divided amongst Joseph Reay, William Blackett, Robert Shafto, John Bacon, and Martin Dunn, Esqrs., and Miss Margaret Wilson, to whom were awarded collectively 949 A. 0 R. 5 P.: and there were, besides, set out in public roads, 48 A.; in private carriage roads, strected, 5 A. 0 R. 24 P.; in do., unstreeted, 4 A. 2 R.; and in watering places, 1 R. 16 P.; being a total of 1,007 A. 0 R. 5 P. The award was signed, April 23, by John Westgarth, William Jepson, George Wood, John Dobinson, and Richard Richardson; the latter being the surveyor who had executed the plan: the document was enrolled in the offices of the exchequer and the auditor, in the city of Durham. Another act, for the further division of Hunwick Edge, was passed in 1806. The farms of *Rosy Bower* and *Low Side* on these allotments are copyhold under the bishop.

The property of the Reays in Hunwick now belongs to Matthew Bell, Esq., of Woolsington, Northumberland, by marriage with the daughter of Henry Utrick Reay, of Killingworth, Esq. The Rev. G. Fielding, Messrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Booth, and Mr. John Robson, hold property in the township. *Breckonhill* farm belongs to Mr. Thomas Young, of West Auckland; and *Cate's Close* and *Lane Ends* are the property of Mr. Appleton, of London. Mr. R. Ramshaw is owner of part of the coal royalty.

HELMINGTON forms the northern part of the township. *Helmington Hall* is the property and residence of Mrs. Spencer, widow of the late Rev. Robert Spencer, a liberal contributor to the charities and educational efforts made in the neighbourhood.\* Above the fireplace in the Hall kitchen there is a piece of old and

days of conventicles, when the religion of dissent was truly 'the religion of barns.' It lies a little more than three miles from Bishop Auckland, and may be advantageously seen in going northward, on the right hand, in passing the splendid viaduct over the Wear, and is the most easterly of the offices attached still to the farm of Bitchburn in the vale below."

curious carving, well executed in bold relief: the most prominent representations are four figures denoting the four quarters of the globe, and several animals indigenous to each country.

### THE CHURCH.

THE church of St. Paul, at Hunwick, was built in 1844; the ground for its site having been given by Mrs. Bell. The cost of its erection was about £700. Owing, however, to the increase of population, the church was found to be too small; and in 1854, the chancel was materially enlarged, and is now arranged to give accommodation to the choir and 100 children, thus leaving in the body of the church more room for the congregation. There are 160 sittings in the nave, of which 130 are free, and the remainder are let at 3s. 6d. per sitting. The cost of the enlargement was about £200; towards which Bishop Maltby subscribed £20; the owners of North Bitchburn colliery, £20; the owners of Hunwick colliery, £20; Mrs. Bell, two donations of £10 each; the Rev. J. Edwards, vicar of Pitlington, £1; John Shields, Esq., of Durham, £1; the trustees of the Barrington Society, £40; and the Diocesan Church Building Society, £10.

The church was erected from designs by Mr. Cory, architect, Durham. The stone used was that from the quarries in the village, and the roof is of Welch slates. The structure consists of a nave and chancel, with a bell-turret on the western gable, and a projecting entrance porch on the west. There is also a porch, used as a vestry, on the north side of the chancel. The pulpit is placed against the south side of the arch between the nave and chancel; and the baptismal font stands on the south side of the entrance to the church. There are five lancet windows on each side of the nave, and five on the south and three on the north side of the chancel: the eastern window consisting of three lancet lights. In September, 1850, a very handsome stained glass window, the gift of Mrs. Spencer, of Helmington Hall, was put up in the church: the centre is copied from one in Salisbury cathedral. The church is warmed by means of flues. A seraphine, belonging to the Rev. James Richards, assists the choir.

The Bishop of Durham is patron of the living; and the Rev. James Richards is the incumbent. The

\* At the annual Hunwick school fete, the children are assembled and entertained at the Hall, and the park is thrown open for their amusement and recreation. At the same time, the cottagers of the vicinity and their wives are invited to partake of the hospitality of the occasion; and every facility is afforded by the benevolent hostess to promote the happiness of her numerous guests.

original endowment by the bishop was £55 per annum, to which the ecclesiastical commissioners, on April 14, 1851, granted an augmentation of £50. A parsonage-house is about to be erected on a piece of ground to the east of the church, given by Mrs. Bell. The trustees of the Barrington Society have voted £75 towards its erection. In 1851, the ecclesiastical commissioners promised a contribution of £400 to this object, on condition of further means necessary for the completion of the work being forthcoming within a twelvemonth.

#### NEWTON CAP.

THIS township is inclosed by the Wear on the south-west, the south, and the east, and may be thus said to form a sort of peninsula, comprising an area of 939 acres. It contained, in 1851, 57 inhabited houses, 1 uninhabited, and 1 building. The value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was £1,362 14s. 4d. The population, in 1801, was 114, and at the subsequent enumerations, 134, 145, 156, 148, and 280, of which latter number 132 were males and 148 females.

There were thirteen villains in Newton, according to Boldon Book; and their services were similar to those of North Auckland. Hatfield's Survey mentions only two free tenants, and these held small portions of land. The exchequer lands, consisting of 40 tenements and 72 parcels of land, were let at a certain rent. In later times, this estate became the property and residence of the Bacons, who are said to have been a very learned, as well as an ancient family. The last of the race, who commenced building a stately hall, which is now in ruins, is stated to have led a life of reckless profligacy, alienat-

ing his property by extravagance and gaming, and finally terminating his existence by suicide in his unfinished hall; when his wife and family left this part of the country. The tithe-free estate of Newton Cap\* and Needleless Hall, containing 318 A. 2 R. 14 P., was then advertised for sale. William Russell, Esq., of Brancepeth Castle, became the purchaser, who gave it in marriage with his daughter to General Sir Gordon Drummond, the present proprietor.

The beauties of the scenery at Newton Cap have already been alluded to in the account of the bridge. The unfinished and ruinous hall forms a striking and picturesque object from the opposite side of the river Wear. The shaded sloping banks were formerly enriched with full-grown timber, and the ground, which was laid out as a park, was ornamented with lofty oaks and diversified underwood; and though much has been cut down and sold, the sylvan character of the place is still retained.

BIRTLEY, which forms the eastern portion of the township, was an ancient forest and park belonging to the Bishops of Durham, and is occasionally referred to in the records of the palace at Auckland. It is now inclosed and cultivated, and is the property of Lady Barrington; the royalty being still held by the bishop. *Newton Cap Flatts*, adjoining the bridge, occupies the south-eastern angle of the township and belongs to the bishop. The Auckland and Durham railway passes through this estate.

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\* The two first meetings of the Northern Association of Baptist Ministers (alluded to in note, p. 594) took place at Newton Cap farmhouse in 1699 and 1700.

## PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF ESCOMB.

THE chapelry of Escomb is one of those which anciently belonged to the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland. It is bounded by it on the east; by the Wear, which separates it from the chapelry of Hunwick, on the north; by Witton-le-Wear on the north-west; by Etherley on the west and south-west; and by St. Helen's Auckland on the south and south-east. The chapelry forms one township.

ESCOMB contains 840 acres; and the annual value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was £2,336 11s. 5d. The population, in 1801, was 162; in 1811, 190; in 1821, 232; in 1831, 282; in 1841, in consequence of the number of labourers employed on railway works, it had increased to 510; and in 1851, it was 1,293, consisting of 709 males and 584 females; the last increase being attributed to the presence of a large number of workmen employed at the Witton Park Iron-works. The number of houses, which, in 1841, was 92 inhabited and 2 uninhabited, was, in 1851, 234 inhabited and 1 uninhabited.

The Weardale railway passes through this chapelry, in nearly a north-west and south-east direction, over an extent of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, and, with the station at Witton Park, covers 22 acres. In 1851, it contributed £17 0s. 1d. to the local rates, and, in the following year, £27 3s. The amount collected in the township was £121 4s. 8½d. in 1851, and £222 18s. 6d. in 1852.

The village of Escomb stands on the south bank of the Wear, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile west from Bishop Auckland. In its centre is an open space, in which the church is situated. There are three public houses, an ordinary day school, principally supported by the weekly pence of the children, and a station belonging to the county police. Little change took place for many years in Escomb, until the establishment of the neighbouring collieries and iron-works caused the erection of a few additional houses for the workmen. There is an old-established garden and nursery to the west of the village.

*Escomb colliery* is adjacent to the village on the south, and is worked by Henry Stobart, Esq., and Partners. A considerable quantity of coke is manufactured, the ovens for which have been recently erected, and are each provided with a chimney. The Weardale railway passes close to the colliery.

Escomb was one of the places mortgaged to the Earls of Northumberland. By Boldon Book, there were

thirteen villains, each holding an oxgang of land, and rendering similar services and rents with those of North Auckland. A collier held a toft and croft, and four acres, providing coals for the cart-smith of Coundon. Elzibred held half an oxgang, rendering 8d. fec-farm, 9d. cornage, tilled four portions, served as the bishop's emissary, and in the *rahunt*. Humphrey the charioteer held six acres which belonged to Ulf the ranger, rendering 12d. yearly. The punder held a toft and croft, with three acres, rendering 20 hens and 300 eggs, and tilling three portions of land.

The services of the villains were slightly varied at the time of Hatfield's Survey, in which the exchequer lands are noted. Sir Ralph Eure, of Witton, held lands at Shaylfield and Tods-stones; and that family continued in the possession of property for a considerable time, part of which was called St. Wilfrid's acre. A messuage and a croft, belonging to the master and brethren of Sherburn Hospital, were held of them by the Bellasis family.

In the session of 1803-4, an act of parliament, 44 Geo. III., was passed for enclosing certain moors, commons, or wastes, called West Mill Batts, Etherley Moor, and Escomb Batts, (the latter on the north side of the Wear,) containing together by estimation 275 acres or thereabouts; and also a certain stinted pasture, adjoining to Etherley Moor, called Escomb Carr, containing about 90 acres. The Bishop of Durham, being lord of the manor in right of the see, was seised of the soil of the first named three portions; right of common being possessed by the proprietors in Boudgate, Newgate, the Borough of Auckland, and the township of Escomb. Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto, the Rev. Thomas Peacock, William Dobson, Gent., and others, were entitled to Escomb Carr. The commissioner appointed under this act was Mr. John Bell, surveyor, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with power to assign to the bishop, in lieu of the soil, 10 acres of land, of an average quality or value; and also to appropriate such parts as he might think

proper for highways, roads, and drains, common quarries and watering places or wells, and to divide the remainder according to the annual value of the messuage, &c., in the above borough, as shewn by the poor-rate books for 1802. Escomb Carr was directed to be divided amongst the proprietors above named, in proportion to the value of their respective possessions there. Power was given to the commissioner to set out a common pasture if required to do so by a sufficient number of allottees, in lieu of their allotments; and it was provided that allottees might sell or transfer their portions either before or after the award of the commissioners. The expense of obtaining the act, inclosing the allotments, &c., with interest on the money advanced for that purpose, were to be defrayed by the allottees. Luke Seymour, of Woodhouse Close, Gent., was appointed auditor; and the rights of the bishop were reserved, as lord of the manor, with power of opening and working mines, erecting engines, and laying railways, on payment of reasonable compensation.\*

The principal owners of property in Escomb at present are, T. Johnson, Esq., of Etherley Grange; Henry Stobart, Esq.; Messrs. Jackson, of Woodside; and Mr. Richard Jackson, of Stockton.

### THE CHURCH.

THE church is an ancient building, and consists of a nave and small chancel, of comparatively lofty proportions. A narrow circular arch separates the nave and chancel. The east and west windows are modern sashes under circular arches, and the side windows of

\* In his evidence before a select committee of the house of commons, on June 20, 1838, Mr. T. Davison said, "It is the great benefit of the church holding such extensive properties in the county of Durham, that if you want a way-leave to carry coals to the place of shipment, they can take you over five or six miles of road; and where there is common, they can take you a great deal more, because the bishop, being lord of the manor, he reserves the full right of working his mines; and in many instances, to carry the produce of other people's mines over the same common. Now that is a great benefit in working mines in the county of Durham. If you had to take a way-leave from all the individual owners whose land you go over, you might as well shut up the mines; you would be charged so much that you would never get to the water with the coal."

† The "Maltby Fund," alluded to at page 140, is thus noticed in the third general report of the ecclesiastical commissioners (dated February 27, 1851):—"In 1848, the Bishop of Durham made known to the commissioners his intention of placing at their disposal a sum of £2,000 a year, over and above the contribution of £11,200 a year, to which he is legally liable. The commissioners having determined to apply the benefaction, according to a suggestion of his lordship, towards providing parsonage houses within the diocese of Durham, the bishop has recently made a farther donation to the commissioners

the nave and chancel are of the lancet form. The baptismal font is a low octagonal bason of freestone. This church, which had previously been prebendal to Auckland college, was united and annexed to the deanery by Bishop Fox in 1501.

REGISTERS.—Books No. 1 and 2 contain baptisms and burials from 1545 to 1812, and marriages from 1545 to 1753; No. 3, marriages from 1754 to 1812.

Escomb chapelry is in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. Not in charge. Cert. val., £13. Augmentation from Lord Crewe's Charities, £100.

CURATES—John Robson, 1575; Thomas Man, 1578; William Dampert, 1586; Robert Thompson, 1639; Thomas Trotter, 1662; Jacob Gregg, 1663; Stephen Hegg, 1666; Thomas Slack, 1673; Ralph Wren, A.B., 1678; Thomas Wright, 1687; John Pickering, 1705; Ezra Emmerson, 1718; Abraham Smith, 1736; John Bacon, p. m. Smith; Robert Thompson, 1827, p. m. Bacon; the Hon. Lewin William Denman, A.M.; Henry A. Atkinson, A.M., 1848, p. res. Denman for Washington.

In 1835, the income was stated at £90, with permanent payments amounting to £6. It was the intention of Bishop Van Mildert to purchase the estate of Escomb, with the view of augmenting the living. The income is now increased by the ecclesiastical commissioners, and from other sources, to £204 per annum. The land on which to erect a parsonage-house was purchased by Bishop Maltby; and a grant of £300 out of the "Maltby Fund,"† was obtained for the building, the remainder being contributed by the bishop. The house is on an elevated site, about 200 yards to the south of the village. It is a commodious and substantial structure, in the Elizabethan style.‡

for the same object. The total sum received up to the 1st November last amounted to £4,854." Grants from this sum had been made to the amount of £3,150. In the following year, the bishop contributed £3,912 to the fund; in 1853, £2,941 13s. 4d.; and in 1854, £2,456 5s.; the total amount of his lordship's benefactions being £14,162 11s. 8d. Up to the latter date, grants had been made to the amount of £10,020, and conditional contributions (part of which had been taken up) amounting to £4,150.

‡ In the appendix to their first report, the ecclesiastical commissioners promulgated the following rules and instructions relative to the purchase or erection of parsonage houses:—

"Every house proposed to be purchased must be surveyed by the architect of the commissioners, and every new house must be built according to his designs and under his exclusive superintendence, the commissioners entering into the necessary contracts.

"The accommodation, in houses to be built, will comprise two sitting-rooms sixteen feet by fourteen each, a study about twelve or thirteen feet square, kitchen, scullery, and usual offices of corresponding dimensions, and six bed-rooms; the plans being prepared, in each case, with due regard to the peculiarities of the site and the wishes of the incumbent. The estimated average cost of building and completing such a house (including painting, papering, grates, bells, &c.)



## CHARITIES.

*Emmerson's Charity.*—By will, dated December 28, 1733, the Rev. Ezra Emmerson bequeathed £20 to the minister and churchwardens, to be placed out at interest for the use of the poor of the chapelry, and £10 for the repair of the chapel-yard wall. These sums were vested in the church lands lying at Pixley Hills; and the incumbent of the chapel pays 24s. to the chapelwardens annually, as interest thereon. Of this, 16s. is distributed to the poor at Easter, in sums varying from 1s. to 5s.; and the remaining 8s. is carried to the chapel account, to be applied in repairing the chapel-yard wall when necessary.

ETHERLEY LANE is a hamlet 2 miles west-by-south from Bishop Auckland, containing a number of workmen's dwellings, a blacksmith's shop, and two public houses.

WOODSIDE is situated about a mile west-by-north from Escomb, and is principally the property of Mr. Ferdinando Spoor and Mr. Samuel Barnsley. It contains about 50 workmen's houses, two shops, and a public house.

WITTON PARK VILLAGE AND IRON-WORKS.—The village of Witton Park, which owes its existence to the extensive and flourishing iron-works of Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan, is situated near the boundary line at the north-western angle of the chapelry; and the iron-works are in the adjoining township of Witton-le-Wear. At these works there are four furnaces in blast, and extensive machinery is also employed in the various branches of iron manufacture. The iron-stone is procured principally from Easton, in Yorkshire. About 1,000 workmen are employed, by whom the village is almost wholly occupied. It contains three public houses and

being about £1,000, the benefaction required will, according to the above rule of proportion, be about £500 in case of public patronage, and about £600 in case of private patronage; besides any benefaction which may be required towards the site.

"As, however, such a house may, in some parts of the country, be built for less than £1,000, any surplus of the benefaction and grant may be applied to the permanent augmentation of the income, or the surplus of the benefaction may be appropriated towards any expenses incurred by the incumbent in improving the premises, upon a certificate from the architect that the works were desirable, and have been properly performed: and, on the other hand, in case of a deficiency, a further benefaction will be necessary, to be met by a further grant in the same proportion.

"After the plans shall have been settled and the entire cost ascertained, but before the works are commenced, moderate additions may be permitted; provided they do not involve alteration of the general plan, and that the party requiring such additions is prepared

a few tradesmen's shops. The houses are of stone, and substantially built; but the rows or streets are much too narrow; and, whether from want of accommodation or from indifference, the inhabitants keep piles of small coals lying outside in front of each dwelling. The supply of water is extremely scanty; though that from the Wear, which is in immediate proximity to the place, might easily be made available and filtered. A Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and one belonging to the Primitive Methodists, were erected in 1847; the former affording accommodation for about 180 hearers, and the latter for about 900. The cost of erection, in both cases, was defrayed by public subscription. In consequence of the number of Welchmen employed in the works, Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan engage a Welch Wesleyan minister, who attends on alternate weeks at Middlesborough and Witton, and preaches in his native language at a private house. Between 50 and 60 boys and girls daily attend a national school in the village, and in which divine service is performed every Sunday by the curate of Escomb. There are also two other ordinary schools. The Witton Park branch of the Darlington Bible Society contributed £1 10s. on the purchase account, in the year ending Midsummer, 1853, and distributed 15 Bibles and 26 Testaments. Notwithstanding these humanizing efforts, however, the population are, for the most part, in a state of primitive rudeness which, however common in isolated communities fifty years ago, contrasts strongly with the more orderly manners of the present day. The workmen earn from £2 to £3 a week, and receive their pay fortnightly, when the place becomes a scene of drunkenness and disorder.\* Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan retain two police officers at the village at their own cost. There is a station of the Weardale railway at Witton Park.

to pay the whole expense of and incidental thereto. Stabling may also be added on the same terms."

Further rules and instructions were given with the third report, comprising the following subjects:—Accommodations, plans, specifications, estimates, and construction, and prescribing the materials to be used, dimensions and quality of timber, &c.

\* One of these ancient local customs, "more honoured in the breach than the observance," was revived at Escomb, Woodside, and Witton Park Iron-works, on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd May, 1852, when a crowd of the workmen performed the noisy ceremony of "riding the stag," with two figures intended to represent a man and woman, the morality of whose conduct had been impeached. After repeating the procession on the three evenings above named, accompanied with music of a most discordant description, the effigies were burnt, amidst the most boisterous and unequivocal demonstrations, in front of the residence of the male delinquent.

## PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF ST. HELEN'S AUCKLAND.

THIS chapelry, one of those anciently absconded from the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland, is bounded by the said parish and the chapelry of Shildon on the north-east; by the parish of Heighington on the south-east; by Gainford (chapelry of Ingleton) on the south; by Cockfield on the south-west; by the chapelry of Hamsterley on the west; and by the newly constituted chapelry of Etherley on the north. The district assigned to the latter chapelry was chiefly taken from that of St. Helen's Auckland, previous to which its boundaries on the north were Witton-le-Wear and Escomb. The chapelry of St. Helen's Auckland includes four constaberies, viz.:—St. Helen's Auckland, West Auckland, Barony, and Evenwood.

## ST. HELEN'S AUCKLAND.

THIS township, adjoining that of St. Andrew's Auckland on the south-west, contains 1,480 acres; and the property was valued for the county-rate in 1853 at £3,948 10s. The population, in 1801, was 206, and at the subsequent stated periods of enumeration, 209, 220, 410, 720, and 789. Of the latter number, 417 were males, and 372 females, inhabiting 148 houses.

The West Auckland branch of the Stockton and Darlington railway passes through this township, covering an area of 18 acres, and an extent of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles. Its contribution to the local rates in 1851 was £22 11s. 9d., and £31 12s.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. in 1852; the gross amounts collected in the township in those years being £226 2s. 3d. and £217 14s.  $11\frac{1}{4}$ d.

The village of St. Helen's Auckland is situated 3 miles south-south-west from Bishop Auckland, on the road from that place to Barnard Castle, and contains

\* The following description of St. Helen's Auckland Hall, and of the sisterhood who had made it their adopted home, was published shortly after their arrival there, and may still be read with interest:—

“There is at this time a sisterhood of twenty-five nuns, at St. Helen's Auckland, in the county of Durham, occupying the venerable hall, formerly the seat of Francis Carr, Esq., and his successors, and of late years the property of Mr. Carr, of Cocken, in the same county.

“The situation and premises are in perfect consonance with religious retirement, and seems rather to have been originally intended for an establishment of this nature, than adopted through necessity by a few persecuted female refugees, driven from that spot to which

‘From the false world in early youth they fled—  
To those lone walls (their day's eternal bound),  
Those moss-grown domes with spiry turrets crown'd,  
Whose awful arches make a noon-day night,  
And the dim windows shed a solemn light.”

“The house at St. Helen's Auckland, the new receptacle of those late unfortunate women, is very spacious, and contains a great number of apartments. It is surrounded by high walls, (of which it may now be said,

four public houses, and a few shops and tradesmen. Several rows of houses have been erected within the last 30 years; and order is preserved amongst the rapidly increasing population by three parish constables. A Primitive Methodist chapel was built in 1853. There is a school conducted upon the system of the British and Foreign Society, and supported partly by endowment, and partly by subscription, to which the owners of St. Helen's colliery are the principal contributors. The ground on which it and the master's house were built, and the garden and play-ground, were given by Sir George Musgrave, Bart. The average attendance is about 90 boys and 30 girls. *St. Helen's Auckland Hall*, a spacious mansion built by the Carrs, was the first residence in England occupied by the Teresian nuns at present settled at Carmel House, near Darlington.\* (See page 497.) It now belongs to Sir George Musgrave, Bart., and is in the occupation of Joseph Pease, Esq.

‘Relentless walls! whose ample round contains  
Repentant sighs, and voluntary pains,')

except the south front, (which is a very ancient structure, remarkably neat, and containing several small Gothic windows) and another adjoining edifice of the Grecian architecture, fronting the west, built about the beginning of the present century [the eighteenth], by William Carr, Esq., who was some time member for Newcastle; a man of fine taste, of unbounded hospitality, and who supported the character of a country gentleman with a splendour almost unparalleled in those days, and rarely equalled in all respects at the present day.

“The space between these two fronts was formerly a bowling-green, and is fenced with a neat parapet-wall of about four feet in height. It is somewhat singular that the wing fronting the west, which might have commanded a prospect of the whole village, was from the first entirely shut up; the building, which is of hewn stone, of a reddish colour, being ornamented with recesses, instead of windows.

“Although the gate which opens into the spacious court of this mansion is within twenty yards of a public road, which passes between it and the beautiful little Gothic edifice, the parochial chapel of St. Helen, yet the house itself is perfectly sequestered; every view from it being confined either to its delightful gardens, or the rich

From "Saynt Elen Awkeland," 12 persons joined the Northern Rebellion in 1569, of whom two were executed after its suppression. The greater part of the property in the township was formerly held by the Daltons, from whom it passed to the Edens and Williamsons. In the 7th year of James I., William Williamson sold his land in St. Helen's Auckland to the Carrs, from whom they passed to the Milbankes, and from them to the Musgraves.

The Musgrave family, several of the members of which have been connected by marriage and by inheritance with the county of Durham, deduces its pedigree from one of the companions in arms of William the Conqueror, who obtained a grant of Scaleby Castle, Cumberland. Camden, in his "Britannia," describes the two villages called Musgrave, in Westmoreland, as the places "which gave name to the warlike family of the Musgraves." Thomas de Musgrave was returned to parliament in the reign of Edward III., and was one of the commanders in the van of the army which achieved the victory of Neville's Cross. Richard Musgrave, Esq., of Hartley Castle, Westmoreland, was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of James I., and was advanced to the baronetcy on the 29th of June, 1611. The family is therefore one of the oldest houses enjoying that dignity. Sir Richard died in 1615, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Philip, a distinguished Cavalier officer, who acquired great renown under the royal banner during the civil war. At the Restoration, he had a warrant, creating him Baron Musgrave; but he never took out the patent. He married Julian, daughter of Sir Richard Hilton, Knt., one of the

judges of the court of common pleas, and died in 1678. His eldest son, Sir Richard, left an only daughter, Mary, who was married to Thomas Davyson, Esq., of Blakiston, county of Durham. He was succeeded by his brother, Sir Christopher, who was nominated one of the tellers of the exchequer in the first year of Queen Anne, and died in 1704. His grandson, Sir Christopher, was the next baronet, and succeeded his uncle, Christopher Musgrave, Esq., as clerk of the council, in 1710. He married Julia, daughter and heiress of Sir John Chardin, Knt., of Kempton Park, Middlesex, by whom he had eleven children, and died in 1735. Sir Philip, his son, was M.P. for the county of Westmoreland in 1741, and married, in 1742, Jane, daughter of John Turton, Esq., of Orgreave, Staffordshire, and was succeeded at his decease, on the 5th of July, 1795, by his eldest son, Sir John Chardin Musgrave. This gentleman married, in 1791, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart. of East Sutton Place, Kent, by whom he had issue Philip, the succeeding baronet, and died July 24, 1806. Sir Philip married, October 21, 1804, Elizabeth, third daughter of George Fludyer, Esq., of Ayston, and had issue a daughter, born July 25, 1826. He died June 26, 1827, when the title devolved upon his brother, the Rev. Christopher John Musgrave; on whose death, May 11, 1834, George, his brother, succeeded him. Sir George Musgrave, of Eden Hall, Cumberland, the tenth baronet, was born June 14, 1799; and married, June 26, 1828, Charlotte, daughter of the late Sir James Graham, Bart., of Netherby, and has issue Philip, Richard Courtenay, and Caroline.

adjoining meadows. These gardens, which comprehend between four and five acres, are inclosed by a brick wall about twenty feet in height, lined with an immense variety of the choicest fruit trees, and the whole laid out in the most enchanting manner. In short, nothing can surpass the luxuriance of the situation, nor its fitness for the purpose to which it has been lately applied.

"The superior, or lady abbess of the sisterhood (who also presided in the same capacity at their former residence), is a Mrs. Houseman, a native of Cumwhitton in Cumberland. The drawing-room, which is in the wing built by William Carr, Esq. (as above described), is converted into a chapel, very beautifully decorated, and furnished with a handsome altar, candlesticks, a lamp, several paintings, and all the usual furniture of such places.

"The habit of the nuns is grey woollen, with a very black veil: their heads are shaven, and bound very close with a white fillet; the lower part of their shoes (which are all made by themselves) is of leather, the upper part of platted or twisted cord: from the girdle is suspended a rosary, and a crucifix from the neck, the appearance being altogether strikingly singular in this country.

"Six or seven of them are English; the others Flemings: but the former only are generally shown to strangers, to whom they are reported to be extremely courteous and communicative. They have a

constant succession of visitors, and the neighbouring gentry are particularly attentive and kind to them; no person entering the convent without making some present to the ladies. No one, acquainted with the character of the diocesan, will be surprised to learn that these votaries to a particular state, though *without* the pale of that church in which he so illustriously presides, are nevertheless *within* the verge of his beneficence; and probably, from the influence of example, the 'lot' of these weak and defenceless females could not have fallen upon a fairer ground.'

"They all wear the habit of their order, except a Miss Dalton, niece to the lady-abbess, whose necessary intercourse with the people of the village (as housekeeper) induces her to dress in a style less likely to attract the public notice—which is sufficiently interested ever since the arrival of these poor 'blameless vestals,' at whose gate 'Black Melancholy sits, and round her throws  
A death-like silence, and a dread repose.'

"It is now two years since the ancient mansion-house of St. Helen's Auckland became a convent of nuns! yet this is the first public mention that has been made of it!—How characteristic of those who have here found an asylum—in one particular at least—are the words of the poet:

'The world forgetting—by the world forgot!'

*Creation*—29th June, 1611. *Arms*—Az. six annulets or, three, two, and one. *Crest*—Two arms in armour, ppr., gauntlets, and grasping an annulet, or. *Motto*—"Sans changer." *Seat*—Eden Hall, Cumberland.\*

The manor and mines of St. Helen's Auckland were advertised for sale by private contract in February, 1799; when the former was described as consisting of 1,672 A. 2 R. 30 P., the greatest part of which was tithe-free, and contained a freestone quarry. Sir George Musgrave, Bart. (who is lord of the manor), Sir William Eden, Bart., and the representatives of the late Sir Thomas J. Clavering, Bart., are the principal proprietors in the township.

*St. Helen's Auckland Colliery.*—This is one of those collieries which would probably never have been called into existence, but for the formation of the Stockton and Darlington railway. It is said that when the estates passed from the Milbanke family to the Musgraves, the coal was not valued. It is now the property of Sir George Musgrave, Bart.; and a portion of the royalty belongs to the representatives of the late Sir Thomas J. Clavering, Bart., and to the Rev. Matthew Chester. The sinking was commenced by Joseph Pease, Esq., and Partners, in February, 1830; and after passing through eleven small seams, one of 3 feet 9 inches in thickness was reached in January, 1831. The main coal seam, from 5 feet 6 inches to 6 feet thick, was sunk down to in March, 1833.† The engine pit is 80 fathoms deep; and the engine is of 100 horse power. The drawing engine is a high pressure of 50 horse power. In 1851, an engine of peculiar construction was set to work, the boiler of which is placed on the surface; the steam is conducted down the shaft by means of metal pipes enclosed in wooden boxes, and

\* The Musgraves of Hayton, another branch of the family, are descended from Edward Musgrave, Esq., who was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1638. He married Miss Graham, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Richard, who married Dorothy, second daughter and coheir of William James, Esq., of Washington, county of Durham, through whom, in 1704, two-fourths of that manor came by lot into the family. Sir Richard was succeeded by his eldest son, of the same name, whose son, also named Richard, married Anne, sister of John Hylton, Esq., of Hylton Castle, county of Durham, and dying in 1739, left three sons, Richard, William, and Thomas, successive baronets. On the death of John Hylton, September 25, 1746, he devised all his estates to his nephew, Sir Richard Musgrave, of Hayton Castle, Bart., on condition of his assuming the name of Hylton only. Sir Richard married Eleanor, daughter and coheir of John Hedworth, of Chester Deanery, Esq., M.P.; and their daughter, Eleanor, married William Jolliffe, Esq., M.P., whose son, Hylton Jolliffe, Esq., M.P., became coheir with Sir Wastell Briscoe, Bart., of the blood of Hylton. Sir William and Sir Thomas, brothers of Sir Richard Hylton, died successively without issue, the latter on December 31, 1812, when the title devolved upon his kinsman, James,

surrounded with saw-dust, and thence down an inclined plane of about 1,050 yards to a high-pressure engine of 30 horse power, making the total distance upwards of 1,200 yards, and the perpendicular depth about 822 feet. The engine is capable of lifting about 300 gallons of water per minute, and is also used for drawing coals out of the deep workings. The distance of this colliery from the shipping place on the Tees is  $26\frac{1}{4}$  miles. The coals were formerly shipped principally for London and coastwise; but, of late years, a considerable quantity have been sent foreign. A large depot trade is also carried on, from which the coals are sent as far south as York. Coke is extensively manufactured at the colliery.

### THE CHURCH.

THE church of St. Helen's Auckland is of high antiquity; the pillars and arches of the nave being of the late Norman style. It consists of a nave with side aisles and a chancel, a low western bell turret, and an entrance porch on the south. The exterior walls are embattled; and, from successive alterations, have lost much of their original character. It is a peculiarity of this church, that the aisles are longer than the nave, and extend partly along each side of the chancel. The first pillar on each side of the nave is square, the second cylindrical, and the third clustered; the arches on the south side being sculptured with a wavy ornament, and one of the pillars has a curious decorated Norman capital. The chancel is early English; but the piers of the arch opening into it have been cut away. Two low arches on each side connect it with the aisles. The east window consists of three lights, and the rest are

grandson of James Musgrave, Esq., second son of Sir Richard, the second baronet, and son and heir of James Musgrave, Esq., of Barnsley Park, Gloucestershire, by Miss Huggins. His son, Sir James Musgrave, of Hayton, born May 24, 1785, succeeded to the title, as ninth baronet, and to the greater part of the Washington estate, on the decease of his father, April 27, 1814.

A junior branch of this ancient family are descended from Richard Musgrave, Esq., of Wortley, whose only surviving son, Christopher, settled at Tooreen, county of Waterford. Richard, his son, was created a Baronet of Ireland, December 2, 1782, with remainder to the issue of his father. He was collector of excise in the port of Dublin, and known as a political writer, particularly by his "History of the Irish Rebellion in 1798." He died April 6, 1818, when the title, according to the limitation, devolved upon his brother, Christopher Frederick. The armorial motto of this family is the same as that of the Musgraves of Eden Hall. Their seat is Myrtle Grove, near Youghall.

† A specimen of "rolled stone," similar to those found in a portion of Cockfield Fell colliery, was found some years ago in this pit.

irregular; one on the south side being a modern sash. The font is coeval in date with the nave, of a singular shape, and without sculpture. The pews are high boxes, and balustraded tops, of about the year 1600; and there is a gallery at the west end of the church. The church will accommodate about 450 persons. The south wall was taken down, and rebuilt about twelve years ago; when three skulls, one of them quite entire, were found in the masonry. A piece of ground, added to the church-yard, was consecrated on the 21st July, 1842.

Before the Dissolution, this chapelry belonged to one of the prebends of the collegiate church of St. Andrew. There was a chantry in St. Helen's church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.\*

REGISTERS.—Books No. 1 to 9 contain baptisms from 1593 to 1812; burials from 1593 to 1678, and from 1695 to 1812; and marriages from 1593 to 1812. (Burials deficient from 1678 to 1695.)

St. Helen's chapelry; the Bishop of Durham patron; land. owners, imp. Not in charge, and pays no first fruits or tenths. Cert. val., £13 9s. 4d. Lord Crewe's trustees, £10 per annum.

CURATES—John Drawlesse (vicar of Grindon), 1421; Oliver Eshe, 1553; Thomas Cuthbert, 1561; James Simpson, 1564; John Harrison, 1566; William Yunge, 1571; Richard Jewe, 1581; Peter Taylor, 1583; George Wilkinson, 1588; Christopher Vincent, 1609; John Vaux, 1616; † George Carr, 1632; Robert Cooper, A.M., 1633; John Mascall, 1637; John Timpson, 1662; John Flasby, A.M., 1663; Stephen Windle, 1666; Henry Robinson, 1669; Thomas Robson, 1680; William Reed, 1695; William Eden, 1703; William Chaloner, 1714; Richard Taylor, A.B., 1722; Edward Bainbridge, A.B., 1768; William Ironside, A.M., 1780; James Todd, p. m. Ironside; Matthew Chester, 1822, p. m. Todd.

In 1712 and 1735, this curacy was augmented with lands and tithes, purchased for £400, half of which sum was given by Sir John Eden, Bart., and the rest was obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty; but, according to Randall's MSS., £315 of this money was lost by purchasing under a bad title a copyhold close at Hum-

\* About the year 1235, Robert Forester and Agnes his wife, by their charter, granted and confirmed to God and the chapel of St. Helen Aclent, in pure and perpetual alms, a moiety of new broken ground, without restitution, which William de Manton formerly held at Acland, in the north part of the vill, i. e., which is between the wood and the —, and to the land of West Welefed, and so on to the hedge at the end of the vill, for the support of the chaplain who shall perform divine service therein.

In 1377, it was found by an inquisition of Bishop Hatfield, that John de Soekburn died seised (*inter alia*) of a moiety of one messuage, with its appurtenances, in West Auckland for paying yearly to the

berbeck, for which £130 was paid to Lady Katherine Eden, and a house and field, which cost £185. In 1769, Lord Crewe's trustees gave £40 to the curate to repair and enlarge his small dwelling-house. This old glebe-house has been long unfit for residence; but in 1852, a grant of £400 was obtained from the Maltby Fund towards the erection of a new one. This is one of the livings entitled to £10 per annum under the will of Lord Crewe. The annual income is stated at £220, subject to permanent payments of £2.

#### CHARITIES.

*Farrow's Charity.*—In 1675, Frances Farrow bequeathed £1 10s. a year to the poor of the several townships of this parish. This sum is now paid by the owner of a field called Thornbury Garth, in West Auckland, and divided in the following proportions:—St. Helen's Auckland, 8s. 9d.; West Auckland, 11s. 3d.; and Evenwood and Barony, 10s. The churchwardens of each township distribute the money amongst poor widows not receiving parochial relief.

*West Auckland School.*—On March 2, 1789, Elizabeth Donald gave to trustees a rent-charge of £5 a year, to be paid to a schoolmaster for instructing ten poor girls, natives of the town and township of West Auckland, whose parents should be resident in and belong to the same, in the principles of the Church of England, and to read and write. In 1798, Margaret Hubbock built a school-room in West Auckland, and endowed it with 3 acres of land on the waste, subject to an annual rent of 1s. to the bishop, and now let for £10 10s. a year. She likewise gave £100 in augmentation of this charity, which is in Messrs. Backhouse's bank at Darlington, at four per cent. interest. The master also receives £10 annually from the Bishop of Durham, as a voluntary donation. He teaches the poor children of West Auckland reading, writing, and accounts, free of any charge, on account of Mrs. Donald's gift; ten at the rate of a 1s. a quarter, in respect of the rent of the land and interest of the money at the bankers; and ten

custos of the chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the chapelry of St. Helen, for the time being, 6d.

In the 17th of Bishop Langley, it was found by another inquisition that William Soekburn died seised of the moiety of one messuage, with the appurtenances, by paying yearly to the custos of the Blessed Virgin Mary's chantry, in St. Helen's church, 6d.

† Mr. Vaux had a dispute with the impropiators relative to the tithe of corn, hay, hemp, and line, growing within all the garths and back yards adjoining upon the houses within the chapelry; and he succeeded in establishing his claim.

more at the rate of 15d. a quarter, in respect of the bishop's donation; and he is at liberty to take other children at a certain quarterage, which is rather lower than the usual charge. Those 30 children are appointed by the trustees, and the number is alway kept up: none are considered cligible under seven years of age.

BRUSSELTON is a district situated to the south-east of the village of St. Helen's Auckland, and forms part of the estates of Sir George Musgrave, Bart. It comprises two farms (on one of which is a quarry), occupying a lofty situation, on the summit of which is a high octagonal building, called *Brusselton Tower* (dignified by the country people with the title of "Brusselton Folly"), erected as a summer-house by one of the Carrs, and from the top of which, it is said, both the eastern and western seas are visible on a clear day. It formed part of the estate let to the nuns of St. Helen's Auckland. The eminence was formerly covered with trees, called Brusselton Wood; and 5,000 trees, standing and growing in it, were sold by ticket on the 2nd of May, 1799.

WOODHOUSE, to the north-east of St. Helen's Auckland, was anciently part of the possessions of the Polards. *Woodhouse Close* is leaschold under the Bishop of Durham.

*Woodhouse Close colliery* was sunk, about 15 years ago, by Mr. Flintoff. The yard coal occurs at the depth of 34 fathoms: it consists of 3 feet of coal, 7 inches of band, and 10 inches of coal, forming a seam of 4 feet 5 inches thick. At a further depth of 42 fathoms, the Harvey seam, or main coal occurs, 4 feet 8 inches thick. The remaining coal in Coppy Crooks colliery is now being worked out by means of this pit, which is connected with the Stockton and Darlington railway by a branch line.

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\* An act of parliament was passed June 12, 1835, for 31 years, for more effectually repairing this road, and for consolidating its trnsts with those of the Cockerton Bridge and Staindrop roads.

Another act was passed, May 17, 1833, for 31 years, for more effectually repairing the road from the north end of the road called "The Coal Road," near West Auckland, to the Elsdon road near Elishaw, in the county of Northumberland.

† SIR GEORGE WHARTON.—West Auckland appears to have been at one time the residence of George Wharton, a descendant from a distant branch of the family of Wharton, of Old Park. He was born at Kirby Kendal, on the 4th of April, 1617, and was assisted in the study of astronomy and mathematics by the Rev. William Milbourne, curate of Brancepeth. Under the name of "George Naworth" [a transposition of the letters in *Wharton*] of West Auckland," he published *Almanacks*. During the civil wars, he espoused the cause of the

## WEST AUCKLAND.

THE township of West Auckland adjoins that of St. Helen's on the south-west, and contains 3,720 acres. Its population, in 1801, was 978; in 1811, 971; and in 1821, 1,106. In 1831, in consequence of the employment of labourers on railway works, it had increased to 1,509; and in 1841, owing to the opening out of new collieries and the formation of the railroad, the number was 2,310. In 1851, it was 2,303, consisting of 1,190 males and 1,113 females; and there were 499 inhabited houses, 26 uninhabited, and 1 building. There are about 24 farms in the township. In 1853, the property was valued for the county-rate at £5,396.

The continuation of the Stockton and Darlington railway, by the Haggerleazes line, crosses this township over an extent of 2 M. 2 F., and covers an area of 18 A. 1 R. 24 P. In 1851, when the gross amount collected in the township for the local rates was £894 14s. 5¼d., the railway contributed £107 13s. 4d. towards them; and in the following year, the contribution was £113 15s., the total being £876 16s. 5d.

West Auckland is a considerable village, half a mile south-by-west from St. Helen's, on the road to Staindrop and Barnard Castle, where it is crossed by that from Darlington to Wolsingham.\* Several of the houses bear traces of antiquity. The old hall at the west end of the village, once the residence of Sir John Eden, Bart., and now the property of Sir William, is held of him under a lease by Messrs. Hopkins, Robinson, and Co., partners of the West Auckland brewery; an extensive establishment, with a malting attached, both situated behind the hall. The proprietorship of another old house, on the south side of the village,† late belonging to a family called Fenwick, is disputed, and is referred to the decision of the court of Chancery.

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king, and, after being engaged in several battles, was wounded and taken prisoner near Stow-in-the-Wold, Gloucestershire. Under the Commonwealth, he lived privately in London, and wrote small pieces for a livelihood, some of which gave offence to those in power, and he was consequently subjected to repeated imprisonments. Unlike the fate of many others, however, his services were remembered after the Restoration; and he was appointed treasurer and paymaster to the office of ordnance, purchased an estate, and was created a baronet on the 31st of December, 1677. Anthony a' Wood says, "Sir George was always esteemed the best astrologer that wrote the *Ephemerides* of his time, and went beyond William Lilly and John Booker, the idols of the vulgar, was a constant and thro-pac'd loyalist, a boon companion, a witty droll, and waggish poet." Though literary antagonists, Wharton and Lilly rendered essential services to each other when under persecution. Sir George died on the 12th of August, 1681.

The labouring population of the village are for the most part engaged in works connected with colliery undertakings; and a considerable portion of the surrounding district is supplied with the necessaries of life from the shops and provision stores. There are about a dozen butchers, nearly the same number of grocers, nine public houses, and two beer shops. The old established iron foundry, now carried on by Mr. Thomas Story, C.E., is in active operation, and employs a number of men. Two corn-mills near the village are worked by water and steam power. There is a post-office at West Auckland, a rural police station, and four parish constables. Though surrounded by collieries, neither this place nor St. Helen's Auckland is lighted with gas. In the centre of the spacious village green is a public pant, erected some years ago principally at the cost of Sir W. Eden, Bart.; it is supplied with water from a reservoir at the west end of the village, though the supply is complained of as not being sufficiently adequate.

The Gaunless is crossed by a stone bridge, between St. Helen's and West Auckland. The latter place being subjected to frequent inundations from the overflowing of the Aycliffe Cross beck,\* a circular arched drain through the village is now being constructed; it is two feet wide, with minor surface drains, &c.

The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels at West Auckland; and Bethel chapel, belonging to the Wesleyan Association, was erected in 1837. There is a branch of the Darlington Auxiliary Bible Society, which, in the year ending Midsummer, 1853, contributed £4 0s. 6d. on the purchase account, and distributed 6 Bibles and 24 Testaments. A mechanics' institution was established under the auspices of Edmund Backhouse, Esq., in 1845, and contains about 400 volumes. The subscription is 3s. per annum; and there are about 40 members, who rent two rooms for the purposes of the institution. A national school, attended by about 20 children, has been amalgamated with the endowed school (see CHARITIES); and the average attendance is about 80.

A fair for the sale of cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, cheese, &c., was commenced at West Auckland, on the 15th of October, 1836. As a first exhibition, the show of stock was large, being upwards of 3,240; and the business trans-

\* At the sessions held in July, 1853, Mr. Stobart said, with reference to the bridge at West Auckland, that the drainage was so bad that when there was a flood the whole town was under water. Plans were drawn out by Mr. Bonomi some time ago for carrying away the water; but the inhabitants would not subscribe any

acted was beyond the expectations of its promoters. The event was celebrated by an agricultural dinner, at which Henry Stobart, Esq., presided. The meeting was addressed by Joseph Pease, Esq., then M.P. for South Durham, who proposed to give annually, on the fair to be held on the 17th of October in each year, a premium of £1 for the best boar, a premium of £1 for the best pig fed by a miner or labourer, and a premium of £1 for the miner who had lived in one servitude for the longest period with good character. The West Auckland hirings for men and women servants were held on the 12th and 19th of November following. At the fair held in 1837, besides premiums given for the best bull, cow, horse, &c., and those given by Mr. Pease, £1 was given to the agricultural labourer who had brought up the largest family without parochial relief. Races were held on the 22nd and 23rd September, 1837.

*West Auckland Colliery* is carried on by Messrs. Edmund Backhouse and Co. The five-quarter coal, at the depth of 14 fathoms, is 3 feet thick; and the main coal, 6 feet thick, is 42 fathoms lower. This seam was reached in 1838, after a year's sinking, under the direction of Mr. M. R. Elliot, of Etherley. The royalty belongs to the Bishop of Durham; and the colliery is held by lease for 21 years. In the lease commencing May 23, 1838, and dated the 1st July following, the annual value of Greenfield and West Auckland colliery was put down at £700; the reserved annual rent at £6, and the fine for renewal at £1,214.

*Norlees colliery* is situated a little to the north-west of the village. *Paddock Myers colliery* is laid in; and the plant, machinery, &c., were sold by auction on the 15th of February, 1853.

The quarries of stone and slate, in the north part of the township, are held under the bishop by a 21 years' lease, at an annual rent of £3 3s., without a renewal fine.

According to Boldon Book, there were in West Auckland eighteen villains, each holding an oxgang of land, providing three men weekly in autumn to win and lead the hay, during which service they had a corrody; each had corn two days, and together they rendered eight score hens, nine score eggs, one milch cow, and made three carryings between Tyne and Tees. William Coupman and others held divers parcels of land under certain rents, and the services of ploughing and harrowing the

thing, and the matter fell through. He thought the inhabitants of the town ought to subscribe something towards remedying the evil, for every time there is a flood the road is damaged. It was his opinion that West Auckland was one of the most filthy places in England, and that the only thing to improve it would be a good flood of riv-

lord's land, making hay, preparing ridges of fallow in autumn, and serving on embassies. It appears that Elstan the dreng was dead: he had held four oxgangs, tilled four portions in autumn, with all his men, except those of his household, ploughed and harrowed two acres, served on embassies between Tyne and Tees, and provided four oxen to draw the bishop's wine. The bishop suffered his widow to hold twelve acres (inclosed), free from rent, to bring up her boys. All the villains of Alcletshire, to wit, of Northalet, Westalet, Escumbe, and Newton (66 in number by the survey), provided for the great hunts of the bishop, for every oxgang of land in their tenure, one cord; and they made a hall for the bishop in the forest, of the length of 60 feet, and the breadth of 16 feet, from post to post, with a butlery and buttery hatch, a chamber, and other conveniences. They also constructed a chapel, of the length of 40 feet, and the breadth of 15; and they had of charity 2s. They made their part of the hedge around the lodges; and they had, upon the bishop's departure, a tun of ale, or half a tun, if so much should remain. They were to keep the hawk-yard, and were entitled to make eighteen booths at St. Cuthbert's fairs. Moreover, all the villains and farmers went to the roe-hunt at the summons of the bishop; and they also wrought at the mill.

Amongst the drengage tenants named in Hatfield's Survey is John Dalton, whose posterity continued to hold possessions in Auckland for many generations. Thomas Surtees held 100 acres of land, called the Kingfield. The *ayer accipitr.* is described to be in *warda de Auckland*, by which it is shewn the hawking ground was there.

Several families of local celebrity held property in this township; amongst whom, besides the Daltons, were the Tailours, Boltons, Sockburns, Coupmans, Batmans, Fishes, Allgoods, Forsters, and Parkinsons. By an inquisition, 10th Elizabeth, taken on the death of Robert, son of Ralph Dalton, it appeared that he died without issue, seised of five messuages and divers lands at West Auckland, which he held in drengage; the services consisting of ploughing a rood of the lord's lands, assisting at making hay, sending a man three days to bind in corn harvest, and attending on the bishop's embassies between Tyne and Tees, paying a money rent to the exchequer, &c. This estate afterwards passed to the Huttons.

William Tailboys, of West Auckland, and Jane his wife, by fine, July 29, 33rd Elizabeth, conveyed the manor of West Auckland, and all their lands there, and in Evenwood, Wolsingham, and Gateshead, in

trust to John, William, and Ralph Eden, sons of Jane, to the use of John Eden in tail male; remainder to William in tail male; remainder to Ralph, remainder to Jane, with remainder to John in fee-simple; and their possessions are now held by Sir William Eden, Bart. (See WINDLESTONE.) A great part of the township is held by copyhold tenure under the Bishop of Durham, who is lord of the manor. A small estate belongs to Mr. Frederick Glenton; and two detached pieces of land are the property of Mr. William Bowbank.

LUTRINGTON, a district on the southern verge of the township, was one of the places given to the church of Durham by Canute. Galterus de Lutrington, in the time of Bishop Pudsey, rendered for this vill 20s., tilled three portions of land in autumn with all his men except those of his household, served the bishop on embassies, provided four oxen to draw the prelate's wine, and attended the great chase. By Hatfield's Survey, Lord William Bowes held this manor, and performed his service in the lands of Coundon with his men. Thomas del Bowes is named as holding the vill of Lutrington *in capite*, in the 35th year of Bishop Hatfield, by homage, fealty, 20s. rent at the exchequer, three days' work at the manor of Coundon, three days' suit at the county, and carrying three parts of a dole of wine from Auckland to Weardale. He also held the Fryth, on West Auckland moor, with possessions in Cockfield, Hilton, and Streatlam. In the time of Bishop Booth, William Bowes, Knt., died, when an inquisition described Lutrington as consisting of a messuage, 200 acres of land, 100 of pasture, and 10s. free rents, paid by various tenants, together with an estate belonging to Thomas Barton. Sir Cuthbert Collingwood and Dorothy his wife, in the 2nd year of Bishop Barnes, had pardon for the alienation of this manor to George Tonge, Esq. It now belongs to Robert Surtees, of Redworth, Esq. *Bolton Garths*, an adjoining farm, is the property of the Duke of Cleveland.

ROYAL OAK is a hamlet at the south-eastern extremity of the township, 5 miles south-by-east from Bishop Auckland, and is partly in that of Redworth, parish of Heighington. It derives its name from the sign of a public house.

#### EVENWOOD AND BARONY.

THE united constaberies of Evenwood and Barony form a township on the south-west of West Auckland, containing 5,336 acres. The progress of its population has



been influenced by the local causes already adverted to, having been, at the decennial periods of enumeration, 769, 719, 785, 1,019, 1,729, and 1,381, of whom 702 were males and 679 females. The fluctuations in the population are illustrated by the disproportionate number of empty houses; there having been in 1841, 349 inhabited and 35 uninhabited; and in 1851, 300 inhabited and 68 uninhabited. The value of property assessed for the county-rate in 1853 was £4,177 10s. 6d.

The Haggerleazes branch of the Stockton and Darlington railway covers an area in this township of 14 A. 3 R., and extends over 1 M. 5 F. 31 Y. In 1851, when the amount collected for the local rates was £709 11s. 6½d., the railway contributed £54 3s. 4d.; and in the following year, it contributed £27 1s. 8d. towards the gross sum of £441 1s. 9½d.

The village of Evenwood is pleasantly situated on the summit of a steep hill on the south side of the Gaunless, 5 miles south-west from Bishop Auckland. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, a school, a corn-mill, and several public-houses and tradesmen in the constabulary. At *New Moor* there is an old-established black and brown earthen-ware manufactory; and near it the estate produces a plentiful supply of good potter's clay. An old castle or tower, which formerly stood at Evenwood, was, about the year 1826, after a long period of decay, totally razed to the ground; and its site is now occupied by a farm-house, where traces of the moat are still visible. The constabulary of Barony, being on the north side of the Gaunless, is connected with that of Evenwood by a bridge. The hamlet of *Ramshaw*, 4½ miles south-south-west from Bishop Auckland, contains a public house. The Evenwood branch of the Darlington Bible Society contributed £2 3s. on the purchase account, in the year ending Midsummer, 1853, and distributed 28 Bibles and 18 Testaments.

*Gordon and Erenwood collieries* were commenced by the Durham County Coal Company. The royalty belongs to the Bishop of Durham; and the lease, dated March 11, 1830, was for three lives of 48, 21, and 10 years. The annual value was stated at £830; the reserved rent, £1 per annum, with £1 13s. 4d. for every pit; land-tax, £5 10s. 6d.; and the fine for one life, £1,500.

*Norwood colliery*, after being worked for some years, was advertised to be let in 1827, together with about 2,000 acres of coal-field under the ancient inclosed leasehold and copyhold lands on the south side of the Gaunless, which was then entirely whole and un-

wrought. The five-quarter seam in *Norwood colliery*, at the depth of 14 fathoms, and the *Hutton* or main coal, 6 fathoms lower, are now both exhausted. The *Beaumont* seam, 20 fathoms below the *Hutton*, is 2 feet thick; and the *Brockwell* seam, varying in thickness from 2 feet 4 inches to 3 feet 4 inches, is 40 fathoms lower, making a total depth of 80 fathoms.

*Storey Lodge colliery* was one of those commenced by the Northern Coal Mining Company; and its coal is similar in quality to that of the seams found in neighbouring royalties. Under an order of the Court of Chancery, its plant, engines, railway, and working stock, were sold by auction on the 30th of September, 1851.

*Lands colliery*, like those above enumerated, is contiguous to the Haggerleazes line of railway, and near the southern boundary of the Durham coal-field.

Evenwood was one of the places given by King Canute to the church of Durham. In after times, it seems to have become private property; as it was conveyed with *Fuley* by John Hansard to Bishop Beck, in exchange for *Werkersall*, which he received from John de Lythage and Alice his wife, and who were compensated by the bishop with £40 per annum for their lives out of the manor of *Allerton*. It was at the end of the thirteenth century that the great hunting park belonging to the bishops was formed at Evenwood.

Bishop Beaumont granted the manor to Lord Ralph de Neville for life in 1331; and also 140 acres of moor and waste to William, son of William Denum. By *Hatfield's Survey*, Lord Neville held the *Colt Park*, of the inheritance of John de Evenwood; John de Sadberg held a capital messuage and lands; Hugh Willison held lands and tenements, for which he rendered an arrow; and Thomas Hansard held the *Barony tofts*, rendering three arrows.

In 1368, Bishop Hatfield granted for a term of years a *blomestage*, *bloomery*, or iron furnace, in *Gordon* and *Evenwood park*, at the rent of 16s. a week; the dry wood for its use to be delivered by Allan, the bishop's seneschal, John de Kingeston, constable of Durham, or some other person specially deputed. Park-keepers for life were appointed by the prelate just named and by Bishop Fordham. The latter prelate directed an inquisition on the petition of Walter de Hallyk, who had coal-works within *Deanfield* and *Morley*, in the *Barony of Evenwood*, relative to the obstruction of the roads, and particularly to that between *Newcastle* and *Barnard Castle*. Sir William Eure held a lease, under Bishop Neville, of all mines of coal and lead in *Raby*,

Coldhirst, Hertkeld, Hetherclough, Follow, and Wollaw, for 23 years, at £112 13s. 4d. rent.

In 1646, the Barony was stated to comprise Evenwood, Killerby, West Auckland, a decayed baronial mansion in a park of 300 acres, then let for £120 a year, besides an out-rent of £20 paid to the bishop; a great common called Raley or Railey Fell, on which cattle were put without stint; and a large colliery called Thorne, let to Mr. Drake at £70 a year, and by him re-let to Mr. Charles Vane and Mr. Thomas Bowes for £350. In the whole of these, the bishop, in right of *jure regalia*, had "all manner of privileges, royalties, franchises, and immunities." It was added, "That it appeared, upon the testimony of William Gargrave, that Mr. Ralph Eden, of Illery, father to Mrs. Blakiston, wife of John Blakiston, had lease of a parcel of land called Copeland, in West Auckland, for one and twenty years, from Dr. James, late Bishop of Durham, which land was afterwards let by Bishop Neal to Mr. Edward Lively, his secretary, upon a pretence that a lease was forfeited for non-payment of rent at the day, of which there was no possibility, by reason the waters were so

overflowed at that time, that none could pass without danger of life; and the next day the rent was tendered, but was not accepted: the heir was an infant under age." In corroboration of this, it was stated that the Eden family being interested in some concurrent lease, Bishop Neale replied to those applying for a renewal, "That he would not give the daughter of Mr. Ralph Eden, then an infant, to whom the concurrent lease was left, a penny more than upon good-will."

The township is still nearly all copyhold under the Bishop of Durham, who receives from it about 4d. per acre. John Bowes, Esq., M.P., possesses several detached portions of freehold; and he is also owner of a considerable tract of land at the south-western extremity of the township. *Railey Fell*, an extensive district, including the greater part of the township on the north, was divided into allotments under the authority of an act passed in the 32nd Geo. II., 1759. The royalty belongs to the bishop. A considerable portion of this tract is included in the newly-formed chapelry of Etherley, and is bounded on the north by Witton Row and Hamsterley commons.

## PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF ETHERLEY.

THE independent parochial chapelry of Etherley was taken chiefly from the ancient parochial chapelry of St. Helen's Auckland; and its limits were agreed upon by the incumbents of the adjoining parishes in 1834. It is bounded on the south by Swapefoot Lane (St. Helen's Auckland); on the west by the chapelry of Hamsterley; on the north by Hamsterley, Witton-le-Wear, and Escomb; and on the east by the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland.

THE extent of the chapelry of Etherley is about 5 miles from east to west, and 2 from north to south. In 1851, it contained 214 inhabited houses, 30 uninhabited, and 3 buildings; and its population (which is also included in the returns for St. Helen's Auckland, West Auckland, and Evenwood and Barony) consisted of 482 males and 479 females, forming a total of 961. The county and other rates are collected from the townships above enumerated.

### THE CHURCH.

ETHERLEY church was completed in 1832, on the 20th of May in which year it was opened for divine service by the present incumbent, and consecrated on the 24th of November following by Dr. Gray, Bishop of Bristol. It is a neat stone building, consisting of a small square

tower, a nave, and a chancel, and possesses no pretensions to architectural correctness of character; but, as a place of worship, affords comfortable accommodation for nearly 300 persons. The cost, which amounted to about £700, was borne chiefly by Bishop Van Mildert, aided by the Church Building Societies and a few private subscriptions.

This living is in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham; and the Rev. George Watson is the incumbent. The endowment settled by Bishop Van Mildert consisted of a farm of 55 acres, formerly belonging to the see of Durham, and half a mile from the church; also 15 acres of land, with certain buildings thereon, nearly adjoining the church; and a money payment of £130 per annum. This land was purchased by the bishop, and put into the possession of the incumbent in November, 1833, whose occupation commenced on the May-

day following. The confirmation of this endowment by the ecclesiastical commissioners is included in an order in council, dated June 21, 1837, in which reference is made to an act, passed in the previous session of parliament, intituled, "An Act for carrying into effect the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to consider the state of the Established Church in England and Wales, with reference to Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues, so far as they relate to Episcopal Dioceses, Revenues, and Patronage." In the preamble of this act, it is recommended that, out of the property of the see of Durham, provision be forthwith made for the completion of those augmentations of poor benefices which the late bishop (Van Mildert) had agreed to grant, but which he left uncompleted at the time of his death.\*

\* THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.—Allusion being frequently made to the ecclesiastical commissioners, who have become a body politic and corporate, the origin and nature of their constitution, the original number of the board, their powers, &c., may be understood from the following summary of the preamble of the above act, which recites, amongst other things, that his late majesty was pleased, on the 4th day of February, 1835, to issue two several commissions to certain persons therein respectively named, directing them to consider the state of the several dioceses in England and Wales, with reference to the amount of their revenues, and the more equal distribution of episcopal duties, and the prevention of the necessity of attaching, by *commendam*, to bishoprics, benefices with cure of souls, and to consider also the state of the several cathedral and collegiate churches in England and Wales, with a view to the suggestion of such measures as might render them conducive to the efficiency of the Established Church; and to devise the best mode of providing for the cure of souls, with special reference to the residences of the clergy on their respective benefices; and reciting that the commissioners had, in pursuance of such directions, made four several reports to his late majesty, bearing date respectively the 17th March, 1835, and the 4th March, the 20th May, and the 24th of June, 1836; and reciting that the said commission had, in its report, amongst other things, recommended that commissioners should be appointed by parliament for the purpose of preparing and bringing before his majesty in council such schemes as should appear to them to be best adapted for carrying into effect, amongst others, the following recommendations; and that his majesty in council should be empowered to make orders ratifying such schemes, and having the full force of law. The commissioners appointed by the act were, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, *ex officio*; the Bishops of Lincoln and Gloucester, to be replaced by the crown from among the bishops generally; the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord High Treasurer or the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of the principal Secretaries of State, *ex officio*; and three laymen, namely, the Right Hon. Dudley Earl of Harrowby, the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, and the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner, Knt., to be also replaced by the crown. They were, for the purposes of the act, to be one body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England," and by that name to have perpetual succession. It was further enacted that when any scheme proposed under the authority of the said act should be approved by his majesty in council, an order should be issued, ratifying the same, and specifying the time when such

In the autumn of 1834, the erection of a parsonage-house at Etherley was commenced on the glebe by the incumbent, who took his residence in it in May, 1835. It is a handsome stone edifice, in an ecclesiastical style of architecture. The cost, about £900, was defrayed chiefly at the expense of the incumbent; Bishop Van Mildert giving £200, and Lord Crewe's trustees £25.

The Inclosure Commissioners gave notice, June 3, 1853, that the Rev. George Watson, of Etherley, had made an application for £200, by way of loan, under the provisions of the act of the 13th and 14th Vict., cap. 31, for the drainage of the glebe lands of Etherley.

ETHERLEY.—Edirlee was anciently part of the possessions of the Pollards, and, in the 5th year of Bishop

scheme should take effect, and that such scheme should be registered by the registrar of each of the dioceses the bishops whereof might be affected in any respect thereby; and so soon as such order in council should be so registered and gazetted, it should have the same force and effect as if it had been included in the act, any law, statute, canon, letters patent, grant, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

By the act 3 and 4 Vic., c. 113, (which contained a special provision for increasing the endowment of the University of Durham,) the constitution of the board was materially changed; and the corporation now includes, *ex officio*, the two archbishops, five members of the government, all the bishops of England and Wales, three deans, and six common law, equity, and ecclesiastical judges; together with eight permanent lay commissioners six of whom are in the appointment of the crown, and two in that of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The total number of benefices permanently enlarged by the commissioners, exclusive of new districts, amounted, on the 1st of November, 1853, to 850, with an aggregate population of 2,337,127; and the annual grants payable by the commissioners in respect of those benefices, exclusive of the value of land and tithe rent-charge annexed in certain cases, amounted in the aggregate to the annual sum of £46,160 in perpetuity. The total number of new districts constituted by the commissioners up to the same date amounted to 241, and their aggregate population to 854,370. Of those districts, 183 were provided with churches, and had therefore become "new parishes," and the incumbents entitled to an annual income of not less than £150 each, besides all surplice fees and dues arising within their respective parishes. The permanent annual charge on the commissioners' funds, in respect of those districts and parishes, was £34,248, subject to further increase from time to time as new churches are consecrated. The total permanent charge was therefore, at that date, £80,408 per annum. On the 31st of October, 1853, the balances standing in the name of the commissioners were—Cash at the bank of England, £83,688 7s. 5d.; 3 per cent. consolidated bank annuities, £12,415 15s. 6d.; 3 per cent. reduced bank annuities, £156,128 10s. 5d.; exchequer bills deposited at the Bank of England, £13,400; and mortgages, £11,173 9s. 9d.; total, £296,806 3s. 1d.

The number of districts and new parishes formed in the county of Durham, by the ecclesiastical commissioners, the commissioners for building new churches, and the bishop, (described under their respective heads,) is thirty-five, with a population estimated in the aggregate at 113,694.

Skirlaw, was held by John Pollard *in capite*, at 10s. 10d. rent. The district now occupied by the chapelry was formerly very thinly inhabited, and was principally the resort of wandering tinkers and similar characters. In the early part of the last century, Etherley moor was the rendezvous of a party of freebooters, called "Sir William's gang," who levied a sort of black mail, not only on the surrounding farmers, but even on the inhabitants of Bishop Auckland, whose property, when stolen, was sometimes restored, or left at their doors, through the interference of the redoubted leader, "Sir William."

The village of Etherley consists of a number of scattered houses, extending over a considerable distance, and principally occupied by pitmen and agricultural labourers. There are nine public houses and a few tradesmen. A girls' school, and an infant school for boys and girls, are held in separate apartments of one building, which has a garden in front. These schools are supported by Henry Stobart, Esq., and the weekly pence of the children, of whom about 100 attend. The Etherley Mechanics' Institution, under the patronage of the gentleman just named, occupies a small stone building in the village, and consists of about 90 members, who possess a library containing at least 400 volumes. Lectures are occasionally given; and the funds of the society are assisted by summer excursions. The rural police have a station on the ground floor of the Primitive Methodist chapel: on the front of the building is the following commemorative inscription:—

"PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, ERECTED A. D. 1829.  
ENLARGED A. D. 1840.

HITHERTO HATH THE LORD HELPED US."

This chapel is licensed, according to the act, for solemnization of marriages. The Wesleyan Methodists have also a chapel in the village. A pant was opened for supplying the place with water, on the 1st of February, 1840, called "St. Cuthbert's Pant." It was built by public subscription, and affords a good supply of water. Near the village there is a station on the Weardale railway; and towards the east, brick-works have recently been commenced, and are conducted by Mr. Lawson.

TOFT HILL is a village at a short distance west from Etherley, and contains two public houses, three cartwrights' shops, and a smith's shop: it is the residence of a surgeon.

*Etherley House*, a neat modern mansion, with convenient offices, is the property and residence of Henry Stobart, Esq. Francis Sanderson, Esq., who resides at *Toft Hill Hall*, holds a freehold on Railey Fell. *Ramshaw Hall* is the property of the representatives of the late Mr. John Humphries. *Morley*, 5 miles west-by-south from Bishop Auckland, consists of eight farms, one of which was sold by auction on the 21st of June, 1854, by order of the High Court of Chancery, in the case between Matthew Waggitt and Maria Waggitt his wife, and George Welch, plaintiffs, and Thomas Welch, defendant.

*Etherley Colliery*.—The coal mines of Etherley have long been considered highly valuable. Previous to the modern introduction of railways, the whole of the produce of this and the surrounding district was carried away, some of it to very distant markets, either in carts or on the backs of mules or asses. Large numbers of these, taking the by-roads in order to secure a little of the scanty herbage, and avoid the payment of gates, were, in those days, to be met, carrying two or three bags of coals each. They frequently found their way to a distance of 50 miles from the pits, where, from the excellent quality of the coal, a ready market was secured. Old Etherley colliery was undertaken, upon the formation of the Stockton and Darlington railway, by Henry Stobart, Esq., and Partners. The five-quarter seam, at the depth of 15 fathoms, was 4 feet thick; and 15 fathoms below it, or 30 fathoms in all, was the main coal seam, 6 feet in thickness. The Phoenix pit is now laid in; and a new winning at Escomb (see page 597), still called Etherley colliery, is in extensive operation, and gives employment to a considerable number of workmen. Another winning, called the Jane pit, is in the immediate vicinity of the Witton Park Iron-works, in the township of Witton, at which the five-quarter seam is worked extensively for the supply of the blast furnaces.

*Carterthorn Colliery*, near Toft Hill, is a small winning for landsale, in which, in 1827, a considerable proportion of the coal to be worked was in pillars, a part being whole coal.

On the 31st of October, 1811, Mr. Pierse perambulated the boundaries of his collieries of Railey Fell, Edderley, and Brusselton, held by lease under the bishop. The coal mines beneath Railey Fell were leased, on the 27th November, 1830, for three lives, of the ages of 39, 34, and 12 years. The annual value was estimated at £1,480; the rent was £70 a year; and the fine on renewal for one life, £2,467 10s.

## PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF HAMSTERLEY.

THE chapelry of Hamsterley forms part of the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland, and is bounded on the south-east by St. Helen's Auckland, on the north-east by Witton-le-Wear, on the north by the parish of Wolsingham, on the west by Middleton-in-Teesdale, and on the south by the chapelry of Lynesack, which was severed from it in 1850. The chapelry is divided into the extensive townships of Hamsterley and South Bedburn.

## HAMSTERLEY.

THE township of Hamsterley includes an area of 4,003 acres, containing, in 1851, 110 inhabited houses and 10 uninhabited. The value of property assessed to the county-rate in 1853 was £1,590 5s. The population, in 1801, was 491; in 1811, 529; in 1821, 552; in 1831, 503; in 1841, owing to the stoppage of a cotton mill, it had decreased to 490; but in 1851, it had advanced to 532, of whom 273 were males and 259 females.

The village of Hamsterley is pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill, 7 miles west-by-north from Bishop Auckland, and is immediately adjacent to the outcrop of the great northern coal field, and between it and the lead measures. The name is supposed to have been anciently *Holmsterlee*, or a compound of the two words *holme* and *lee*, descriptive of the situation of the village; *holme* signifying a flat near a river, as Witton Holme; and *lee* is applied to places on hill sides above holmes, as Waskerley, Frosterley, and Hamsterley.

This village is of considerable extent, and runs due east and west. The houses are irregularly built; many of them have thatched roofs, and some are unoccupied

\* A little below the bridge there is an eddy, called the "Piper's Hole." The name is said to have originated from the circumstance of a wandering musician being drowned in the stream, whilst attempting to cross the wooden bridge in company with a person of the name of Dawson, known as "Jack Dowson." Though the bridge is not a bridle bridge, yet as the burn was not fordable at the time, Dawson led his horse across, followed by the piper. On reaching the centre, and just as Dawson and his horse had passed, and whilst the piper was immediately behind, the bridge gave way, and the musician was thrown into the burn and found next day in the eddy. On some of the villagers in Hamsterley enquiring of Dawson where the piper was, he replied that "he was drowned all to rags." This incident, somewhat apocryphal, need scarcely, perhaps, have been recorded, were it not that the inhabitants of the district consider any notice of the place as incomplete, that does not relate the sad fate of the wandering piper and the heartless conduct of Jack Dowson.

† The hoppings at Hamsterley and Byers Green are the most noted in this part of the county of Durham. In Yorkshire, such a gathering is called a wake, and in Lancashire a rush-bearing. These festivals were originally called feasts of the dedication, being always held

and in a state of dilapidation. At the west end of the village is a row of stone cottages, of recent erection, the name given to which is thus communicated by a tablet inserted in the wall of the fifth house:—

"ROSLING TARRES No 51850."

As this inscription might perchance puzzle some future archæologist, it may here be noted that the old building, which previously occupied the site of these houses, was denominated by the villagers "Roslin Castle."

The population are principally engaged as agricultural labourers. There are three public houses, and a few mechanics and shopkeepers; and the township contains two corn-mills. That called *Beckside water-mill*, to the south of the village, is situated on the Lynburn, which forms the boundary between the chapelries of Hamsterley and Lynesack. This burn, though fordable except during floods, is crossed at the high road by a wooden foot-bridge.\*

An annual feast or hopping is celebrated at Hamsterley,† and is numerously attended by the country people around, presenting a scene of considerable animation. The following is a recent programme of the sports:—

upon the days of the saints to whom the respective parish churches are dedicated. The word *hopping* is supposed to be derived from the practice of hopping and dancing on these occasions; *wake* refers to the custom of waking or watching in the church all the night previous, and reciting certain prayers set apart for the occasion; and *rush-bearing* signifies the usage of bringing bulrushes to strew in the church, as the meetings were originally held in the church-yards, where it was a custom to build bowers and tents, and to perform those rude dramas known by the names of Mysteries and Moralities. Thus, it will have been seen that, according to Boldon Book, the villagers of West Auckland had the privilege of building eighteen booths at the fair of St. Cuthbert at Durham. The religious tenor of these assemblages, however, seems to have been long forgotten; and climbing up greasy poles, grinning through horse-collars, leaping in sacks, and some other unmentionable feats, have formed the staple of amusement. In the present day, donkey and foot racing, coursing, athletic games, fiddling, dancing, and drinking, with an occasional boxing match by way of variety, are the general pastimes. In Lancashire, the parties still deck out a cart with rushes and whins, and fasten to it a rope 20 or 30 yards long, to which they yoke themselves

## "HAMSTERLEY HOPPING!!"

On Monday & Tuesday, the 7th and 8th of August, 1854.

"*First Day.*—The Sports to commence with a CRICKET MATCH for a Sweepstakes. Entrance 1s. each, with £1. 10s. added. Each Club to give satisfaction as to every Man being a member thereof, previous to the game. Wickets to be pitched at 10 o'clock. To be entered for at Mr. John Stephenson's, Cross Keys Inn.

"A WRESTLING MATCH for £1. Open to all weights. To be Entered at Mr. Edward Shaw's, Joiner's Arms.

"A DOG TRAIL for 10s. To be entered at Mr. Edward Shaws, Joiner's Arms.

"*Second Day.*—A DOG TRAIL, for £1. To be entered for at Mr. John Stephenson's, Cross Keys Inn.

"A QUOT MATCH for 5s. To be entered at Mr. Edward Shaw's, Joiner's Arms Inn.

"A FOOT RACE for 5s. To be entered at Mr. Edward Shaw's, Joiner's Arms Inn.

"AN ASS RACE for 5s.

"A DOG TRAIL! for Beagle Hounds, open to all England. For a Purse of Gold not exceeding £50. To be entered for at Mr. John Stephenson's, Cross Keys Inn.

"With sundry other Amusements."

A school was built in the village by subscription in 1822, of which the Rev. Thomas Gibson was master; but after his death, it remained some time unoccupied. It is now conducted by Mr. Leonard Smith. Another school, attended by about 20 boys and girls in summer and 50 in winter, is supported by the weekly pence of the children.

A Mechanics' Institution was established at Hamsterley in November, 1825, and at present consists of about 30 members, with a library of above 500 volumes.

in pairs, and gallop up and down the town; a man running before, and cracking a whip, to compel every body they meet, under the penalty of a sound whipping, to catch hold of the rope, and run a certain distance with them.

\* A series of interesting and instructive lectures, illustrative of local history, manners, and customs, have at various times been given by Mr. M. Richley to the mechanics' institution of Hamsterley, as also to those of Witton, Bishop Auckland, &c. To the success of the mechanics' institution of Bishop Auckland Mr. Richley has materially contributed; and his encouragement and example have greatly tended to excite a taste for pursuits of an intellectual and instructive nature.

† In this cemetery is the family burial-place of the late Mr. Henry Dowson, to whose memory the following epitaph is inscribed:—

"By skill in art he gained an earthly name,  
And carved himself a title on the scroll of fame.  
By virtue, truth, benevolence, and love,  
He also gained a passport to the realms above.  
Tread softly, gentle reader, o'er this his humble dust;  
He lived and died an honour to the good and just."

Henry Dowson died at Bishop Auckland, on the 20th March, 1850, and left a considerable sum for the building and endowment of a school at that place. The life of this enterprising man affords an encouraging example of what may be effected by patient industry, perseverance, and integrity. He was brought up as an agricultural labourer; but, tiring of the plough, he engaged himself, at the age of

The subscription is 1s. per quarter; and the meetings are held in the school-room, where lectures are occasionally delivered on behalf of the institution.\*

In the year 1715, a Baptist chapel was erected at Hamsterley on ground given, for a nominal consideration, by Mr. Thomas Dowson, of Brakenhill; Mr. Nicholas Teasdale being the purchaser, on behalf of the congregation. The Baptist Association held their annual meeting in it in that year, and continued to do so frequently afterwards. The pastors of this chapel were generally connected with the Baptist congregation at Muggleswick, or that at Rowley. In 1774, a larger chapel was erected by subscription, to which a small endowment was attached, with a school-room, a house and garden for the minister, and a burial-ground, in which some of the ministers and many of the members of the congregation have been interred.† A library was formed at this chapel in 1790, and now contains between 400 and 500 volumes, chiefly on theological subjects. Several of the ministers in this chapel have been men of eminent piety and ability, amongst whom may be named the Revds. Isaac and Joseph Garner,‡ the Rev. C. Whitfield, and the Rev. David Douglass (author of a "History of the Baptist Churches in the North, from 1648 to 1845"), on whose death, the Rev. T. Cardwell, the present pastor, succeeded to the charge of the congregation. The registers of births, baptisms, and burials are contained in one book, commencing in 1768, and kept by the minister or deacon.

20, to a stone-mason, for three years, receiving only about 3s. a week. With this small sum, and a trifle he had contrived previously to save, he managed to support himself. On completing the term of his engagement, he worked as a journeyman for some time, and then began to undertake work on his own account to a limited extent. By dint of industry and foresight, he conducted his business with success, and was enabled to extend his operations. He contracted for the execution of several undertakings, the principal of which was the masonry department of the Wear Valley Railway. At the time of his death, he had accumulated a considerable fortune. His private charities are said to have been numerous; he was a liberal contributor to the cause of Wesleyanism, of which body he was a member; and, besides providing amply for his poor relations, he left funds for the building and endowment of the school above mentioned.

‡ Mr. Isaac Garner, son of this minister, served an apprenticeship as a letter-press printer in an office in Newcastle, and afterwards commenced business in London; but a considerable portion of his life was subsequently passed in the naval and military service. After his discharge from the Middlesex militia in 1801, he worked at his business in various places, and died at Newcastle on the 13th of October, 1813. His conversational powers were of a high order; he was the author of several poetical pieces, amongst which were, "The Hind, or a Voyage to the West Indies," written at the request of the captain and officers of the Hind frigate, on board of which ship he was captain's clerk; "The Splendid Guinea;" "A Sonnet to the Rainbow;" "Epitaph on John Simpson, of Hamsterley, Wool-comber;" and "Verses written on the Banks of the River Eden."

A small chapel was built by the Wesleyan Methodists at the beginning of the present century, at a cost of £350. Not being sufficiently supported, it was sold, in 1854, for £30, which was given to defray a debt upon the chapel to that amount. The building is now occupied as a cottage dwelling.

Hamsterley was anciently part of the possessions of the Eures, who continued to hold it for many generations. The Lumleys and Boyntons also held lands in this township. An extensive tract was called the West Park; and a considerable portion of the chapelry remained unenclosed until a recent period. By an act of parliament, obtained in January, 1758, a large common or moor, called by several names in various parts, but most commonly known by those of Hamsterley, South Bedburn, and Lynesack and Softley moors, situated in the townships so called, in the manor of Wolsingham, and chapelry of Hamsterley, containing about 7,000 acres, was directed to be allotted and inclosed, on or before the 1st of November, 1760. The neighbouring proprietors claiming right of common, and consequent allotments, were, Henry Earl of Darlington; William Lord Viscount Vane; Sir John Eden, Bart.; John Cuthbert, Farrer Wren, John Blakett, William Lowes, Richard Wharton, and George Surtees, Esqrs.; William Blakett, Ralph Walton, William Leaton, Richard Cowdell, and Ralph Hodgson, gentlemen; and several others. The commissioners appointed under the act were, John Westgarth, of Unthank, Esq.; William Jepson of Heighington, John Dobinson of Witton Castle, Michael Robinson of South Street, Durham, and William Sanderson of Tofthill, gentlemen; and Richard Richardson of Darlington, land surveyor. After providing for the survey of the land, the manner of making claims (which was to be by oath or affirmation), and the reclamation of encroachments of less than 20 years' standing, the act proceeds to direct that there shall be paid from the allotments formed a yearly rent of 4d. per acre to the Bishop of Durham and his successors, to be paid half-yearly at the Feast of Pentecost and on the 22nd of November, or within 40 days thereafter, under penalty of distraint. [The payment is now made yearly, instead of half-yearly.] Enclosures were to be made at the cost of the allottees, and the usual provisions were made for the formation of roads and drains. Provision was also made for preserving the rights of the Bishop of Durham as lord of the manor of Wolsingham, together with the right of working mines and quarries, and making roads and railways therefrom. In cases of damage to particular allottees by these

works, such parties, after causing public notice thereof to be read in Hamsterley chapel on a Sunday morning, might lay their complaints before a justice or justices of the peace, who, after due examination, were empowered to assess such damages as had been sustained, and which were to be paid by the occupiers of the other allotments, in proportion to their respective annual values, under penalty of distraint and sale. Each proprietor was empowered to quarry stones on his own allotment, and also in the common quarries to be appointed by the commissioners. A lease for 21 years having been granted in 1748, by Bishop Chandler, to the Hon. Henry Vane, of a piece of ground in the township of Lynesack and Softley, containing 40,000 square yards, called the Peat Mosses, and bounded by Louton Hill on the south, Lynburn on the north, and the common on the east and west, it was provided that, after the expiration of such lease, the said piece of ground should belong to the Bishop of Durham and his successors. South Bedburn moor (now better known by the name of Hamsterley waste) being of a barren nature, it was enacted that such part of it as the commissioners might think proper, not exceeding in the whole 2,000 acres, should remain in its existing state, and not be divided or inclosed; but that no greater portion than 300 acres should continue so undivided in any one plot or place. [The latter restriction has not been observed, much larger portions than 300 acres being left undivided.] For the settlement of disputes, the arbitrators named in the act were Thomas Gyll and Thomas Rudd, Esqrs., of Durham, and Christopher Fawcett, Esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with power to summon and examine witnesses on oath. The expenses of obtaining the act, surveying, dividing, and allotting, &c., were directed to be paid by the allottees, in proportion to the value of their several portions; the annual rents reserved to the bishop and his successors being exempted from the payment of such expenses. The award of the commissioners under this act is enrolled in the office of the auditor, Durham.

*Brownlaw common*, which is uninclosed, lies to the west, being part of the 2,000 acres called Hamsterley waste. When the commutation of tithes was made, a charge of £2 16s. was levied upon this waste; but as no one person could be considered as the occupier or proper representative, the amount was laid upon the old land. The freeholders of the township rode the boundaries of Hamsterley waste on the 24th of August, 1853. *Pike Stone Fell*, in this township, also remains a common.

An application for the inclosure of Hamsterley Townfields having been made to "The Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales," pursuant to the provisions of the act of 8 and 9 Vic., c. 118, J. R. Rawlinson, Esq., Assistant Inclosure Commissioner, held several meetings, between five and six years ago, at Hamsterley, for the purpose of making inquiries and hearing objections; but no agreement was come to upon the subject.

The principal freeholders in Hamsterley are, Thomas and William White, John Greenwell, and Robert Surtees, Esqrs., and the proprietors of Witton Castle. *Emms Hill*, a farm of about 200 acres, belongs to Michael Garthorne, Esq.

### THE CHURCH.

HAMSTERLEY church stands about half a mile from the village. It is a neat cruciform building, with a western bell-turret.\* The entrance is by a south porch, inclosing a circular arch: above the porch is a sun-dial, inscribed—

"MAN FLEETH AS A SHADOW.  
1803."

The arches above the transept and chancel are pointed. The baptismal font is a small circular basin, and the piscina still remains in the south wall of the chancel. The east window and those at each end of the transept are pointed; but the rest are double circular-headed lights. The church contains accommodation for 300 persons; and a warming apparatus was introduced in 1836.

The sum of £100, bequeathed for the purpose in 1783 by John Cuthbert, Esq., of Witton Castle, was appropriated to the repairs of the church and chancel (See CHARITIES, WITTON-LE-WEAR). In 1842, the building underwent a thorough cleaning and painting; one moiety of the expense of which was defrayed by Donald Maclean, Esq., of Witton Castle, and the other moiety by Robert Surtees, of Redford Grove, Esq., and G. T. Leaton Blenkinsopp, of Hoppyland Park, Esq., one of the churchwardens, in equal proportions.

This church was prebendal to Auckland College until the Dissolution in 1547; and it contained a chantry or guild, from which Rowland Brown, the last incumbent, received an annual pension of £2 4s. in 1553.

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1 contains baptisms, burials,

\* In March, 1853, some sacrilegious persons cut off and stole a great quantity of lead from the roof of the church; and a few days afterwards, one of the bells, the gift of Lady Chaytor, was stolen from the turret.

and marriages from 1588 to 1639; Nos. 2 to 4, baptisms and burials from 1642 to 1812, and marriages from 1642 to 1753; Nos. 5 and 6, marriages from 1754 to 1812.

Hamsterley chapelry is in the deanery of Darlington; the owners of Witton Castle estate, patrons. Not being in charge or certified, pays no first fruits or tithes, nor is called upon at the bishop's visitation to pay procurations. Cert. val., £18 6s.; Lord Crewe's legacy, £10. Dedication to St. James.

CURATES.—Robert Melmorbie, 1562; Sir John Griffon, 1564; Charles Claxton, 1577; James Hobson, 1578; Robert Wilkinson, 1580; John Hewet, 1580; Robert Woode, 1582; Thomas Worsley, 1584; Charles Pasmore, 1590; William Dampore; John Donkin, 1633; William Hardacre, 1663; Francis Gledstone, A.B., 1666; Francis Oard, 1673; William Allen, 1678; John Stackhouse, 1682; William Milner, 1712, p. res. Stackhouse; John Barclay, 1725, p. res. Milner; he was an Irishman, and for misbehaviour suspended three years; Thomas Lamb, cl.; John Farrer, cl., 1769, p. m. Lamb; Ralph Hopper, A.M., 1808, p. m. Farrer; James George Milner, 1825, p. res. Hopper.

The glebe consists of a close, to the north-east of the village, and a small farm of about 60 acres, called Moor Hill, subject to a tithe-rent of £5 per annum to Mr. Bainbridge, of Lumley Thicks. About 2½ acres, to the west of the village, was purchased, about four years ago, with a portion of a former grant of £900 from Queen Anne's Bounty. The parsonage-house, which stands at the west end of the village, being in want of repairs, the ecclesiastical commissioners, in 1851, gave £200 from the Maltby Fund towards its enlargement and restoration. The Duke of Cleveland added £25; James Farrer, Esq., M.P., £10; the Rev. W. N. Darnell, rector of Stanhope, £10; and the executors of the late Rev. Dr. Durell, £10. The entire outlay was about £400. The value of the living is stated at £90 per annum.

### CHARITIES.

*Poor's Land.*—Four acres of land, called the Bull Piece, in the township of Lynesack and Softley, has been from time to time surrendered to successive trustees for the use of the poor of the chapelry of Hamsterley. On April 12, 1760, an allotment of 10 A. 1 R. 6 P., late parcel of the moors, was awarded by the commissioners under the act above quoted to the then trustees, in respect of the Bull Piece. The lands are let together at £16 per annum, which is paid half-yearly. After deducting the lord's rent, 4s. 9d., land-tax, 3s. 1d., and any other incidental charges for repairs, the residue is divided into three equal shares, which are appropriated



to the townships of Hamsterley, South Bedburn, and Lynesack and Softley. It is given away to poor persons belonging to the respective townships in sums varying from 3s. to 10s. The present trustees are, John Greenwell, Esq., Hamsterley; Michael Garthorne, Esq., South Bedburn; Edward Hodgson, Esq., of Copeland House, West Anckland; and John Hardy, Esq., of Edge House.

### SOUTH BEDBURN.

THIS extensive but thinly populated township comprises 6,765 acres, and contained, in 1851, 68 inhabited houses and 5 uninhabited. The property was valued for the county-rate, in 1853, at £1,639 15s. The population, at the stated periods of return, was 310, 421, 366, 296, 350, and 349, of which latter number 173 were males and 176 females. The township contains two corn-mills, and between twenty and thirty farms. It occupies the north-western portion of the chapelry. The scenery is pretty and picturesque; and the several seats and mansions which surround and ornament the district have, of late years, been much improved by their respective proprietors.

*Bedburn Hall*, a little to the north of Hamsterley, was, at the date of Hatfield's Survey, in the possession of Robert Emerson, who rendered 8s. It afterwards became the property of the Eures, lords of Witton, who also held *Hoppyland*, adjoining to the above-named estate on the west. In later times, both properties were held by the Leaton family. *Bedburn Park House* belongs to the Bishop of Durham, and is leased on three lives; and *Hoppyland Hall* is the property of George Thomas Leaton Blenkinsopp, Esq., of Whickham House.\*

On the ancient land belonging to the Park, and within 300 yards of the Harchope-urn, a small stream which rises in the hills on the west, is a remarkable piece of antiquity called "*The Castles*," or "*Hart-hope Castle*." The remain consists of a fortified enclosure, at the foot of a high ridge of hills: its form is oblong, of about 90 paces by 70. It is defended on every side by a lofty mound or vallum of loose pebble stones, with an outward ditch. On the side where the

gate or entrance is, a little stream of water runs down a deep gill, where perhaps a bridge or platform of trees or hurdles, easily removed or destroyed, was used. Large oaks and birch trees now grow among the pebbles of the mound; and juniper trees are come to a great strength and stature upon it. From the gill or gully the mound looks stupendous, as there it has required the greatest quantity of materials to bring the ridge to the common level of the rest of the work. Whence the pebbles were collected (as the adjacent lands do not seem to furnish such materials) is not easy to conjecture. The interior plain, which appears to have been ploughed in modern times, is capable of receiving 500 huts; so that the fort, if it may be so termed, would secure within its vallum between 2,000 and 3,000 people. It is supposed to be an ancient British fortress, many of which Julius Cæsar found in the island, concealed among the mountains, or in the midst of thick forests.

The estate called *Shipley*, adjoining the Wear, formerly belonged to a family named Blackden. It is now, with *Brekon Hill*, the property of George Hutton Wilkinson, Esq., of Harperley Park. The farms of Low and Middle Shipley, containing 271 acres, pay £2 8s. 7d. acre money to the bishop, for such parts as had been common, and a small modus for the ancient land, in lieu of corn and hay tithe. The *Monk Field*, which lies between Shipley and Brekon Hill, belongs to Durham University; and the whole occupy the north angle of the township.

*Shull*, on the north-west of Hoppyland, is the property and residence of W. and J. Backhouse, Esqrs.

*Bedburn Forge* is a small village on the Bedburn, adjoining to Hoppyland on the south-west, and at which there is an establishment for the manufacture of edge-tools, spades, shovels, bread-knives, &c. These premises were, up to the year 1820, called *Bedburn Mills*, and were used as an extensive bleachery, where linen cloth and yarn were whitened by chemical process. The property belongs to John Fogg Elliott, Esq., of Durham; and the forge is carried on by Mr. William Dodds, whose edge-tool implements are in great repute.

*Redford*, anciently part of the possessions of the

\* On December 1, 1846, in the Rolls Court, a motion was made for the production of documents. Mrs. Blenkinsopp had instituted a suit for divorce and alimony against her husband in the Consistorial Court of Durham, which was afterwards carried to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and she obtained the desired order. Pending the proceedings, Mr. Blenkinsopp conveyed certain property near Bishop Auckland to Mr. Trotter and Mr. Bennett, in trust for

his creditors. Mrs. Blenkinsopp's object was now to have this deed set aside, as having been fraudulently executed to her prejudice. Mr. Trotter, who had acted as solicitor to Mr. Blenkinsopp, made an affidavit in which he claimed to be protected from producing certain documents relating to the proceedings, on the ground that they were privileged. After hearing counsel on both sides, Lord Langley did not think he was entitled to order the production of the documents.

Eures, is situated near the Bedburn. The mansion called *Redford Grove* is the property of Robert Surtees, of Redworth, Esq.

*Mayland* occupies the south-western portion of the township. In Bishop Hatfield's time, Hugh de Burningham held the manor and 100 acres of land by foreign service, and 6d. or a pair of spurs at the feast of St. Cuthbert in September. The Brackenburys afterwards held property in Mayland by a sparrow-hawk or 12d. The estate of Ralph Millot, of Mayland, Gent., is included in the list of those mentioned in the

acts of 1651 and 1652, for the sale of property forfeited by alleged treason. The farm called Mayland Hall, containing 134 acres, pays yearly to the bishop 11s. 9d. for out-rent and acre money, and 6s. to the chapel of Hamsterley; Mayland Lee, 215 acres, pays £3 9s. 8d. out-rent, &c., and 6s. to the chapel; West Mayland, 161 acres, pays 10s. 9d. out-rent, £1 16s. for acre money and allotments, and 6s. to the chapel. The whole are tithe-free, and are the property of R. Surtees, Esq. Podge Hole mill, also tithe-free, contains 71 acres, pays 12s. 2d. out-rent, and 3s. to the chapel.

## CHAPELRY OF LYNESACK.

THE chapelry district of Lynesack, formed by deed of assignment dated the 19th of June, 1850, comprises such parts of the several townships of Hamsterley, Lynesack and Softley, and South Bedburn, all within the parochial chapelry of Hamsterley aforesaid, as are comprised within the boundaries following, namely, commencing at the north-west corner of the Edge Rivington allotment, adjoining a rivulet called the Lynburn at a place called the Longman's Grave, and proceeding eastwards down the said Lynburn till it joins the Emms Hill-lane; and thence proceeding southwards up the said Emms Hill-lane till it joins the Crane Row-lane; and thence proceeding eastward along the said Crane Row-lane towards a place called Rown-tree, till the said last-mentioned lane adjoins the Barony Dyke, a boundary between the townships of Hamsterley and Evenwood and Barony, in the chapelry of St Helen's Auckland; and then proceeding southwards down the said Barony Dyke to the river Gaunless, and so up the said river Gaunless; and thence along the south boundary line of the said township of Lynesack and Softley, till it joins the township of Woodland in the parish of Cockfield; and thence proceeding northwards along the boundary line of the said township of Woodland to the point first mentioned, called Longman's Grave.

THE township of Lynesack and Softley, sometimes called *South Side*, formerly constituted the southern portion of the chapelry of Hamsterley. The township contains an area of 5,946 acres, valued for the county-rate, in 1853, at £2,793 13s. 6d. The number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 517; in 1811, 602; in 1821, 732; in 1831, 795; in 1841, 910; and in 1851, 787, of whom 400 were males and 387 females. In 1841, there were 190 inhabited houses, 27 uninhabited, and 2 building; and in 1851, there were 162 inhabited, and 21 uninhabited. In the district comprised within the limits of the chapelry, at the latter date, the number of houses was stated at 169 inhabited, and 21 uninhabited; and the population at 830, consisting of 430 males and 400 females.

The Haggerleazes branch of the Stockton and Darlington railway, 5 miles in length, connecting West Auckland with Cockfield and Butterknowle collieries, skirts part of the southern boundary of this chapelry. It was formally opened on May 1, 1830, in the presence

of between 2,000 and 3,000 persons; and traffic upon it was commenced on the 3rd of October following. It extends 1 F. 105 Y., and covers an area of 2 A. 1 R. 36 P., in this township; and it contributed to the local rates, in 1851 and 1852, £6 3s. 4d. and £6; the entire sums collected in those years being £410 6s. 8½d. and £421 0s. 5d. An intention was entertained, in 1853, of making a branch from the Haggerleazes line to the Telegraph station on the Wear Valley railway; and plans were deposited for the purpose with the clerk of the peace for the county.

### THE CHURCH.

THE church of St. John the Evangelist at Lynesack was erected chiefly by private subscriptions, aided by the church-building societies. It was consecrated, as was also the cemetery, on the 17th of October, 1848, by the Lord Bishop of Durham, in the presence of the Duke of Cleveland, Lord Harry Vane, M.P., the Ven.

Archdeacon Raymond, a number of the neighbouring clergy and gentry, and a large congregation. So far as the limited proportions of the building will allow, it is in the early English style of architecture, from designs by Mr. William Thompson, of Bishop Auckland, by whom also the work was executed. The structure consists of a nave and chancel, a south porch, a vestry, and a small spiral bell-turret at the west end. The interior of the roof is open, of stained wood, and is very light and effective. The church is commodiously fitted up, and most of the sittings are free. The seats are low, constructed of deal, stained a dark oak colour; as are also the pulpit, reading desk, and altar rails. The baptismal font, near the entrance, is an octagonal basin of stone.

Shortly after the opening of the church, a neat parsonage was built adjacent to it, at the cost of the bishop, who had also contributed largely towards the erection of the church. Patron, the incumbent of Hamsterley; curate, the Rev. James Evans Jones.

On the 18th of November, 1851, the foundation stone of a national school was laid by William Scarth, Esq., of Keverstone, by whom and by the Rev. J. E. Jones suitable addresses were delivered. It is situated near the church, and is a neat and spacious building, with a residence for the master immediately adjoining. The Bishop of Durham and the Duke of Cleveland each contributed £50 towards those erections; and they also subscribe £5 a year each towards the maintenance of the master.

The prior of Finchale, at the time of Hatfield's Survey, held lands in Lynesack by foreign service and 30s. rent; lands were also held by John Mawe. The exchequer lands, consisting of 35 messuages and tenements, were held under certain rents by 28 tenants. The Nevilles afterwards acquired possessions, which were forfeited on the attainder of the last earl. The eastern, southern, and north-western parts of the chapelry consist of allotments on Lynesack common, the royalty of which belongs to the Bishop of Durham. The central portion, which is divided amongst several proprietors, is the site of ancient enclosures in Lynesack and Softley; the bishop being lord of the manor. The district is of a sterile, hilly character, and contains nearly 60 farms.

The village or hamlet of LYNESACK consists of a number of straggling houses, built without any regular order or plan. The population consists of agricultural labourers and workmen connected with colliery undertakings. The church is situated in about the centre of the village. The Darlington Auxiliary Bible Society distributed 20 Bibles and 13 Testaments in the chapelry during the year ending Midsummer, 1853.

The other principal hamlets or districts are *West Pits*, *Houl*, *Potter Cross* or *Potter Close*, *Softley*, and *Trough Lane Head*. On the south-eastern portion of the chapelry, the greater part of the population is congregated around the various collieries.

*Butterknowle* and *Copley Collieries*, otherwise *Grewburn* and *Lynesack Collieries*, were won by Messrs. Dowson and Co., in the royalty leased by the late Rev. William Luke Prattman, of Barnard Castle, by whose agents the boundaries of his coal mines and seams of coal were perambulated on the 13th and 14th of October, 1837. The lease (for 21 years) commenced on the 10th March, 1835, and is dated the 24th of August following. The annual value is stated at £408; the annual rent, £14; and the fine for renewal, £590. The royalty consists of about 3,000 acres, and comprises four seams of coal, viz.:—The four-feet seam, at 3 fathoms from the surface, producing a manufacturing coal; the yard seam, at 31 fathoms, 3 feet 6 inches thick, producing household coal; the five-quarter seam, at 50 fathoms, adapted for steam, coke, and manufacturing purposes; and the main coal, at 64 fathoms, 6 feet thick, producing household and coking coals. There are sixteen coke ovens at Haggerleazes lead-yard, and three at Copley high pit. Portions of the four-feet, yard, and five-quarter seams are sub-let, and worked for land and depot sale; but the colliery was advertised for sale, by the assignees and mortgagees of Mr. Prattman, in August, 1854.

*Craike Scar* and *West Pitts Colliery* is worked by Messrs. Hardy, Kendall, and Hodgson. The 21 years' lease commenced March 10, 1835; and the annual value is stated at £100; the reserved rent being £7 per annum, and the fine on renewal £139 10s.

*Lands Colliery* and other pits, with those just described, occupy the south-western angle of the Durham coal-field.

## PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF WITTON-LE-WEAR.

THIS chapelry is situated in the most north-westerly portion of the original parish of St. Andrew's Auckland. It is bounded on the south-west by Hamsterley, on the south by Etherley, on the east by Escomb, on the north-east by Crook, and on the north-west by the parish of Wolsingham. It consists of the townships of Witton-le-Wear and North Bedburn; a portion of the former (including Witton Castle and Park) being situated on the south side of the Wear, and the remainder of the chapelry on the north side.

### WITTON-LE-WEAR.

THE township of Witton-le-Wear comprises an area of 2,955 acres; and, in 1851, contained 160 inhabited houses, 4 uninhabited, and 1 building. The population, at the six decennial returns, was 450, 544, 531, 502, 565, and 918; the latter number consisting of 499 males and 419 females. The increase at the last census is attributed to the influx of labourers and their families employed on railway works, and to the establishment of iron works. The property in the township was assessed for the county-rate, in 1853, at £4,595 10s., but since that time has been considerably increased.

The Crook branch of the Stockton and Darlington railway traverses the eastern portion of this township from north to south; and the Wear Valley line runs parallel with the river from north-west to south-east, having a station at Harperley, in North Bedburn township, and another at Witton-le-Wear, where it curves a little to the north, and joins the Crook line near Low Bitchburn, at which junction there is another station. The extent of the two lines is 4 miles; and, with the stations, they cover an area of 44 A. 2 R. In each of the years 1851 and 1852, they contributed £44 7s. to

\* THOMAS JACKSON, D.D.—Dr. Jackson was born at Witton-le-Wear; but having many relations who lived in affluence in Newcastle, he was designed by his parents to be a merchant there. His taste for literary pursuits, however, could not be repressed, and he was sent in 1595 to Queen's College, Oxford, and in the following year removed to Corpus-Christi. His industry was so eminent that he soon became distinguished for his knowledge in mathematics, philology, logic, history, philosophy, the oriental languages, &c. He also knew something of heraldry and hieroglyphics. But all his various acquirements were made subservient to the study of divinity, in which he was so eminent as to read a divinity lecture once a week, not only at his own college, but also at Pembroke college, at the request of the master and fellows. As vice-president of his college, he moderated at the divinity disputes with great candour and modesty. He commenced D.D. in 1622, and in the following year became vicar of Newcastle. Though a rigid Calvinist, he yielded the point of absolute predestination to the persuasions of Bishop Neile, who made

the local rates; the amounts collected in the township for those years being £364 6s. 11d. and £343 0s. 8d.

The village of Witton-le-Wear is situated 4 miles west-north-west from Bishop Auckland, and 12 south-west from Durham, and occupies the ridge of a hill, around the base of which the river sweeps on the west, south, and east. The view of the surrounding country from all parts of the village, and particularly from the church yard and the rising ground leading to Fir Trees, is charming in the extreme. The windings of the Wear and its tributary streams, together with the varied wooded grounds and rich pasturage reposing on the banks of the valleys of the Wear and Bedburn, afford a picture of rural beauty, such as Thomson delighted to describe. The air is highly salubrious; and, as a natural consequence, Witton-le-Wear has long been a favourite place of residence, and contains many well-built and commodious houses.\* There are several inns and public houses in the village, a post-office, and a station of the rural police force. The population, which formerly consisted principally of tradesmen, mechanics, and persons employed in agriculture, has of late years received an accession of miners, iron-founders, and others engaged in the various works of the neigh-

him his chaplain, and joined with Dr. Laud in bringing him back to his college, where he was elected president in 1630. Upon this promotion, he resigned the vicarage of Newcastle; and, in 1635, was collated to a prebend of Winchester, having been made chaplain to the king some time before. In 1638, he obtained the deanery of Peterborough, but did not enjoy this dignity quite two years, being taken from it by death in 1640. He was a man of blameless life, studious, humble, industrious, pious, and learned. As vicar of Newcastle, he performed all the duties of an excellent parish-priest; and whenever he went out, he usually gave what money he had about him to the poor, who at length so crowded around him, that his servant took care he should not have too much in his pocket. His numerous works were collected and published in 1672 and 1673, in three volumes, folio. His "Commentaries on the Apostles' Creed" is considered his principal performance. His writings were much admired and studied by Bishop Horne, whose biographer ranks Dr. Jackson with "the English fathers of the church."

bouring country: the village is therefore much extended beyond its former limits.

“Rohabath Primitive Methodist chapel,” erected in 1850, is a small brick building, on the south side of the village. The Wesleyan Methodists meet every Sunday evening in the village school, in which, also, the Baptists hold their meetings on alternate Tuesday evenings.

A mechanics’ institution was established in Witton in 1850. The average number of members is 30, who pay a subscription of 1s. per quarter each, and possess a library of about 200 volumes. The meetings are

\* REV. JOHN FARRER.—The Rev. Mr. Farrer was born in 1735, at Bousfield, parish of Orton, Westmoreland. He was the second son of John and Isabel Farrer, who lived on a small, but independent freehold of their own. His mother was descended from the same family as the celebrated Joseph Addison. At a proper age, he was placed at Appleby School, under the care of Richard Yates, A.M., a man of great and well-deserved reputation as a teacher of youth, and under whom he made a good proficiency in the customary studies of the place. Mr. Yates, who had experienced the advantages of a university education, was anxious to have the same opportunity extended to a favourite scholar, and therefore was not sparing of his advice to the father of the young man, to send him to Queen’s College, Oxford, the foundation of which is limited to natives of Cumberland and Westmoreland. But his father, being burthened with a numerous family, could not afford to send him to college: he therefore, at an early age, became a teacher at Aycliffe, in the county of Durham, and afterwards an assistant to his old master, Mr. Yates. In his 20th year, he removed to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at which place he corresponded with his friend, Langhorne the poet, part of which correspondence appeared in a periodical publication of 1758. From Newcastle he removed to Bishop-Auckland, where he was admitted by Bishop Trevor successively into the orders of deacon and priest in 1759 and 1760. In the latter year, he became master of the grammar-school in Bishop-Auckland, and assisted in the duty of that parish. In 1762, he married Frances, one of the daughters of Sir William Richardson, Bart.; and, in 1765, accepted the curacy of Whickham. Immediately after, John Cuthbert, Esq., gave him the nomination to the perpetual curacy of Witton-le-Wear, with Hamsterley in reversion. The scanty income from both, however, was much abridged by dilapidations; the house at Witton having to be partly, and that at Hamsterley entirely rebuilt at his expense. The deficiency in his emoluments he made up by opening a school, in which he and his assistants taught every branch of classical and commercial education to about 100 pupils. He composed several elementary tracts for the use of beginners in English, Latin, and Greek. Though noticed by different bishops of Durham, Mr. Farrer had received no substantial mark of their approbation, when he was visited by Lord Chancellor Thurlow, in company with his brother the bishop; a circumstance which it was hoped would lead to his preferment, as the chancellor afterwards mentioned him in terms of approbation at the tables of some of the noble families in the neighbourhood. Being asked by Lady Darlington what he had seen most worthy of his notice in the north of England, he replied that the greatest curiosity that had fallen in his way was a country parson, who had been training lads ever since he was a lad himself, and yet took delight in the trade. But the patronage then recommended to others was not followed up by the admiring lord chancellor himself; and the country parson and schoolmaster was overlooked.

held fortnightly in the school-room, the use of which is granted gratuitously by the master, Mr. Buston.

The grammar-school (see CHARITIES) was long ranked amongst the best and largest seminaries in the north of England. It was conducted for 28 years by the Rev. John Farrer, incumbent of the chapelry;\* on whose removal in 1794, the Rev. Mr. Rawes, sub-curate, succeeded him. In 1806, the Rev. George Newby† was appointed stipendiary curate by Mr. Farrer, and obtained from the Bishop of Durham a license “to the office of master of the grammar-school of Witton-le-

Bishop Egerton had made Mr. Farrer a conditional offer of St. Andrew’s, the mother-church of Bishop-Auckland; but the condition was more than he could engage to bring about. Bishop Barrington, however, had not been long in the possession of the see, before he offered him the rectory of Sunderland. Mr. Farrer was at that time a mourner for the loss of his wife, who had been a valuable associate to him in the management of a numerous household, and whose death now made a chasm in his domestic economy that was not to be repaired. Thus unsettled in his plans, he, after some hesitation, accepted an appointment that would vary the scene, and change his occupation; though he could not but be sensible that the change was great, and that he would be no gainer in emolument. At Sunderland his health received a severe shock. However, in a short time, he obtained the vicarage of Stanwix, near Carlisle, in which city his only daughter, the wife of James Forster, Esq., resided. Having now a greater command of time, he indulged in occasional excursions, in which he was commonly guided by the calls of health, affection, or duty. These were, in general, limited to the neighbouring counties; nor, till his 70th year, had he ever crossed the Trent. At this advanced period, however, he set out for the metropolis, in company with one of his nearest neighbours and most valued friends. During the three months that he remained in town, he experienced all that cordial welcome that he had been encouraged to expect. Out of respectful compliment to their old preceptor, now a visitor among them, a number of his pupils agreed to invite him to a festal entertainment at the London Tavern; when the memory of their boyish days at Witton was retraced in a tone of interest that was heightened by a concurrent recollection of the various scenes of life that had since intervened; and it was a grateful circumstance, that the company, then assembled, composed an unbroken series of scholars, through the whole course of years that he had been a teacher at Witton. His visit to the metropolis was an engaging subject of remembrance and conversation for the remainder of his life, which was now drawing near a close; for, after an illness of no long duration, which was alleviated as much as possible by the affection of his daughter and the attention of his medical friends, he died on the 23rd November, 1808, at the close of his 73rd year, and was buried among his parishioners at Stanwix. His pupils, many of whom have risen to eminence in society, erected a handsome monument to his memory in the chancel of Witton-le-Wear. Mr. Farrer was a warm supporter and active member of “The Association of Protestant Schoolmasters in the North of England,” established in 1774.

† REV. GEORGE NEWBY.—This gentleman was the son of Mr. Newby, master of Barningham school, Yorkshire, and is understood to have received his education at St. Bees’ College, Cumberland. In 1806, he was appointed master of Witton school, and sub-curate of the parish; and for many years he conducted the former with great

Wear." He employed five assistant teachers, who gave instructions in grammar, writing, French, Italian, and mathematics,\* and there were generally from 80 to 90 pupils under their tuition. On the discontinuance of the grammar-school, a boarding-school was for some

reputation and success, whilst his attention to his clerical duties was exemplary. On the 26th December, 1821, an elegant silver cup, purchased by subscriptions of one guinea each, was presented to him at the Turk's Head Inn, Newcastle, by the gentlemen who had received the benefit of his instruction at the school; R. P. Philipson, Esq., presiding. In 1832, on the removal of the Rev. J. Cundill, vicar of Stockton, to the living of Coniscliffe, Mr. Newby succeeded him as vicar of Stockton, and soon after took up his abode at the vicarage, to which, at his private expense, he added various new buildings, and considerably improved and repaired the old parsonage-house. This preferment he held about 14 years; and perhaps no previous vicar of that town gained greater or more deserved respect than Mr. Newby. Though the value of his benefice was small, and his parochial duties enormous, his charity and beneficence to the poor were so extensive as to be proverbial; and it was observed by those acquainted with his habits, that his private purse was never closed to any object of merit, affliction, or poverty within the precincts of his parish. Trinity church, Stockton, of which he was one of the most strenuous projectors, was erected during his incumbency. Having gained the respect and affection of all classes in Stockton, and even amongst some whom many clergymen would have found a difficulty in conciliating, Mr. Newby, in 1844, was appointed by Bishop Maltby to the rectory of Whickham; and on his collation thither, his parishioners of Stockton presented him with a testimonial, in plate, of their high sense of his able and meritorious discharge of his duties. He died at Whickham, on the 8th of May, 1846, aged 67. On this event, a subscription was commenced for the establishment of a scholarship in the University of Durham, as a testimonial to his memory; and on June 24th, 1847, it was announced that £540 17s. 6d. had been raised for that object, and also £22 10s. for the erection of a tablet. (See page 309.)

Mr. Newby married Miss Crawford, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. One of his younger sons, who died before him, was curate of Stockton; and his daughter became the wife of the Rev. H. Wardell, rector of Winlaton. His two surviving sons are William Crawford Newby, Esq., a solicitor at Stockton; and the Rev. Mark Newby, who has church preferment in the north.

\* Mr. W. Mawson, a native of Bishop Auckland, who was upwards of 20 years the able and successful teacher of mathematics in Witton school, and who has contributed to the leading mathematical periodicals of the day, lives in the village, indulging in retirement in the pursuit of the higher branches of his favourite studies.

† GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., was the younger son of a respectable family, owners of the Swinhoe estate, Northumberland; and having lost his parents at an early age, was brought up along with his brothers and a sister under the care of his uncle, John Taylor, Esq., who for many years resided in the South Bailey, Durham, and afterwards at Sunderland, where he died in 1818. Mr. Taylor received the rudiments of his education at the school of Witton-le-Wear, under the tuition of the Rev. John Farrer, of whom in after life he compiled a short biographical account, and for whose monumental tablet he furnished the inscription. Having been taken from school when a boy, his education was superintended by an elder brother, who had graduated at one of the universities, and under whose instruction he became extensively acquainted with Greek and Latin literature. From his early years, he devoted much of his time to study; though

time held in the premises, which are now occupied as a post-office and private dwelling.

*Witton Hall*, for some time the residence of George Taylor, Esq.,† stands a little to the west of the village, commanding a fine view of the valleys of the Wear and

throughout life he had physical difficulties to contend with of no ordinary character. He was blind of one eye, and saw but imperfectly with the other; and he wrote with difficulty from a shaking hand, for which he adopted a contrivance for steadying his pen by a piece of mechanism connecting his hand with his neck. The Swinhoe estate seems to have come into his possession only to be sold to pay off incumbrances. In 1797, in conjunction with the brother above mentioned, he became the tenant of a farm at Bishop-Middleham, where he became acquainted with Mr. Surtees, then a youth of 18. Mr. Taylor afterwards removed to a farm at St. Helen's Auckland, on which he continued to reside till 1816, when, alarmed by the change from war to peace prices, he gave up his farm, and retired to Witton-le-Wear. In 1832, he was appointed Secretary to the Commission of Inquiry into the Poor Laws; but, owing to domestic circumstances, which made it difficult for him to remain in London, he resigned after a short time, to the great regret of the commissioners, leaving with them, however, the able and elaborate report which was afterwards laid before parliament with that of the commissioners. For many years, he devoted himself to his books and his friends; and was on terms of friendly intercourse with Wordsworth, Southey, and other literary characters. He was an occasional contributor to the Quarterly Review, in which publication the following articles from his pen appeared:—"On Dunlop's History of Fiction;" "On Godwin's Book against Malthus;" "On Prisons and Penitentiaries;" "On Banking;" "On Bowles' Edition of Pope's Works;" "On Latin Literature;" "On the Census of 1831 and 1841;" and "On the private life of the Greeks and Romans." He also contributed an article on French Finance to the Foreign Review; but his modesty was such that it was with difficulty he could be prevailed upon to draw up an essay. He compiled a very elaborate Latin and Greek common-place book, which he transcribed into more perfect order a few years previous to his death. The title he gave to it was "*Index Idoneorum*." It is the work of nearly forty years, having been begun in February, 1812, and consists of a collection of apt quotations from Latin and Greek authors, arranged alphabetically under the heads of the respective subjects to which they are related. The work, however, which has brought Mr. Taylor's name most prominently before the public is his memoir of Surtees, historian of the county of Durham, of whom he had for many years been the familiar friend. This memoir, which is not more faithful than full of affectionate feeling, was prefixed to the fourth and posthumous volume of Mr. Surtees' history; and a second edition of it, with additions by the Rev. James Raine, was published by the Surtees Society in 1852. In politics, Mr. Taylor was a reformer until the passing of the Reform Act, and then threw his influence, upon principle, into the opposite scale; voting, at the election for South Durham in 1841, for Mr. Farrer, the Conservative candidate. In private life, he was unostentatious, and remarkable for habits of method and regularity. He was a man of unblemished character and sound judgment, a warm friend, always ready with his advice, and that advice worthy of being attended to. He died at Witton Hall, on the 2nd of January, 1851, aged 79. Mr. Taylor was twice married: by his first wife, a daughter of Mr. Ashworth, of Durham, he was the father of three sons, one of whom alone survives, Henry Taylor, Esq., of the Colonial Office, Hon. A. M. of the University of Durham, and author of "Philip Van Artevelde," "Edwin the Fair," &c. His second wife was Jane, daughter of Henry Mills, Esq., of Willington.

Bedburn, Witton Castle and Park, and the palace and town of Auckland in the distance. The centre of the hall consists of a massive square tower, of considerable antiquity, with wings of a more modern date. The estate, which comprises two farms, contains about 270 acres. It was for many years the property of the late Newby Lowson, Esq., and now belongs to his representatives.\*

*The Bridge.*—On the 12th of March, 1764, the north arch of the bridge over the Wear at Witton gave way by suddenly springing upwards. During the great flood of November 17, 1771, it was entirely destroyed; and the river forced a new channel a little to the south of the old water-course, which latter is still visible. On October 10, 1787, a succeeding bridge was swept away by a flood, which did considerable damage to the lands in the neighbourhood. The present bridge is a good, substantial structure, of two arches.

“An act for dividing and inclosing certain moors or commons within the townships of Witton-le-Wear and North Bedburne, within the chapelry of Witton-le-Wear, in the manor of Wolsingham, in the county palatine of Durham,” was passed 13th Geo. III. Under it, George Wood, Thomas Forster, and John Greenwell were appointed commissioners; and their award was read on the 12th of September, 1775. The land divided contained 1,380 A. 1 R. 6 P.; of which 67 A. 2 R. 16 P. was appropriated for public roads, 17 A. 0 R. 13 P. for private roads, 4 A. 3 R. for quarries, and 1 A. 0 R. 27 P. for common watering places. The principal persons to whom allotments were made were, Robert Shafto, Esq., of Whitworth; J. Cuthbert, Esq., of Witton Castle; — Leighton, Esq., &c. The award was enrolled in the office of the auditor, city of Durham.

The greater part of the property in or near the village now belongs to the representatives of the late Newby Lowson, Esq.; and a parcel of land near the bridge is the property of Cuthbert Jackson, Esq. *Marshall Green*, on the north of the village, and a considerable tract of land in the eastern part of the town-

\* An adventurer named Charles Joseph Douglas, about the middle of the last century, made Witton Hall his residence, having acquired possession of it by marriage with a lady of the name of Douglas. His origin was unknown; but he was supposed to have been a West Indian by birth, and to have served in the army at the battle of Minden. According to one account, he had been a waiter at a tavern in St. Alban's. He was a man of considerable talent; but, after enjoying the pleasures of affluence for some time at Witton, he disappeared as unaccountably as he had sprung into notice.

† In consequence of the crowded state of the church-yard, the incumbent, a few years ago, caused a table of charges for interment

ship, belong to Robert Duncombe Shafto, Esq., M.P. *Marshall Green Colliery* is worked by Messrs. Muschamp, Skinner, and Walton.

### THE CHURCH.

WITTON church was anciently prebendal to Auckland college. It is situated on the north side of the road through the village. It consists of a nave and north aisle, a chancel, and a low western tower. It is a peculiarity of this church, that there is no arch over the entrance to the chancel. A helmet, found in the neighbourhood, is suspended on the wall; and a small mutilated sculpture of some animal, supposed to be a lamb, is placed above it. The aisle is separated from the nave by cylindrical pillars, supporting three pointed arches. The north wall was taken down and rebuilt in the early part of the present century: it now contains three lancet lights. The window on the south side of the nave, and that at the east end of the chancel, consist of pointed compartments under low arches; and the south window of the chancel is pointed. A very fine stained glass window was placed in the church, in January, 1845, at the expense of Donald Maclean, Esq., M.P. The baptismal font is in the form of a truncated cone. John Cuthbert, Esq., of Witton Castle, erected a western gallery in 1780; and another has since been added above the north aisle. The church will accommodate 300 persons. A large stove, which cost 20 guineas, was placed, about 16 years ago, near the font, and effectually warms and ventilates the church. In 1854, an organ was erected in the west gallery, the cost of which, 20 guineas, was defrayed by subscription. A new clock was presented, a few years ago, by the Rev. W. Warde and Mrs. Flintoff: it is placed above the south porch, and has a glazed front. The shaft of an ancient stone cross stands on the south side of the church-yard.†

The church was re-roofed and underwent considerable repairs about the year 1830. The cost was £100, £70 of which was defrayed by the parishioners. One to be placed in the vestry, on which it was announced that double fees, and an extra charge of £1, would be made on the funerals of persons who had not resided in the parish. At the Bishop Auckland county-court, on November 16, 1849, in a case, Brown v. Browbridge, it appeared that defendant's father had been buried on the 23rd of September previous, when he (defendant) paid 7s., the sexton's and clerk's fees, and offered to pay the minister's fee of 2s.; but this was refused without the £1. As it was proved that none but parishioners could have legal access to the vestry to inspect the table of charges, a verdict for 2s. only was given.

moiety of the remaining £30 (which was understood to be the cost of the repairs of the chancel) was paid by Sir William Chaytor, Bart., of Witton Castle, and the other by G. H. Wilkinson, Esq., of Harperley Park.

REGISTERS.—Book No. 1 contains baptisms, burials, and marriages from 1558 to 1745; partly transcribed into No. 2, from 1700 to 1797; interrupted by No. 3, baptisms, burials, and marriages, from 1796 to 1812.

Witton-le-Wear is a curacy in the deanery of Darlington; the owners of Witton Castle estate, patrons and impropiators. Not being in charge, pays no first fruits or tenths. Cert. val., £11 10s. Dedication to St. Philip and St. James.

CURATES.—Thomas Childe, 1419; Robert Melmorby, 1558; Robert Wylkinson, cl., 1557; Ralph Green, curate, 1620, p. m. Wylkinson: Robert Thompson, cl., 1622; Charles Stone, A. M., 1639, p. res. Thompson; Robert Scogaine, min., 1641; Stephen Windle, 1644; Francis Oard, 1667, p. res. Windle; John Stackhouse, A.B., 1674, p. res. Oard; George Gibson, 1695; Lancelot Sisson, cl., 1707; Ezra Emmerson, 1714; Thomas Lamb, cl., 1735, p. m. Emmerson; Stephen Teasdale, A.B., 1740, p. res. Lamb; John Farrer, cl., 1765; Ralph Hopper, A.M., 1808, p. m. Farrer; J. D. Eade, A.M., 1834, p. m. Hopper; W. Warde, A.M., December, 1835, p. res. Eade; Laurence L. Brown, A.B., 1847.

In 1723, the living was augmented by £400 from Queen Anne's Bounty and voluntary subscriptions; and a similar sum was added in 1754. The trustees of Lord Crewe's charities pay £10 annually towards it. In 1835, it was stated at £97 per annum, subject to permanent charges amounting to £3: there is, besides, a parsonage-house.\* A township meeting for the commutation of tithes was called by T. Duncombe Shafto, agent for R. E. D. Shafto, Esq., on the 19th of April, 1841, and after several meetings, the tithes of the parish and other districts were commuted for.

### CHARITIES.

*School.*—By the will of John Cuthbert, Esq., of Witton Castle, dated February 11, 1783, £200 was bequeathed to trustees, to invest the same on real or government security, and to pay the dividend or interest thereof to the Rev. John Farrer, the then schoolmaster, at Witton-le-Wear, and to the schoolmasters to be appointed by the owners of the castle and manor of Witton for the time being, for their teaching, in the school

\* At the Durham sessions, October, 1832, Hugh Bonner was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for one year for stealing a silver cup and a plated flagon, part of the communion plate belonging to Witton-le-Wear church, from the dwelling-house of

there given by the testator, six poor boys, to be nominated by the owner and owners of the said castle for the time being. And by a codicil annexed to the will, £100 was bequeathed for the repairs, improvements, and adoration of each of the two churches and chancels of Witton and Hamsterley; and £100, as his friend Mr Farrer had greatly raised the school, to enlarge and render it more commodious to him and the number of young gentlemen sent to study under him. These sums were applied as directed. On the inclosure of Witton Common in 1775, the commissioners set out for the school an allotment of 1 r. 29 p., subject to the payment of a rent of 2½d. to the bishop. There is no other endowment to the school, except what arises from Mr. Cuthbert's legacy of £200, which was laid out in the purchase of £268 stock, three per cent. consols. From the Report of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1829, it appeared that the Rev. George Newby had for some time occupied the school and allotment, and been in receipt of the dividends; the total income from the whole being £137 10s. 6d.; though he never instructed any children on account thereof; but that he had at sundry times paid to Richard Fothergill, the parish clerk, and who kept a school built by subscription, sums amounting to £92 14s. for teaching some children; that after the death of Fothergill in September, 1824, William Chaytor, Esq., sent six poor boys to Mr. Newby for instruction, but that he soon dismissed them, it being inconvenient to teach them, as they were unable to read; and that there were then no children taught. The Commissioners therefore urged the surviving trustee to make some arrangement with Mr. Newby for appropriating the benefits of the charity agreeably to the intention of the founder. In consequence of this representation, the charity was transferred to the village school above mentioned, the master of which receives the whole, and instructs six poor children of Witton.

The village school, which has been conducted by Mr. W. J. Buston for upwards of 30 years, stands on the north side of the village, on the Durham road. It is a good stone building, and is attended by upwards of 50 boys and girls; the income of the master being derived from their quarterly payments and the endowment above described. The use of the school-room is granted gratuitously for the purpose of holding public meetings.

Robert Littlefair at that place. He had sold the cup in Bishop Auckland for £1 10s. and concealed the flagon; but, on being taken into custody, he showed the place of concealment, on a promise of being let off.



*Poor Stock.*—The Rev. Ezra Emerson, by will, dated December 28, 1733, bequeathed £20 for the use of the poor of the parish not receiving parochial relief; and £60 was given by other persons for the same purpose. The amount was vested in £120 stock three per cent. consols, but has since been removed to the savings bank, Bishop Auckland; and out of the interest, £3 12s., the sum of 16s. is paid to the overseer of North Bedburn for distribution in that township; the remainder being given away at Christmas to the poor of Witton-le-Wear, in money or clothing, in small amounts to each person.

TOWNSHIP OF NORTH BEDBURN.—*Donor unknown.*—£2 yearly, understood to have been charged for above 100 years, though its origin is unknown, is received from George Coates, Esq., the owner of Pitt Close, in this township; and with the 16s. above noticed, is distributed by the overseer to the poor, in small sums of 2s. or 3s. each.

### WITTON CASTLE.

THE manor of Witton was anciently held by the crown. King Henry II., in consideration of 2,000 marks of silver, paid by Bishop Pudsey, granted it to the nephew of the prelate, Henry de Puteaco or Pudsey. It subsequently became the baronial seat of the Lords de Eure, or Ever, "a family," says Grose, "of ancient note and eminence in the county, descended from the Lords Clavering and Warkworth, and by the female line from the Vescys and Attons. They were famous for their warlike exploits against the Scots, as a reward for which, King Edward I. bestowed upon them Kitness, in Scotland;" supposed to mean Thurso, in the county of Caithness.

Bishop Bury granted a pardon to Ralph Eure, Chiv., brother and heir of Sir Robert Eure, as seised of the manor of Witton, held of the bishop *in capite* by military service, for marrying without license. Bishop Hatfield, in 1370, gave lands in Witton, and licensed William Eure to marry. In an inquisition in the 24th year of that prelate, after the death of Robert Eure, it is stated that he held of the bishop "the manor of Wotton in Weardale, by military service, homage, fealty, and suit

at the county *de quindena in quindenem*; also the manors of Rutyngford (Redford) and Hopyland, held of the bishop *in capite* by homage, fealty, and 2s. rent; also the manor of Bradley, with lands in Sunnynghside." At that period, the Greenwells held lands in Witton. By the Survey, John Merley held the manor of Fychewache, formerly the estate of Robert Chakenhirst; and Robert Hagreston held the manor of Ednesknoll (Hedgeknoll), formerly the estate of Walter de Cheswyk. Both these manors have been absorbed in the principal estate of Witton.

Amongst the rolls of Bishop Langley, 1410, there is a license for the construction of this castle. The deed recites that the building was begun before; but as no license had been previously obtained, it is probable that the bishop, by his authority, put a stop to its progress. This circumstance serves to shew that the family was then in great estimation, as none but such as supposed themselves to be almost above the law would have neglected this precaution; and this appears further from the bishop's not only pardoning the transgression, but also from his granting a license for the erection of the castle after so flagrant a disregard of his authority. The license runs as follows:—

"Thomas, by the grace of God, Bishop of Durham, sendeth greeting: Know ye, that whereas Radulphus de Eure, Knight, did begin to enclose his manor of Witton with a wall of lime and stone, and to embattle, crenellate, tourillate, and erect a fortress on the said manor, not having first obtained either our license or that of our predecessors; we, out of our special grace, have pardoned that transgression; and, moreover, have granted and given license, for us and our successors, to the said Radulphus, to inclose his manor aforesaid with a wall of lime and stone, and to castellate, crenellate, tourillate, and build a fortress thereon; to have and to hold the same to himself and his heirs for ever, without impediment from us or our successors, our justices, escheators, sheriffs, or other bailiffs or officers whatsoever, or those of our successors for ever. In witness whereof, &c.—Given the 23rd day of September, in the fifth year of our pontificate."

Another Sir Ralph Eure, Knt., son of Sir William Eure and his wife Matilda, daughter of Henry Lord Fitzhugh, Baron of Ravensworth, Yorkshire, was slain at the battle of Towton, 1st Edward IV. He had married Eleanor, daughter of John, and sister of Ralph, Barons of Greystock; and he was succeeded by his son, Sir William Eure,\* married, first, to Constance, widow of Sir Henry Percy, and, second, to Margaret,

\* The subsequent history of this family is sketched by Grose as follows:—"In the reign of Henry VIII., [by whom this family were ennobled,] Sir Ralph Eure was Warden of the Marches, and did so many valiant exploits against the Scots at Tiviotdale, that the king gave him a grant of all lands he could win from them; wherefore he invaded Scotland; but engaging with the Earl of Arran at Hallydown

Hill, was there slain, together with Lord Ogle, and many other persons of note. William Eure, brother of the second Ralph Lord Eure, was a colonel in the army of King Charles I., and was killed at the battle of Marston Moor, in Yorkshire, A.D. 1645. The last Lord Eure, who was living A.D. 1674, having no male issue, that family became extinct."

daughter of Sir Robert Constable, Knt. Shortly afterwards, Witton Castle became by purchase the property of the Darcys.

The loyalty of Sir William Darcy was severely visited by the republican party during the civil war, when Sir Arthur Hazelrigg, governor of Auckland Castle, besieged and took that of Witton; and Sir William was compelled to compound for his estates for £1,000, with £40 per annum settled for the support of the Presbyterian ministry. About the year 1689, Witton Castle was dismantled of its lead, timber, and chimney-pieces, by James Lord Darcy, of Havan, in Ireland, who intended to use them in the erection of a house at Sadbury, near Richmond; but, it is added, "the greatest part of the materials was afterwards sold by auction, for much less than the sum paid for their pulling down and removing, &c."

In the early part of the last century, the castle was rebuilt, and, with the manor, was sold, near the year 1743, by Henry Darcy, Esq., to William Cuthbert, Esq., barrister-at-law, and recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for about £15,000. His son, John Cuthbert, Esq., died without issue; and the property passed to John Thomas Hendry Hopper, Esq., eldest son of Ralph Hopper, Esq., barrister-at-law, who had married Philadelphia, daughter of William and sister of John Cuthbert, Esqrs. On the 27th December, 1796, the whole of the interior of the castle was destroyed by fire; the outer walls only being left standing.

Mr Hopper died on the 30th of October, 1812, in consequence of a fall down a short flight of steps in his own castle; and his affairs came into the hands of the Lord Chancellor, by whom the property was ordered to be sold. On the 10th of October, 1816, Witton Castle and estate were purchased for £78,000 by William Chaytor, Esq.,

This gentleman was descended from the Chaytors of Butterby. Elizabeth Clervaux, only daughter of William Clervaux, of Croft, Yorkshire, and eventually heiress of her brother, Richard Clervaux, and representative of one of the most ancient houses in the north, married (and conveyed the estates of her family to her husband) Christopher Chaytor, Esq., of Butterby, surveyor-general to Queen Elizabeth for the counties of

\* The MS. diary of Thomas Chaytor, preserved at Clervaux Castle, has been alluded to in pages 430 and 528. His taste for horse-racing will be further illustrated by extracts relative to RAINTON. On November 3, 1613, he says, in allusion to the muster of men able to bear arms, "There was show of great horse on Spennimore. I took up no horses." This is conjectured to have been a cautious proceeding, in consequence of the recusancy of his wife, which brought him into

Durham and Northumberland. (See page 391.) Of this marriage, there were four sons and four daughters. The eldest son, Anthony Chaytor, inherited Croft; and the youngest (the second and third sons dying without issue) succeeded his father, and became

Thomas Chaytor, Esq., of Butterby, succeeding likewise to the office of surveyor-general. He married, first, Eleanor Thornell, but by that lady had no issue. He married, secondly, Jane, daughter of Sir Nicholas Tempest, Bart., of Stella;\* and dying in 1618, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Henry Chaytor, Esq., of Butterby, who died unmarried in 1629, and was succeeded by his brother,

Nicholas Chaytor, lieutenant-colonel in the royal army, under the Marquis of Newcastle: he married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of William Lambton, Esq., of Houghton field, and had, with younger issue,

William, who inherited Croft, and was created a baronet in 1671; but the dignity expired with himself in 1720, and his estates passed to his nephew, Henry Chaytor.

Henry Chaytor, grandson of the above, married Isabella, daughter and co-heiress of Anthony Morley, of Ingleton, and left an only son,

Henry Chaytor, who succeeding, at the decease of his uncle, Sir William Chaytor, Bart., in 1720, to the estates and representation of the family, became of Croft. He married Jane, only daughter and eventually heiress of Matthew Smales, Esq., of Gilling, Yorkshire, and had issue—1. William, his heir. 2. Henry, LL.D., rector of Croft, vicar of Catterick, Yorkshire, and prebendary of Durham (see p. 255): Dr. Chaytor married twice, and left a large family. 3. Matthew, an ensign in the 1st regiment of foot guards, died without issue. 4. John, died young. 5. Jane, married to John Trotter, M.D., Darlington. 6. Alice Mary, married to Caleb Redshaw, Esq., afterwards Morley, of Beamsley, in Craven; and died 5th July, 1833, leaving issue.

Mr. Chaytor was succeeded at his decease by his eldest son, William Chaytor, Esq., of Croft, M.P., who married Miss Jane Lee; and dying in May, 1819, left, with other issue, two sons, Sir William Chaytor, Bart., of Croft, and John Clervaux Chaytor, Esq., of Spennithorne Hall, Yorkshire; and two daughters Mary; and

trouble more than once; and Roman Catholics were forbidden, by penal enactments, to have horses above a certain height. Of the general muster on the 19th of October, 1615, he says, "A view of high horse and armour was taken on Spennimore, by Mr. Talbot Bowes and Mr. Jo. Calverley, deputy lieutenants. There was a spare and bare assembly."

Elizabeth, married to Timothy Hutton, Esq., of Clifton Castle, Yorkshire.

The first-named son, Sir William Chaytor, born 29th of April, 1771, was created a baronet by patent, September 30, 1831. He was a candidate for the representation of the city of Durham in August, 1830; and, on the passing of the Reform Act, he was elected one of the first members for the borough of Sunderland in 1832. In 1835, he was a candidate for the same borough, and in 1837 for the northern division of the county, but was, in both cases, unsuccessful. He was lieutenant-colonel commandant of the North Riding Militia, a magistrate, and a deputy lieutenant of the counties of Durham and Yorkshire. For some time after the purchase of the Witton estate, he made the castle his principal residence. He married, August 18, 1803, Isabella, younger daughter and co-heiress (with her sister Anne, wife of John Clervaux Chaytor, Esq., of Spennithore Hall) of John Carter, Esq., of Tunstall and Richmond, and had issue—1. William Richard Carter, present baronet. 2. John Clervaux, born 8th September, 1806; married, 30th January, 1834, Lydia Frances, eldest daughter of Thomas Brown, Esq., of New Grove, and has issue John Clervaux, Walter, Edward, Arthur, Brian Tunstall, Charles, Francis, a son that died young, and two daughters. Mary and Emily. 3. Matthew Hutton, born December 31, 1807; has issue Darcy, Hugh, Alfred, and a son died an infant of tender years. 4. Mary Anne, who died an infant. 5. Isabella, married, in 1836, to Thomas Drewitt Brown, Esq., late of Jarrow House, and has issue Drewitt Ormonde Brown. 6. A son. 7. Henry, born September 14, 1812. 8. Jane. 9. Harriet. 10. Nicholas Smith, who died at the age of four years. Sir William died January 28, 1847.

Sir William Richard Carter Chaytor, Bart., of Croft, was born February 7, 1805. He married, 1st, in September, 1836, Annie, daughter of Mr. Lacy, of Easingwold, and by her (who died in September, 1837) has a son and heir, William, born 10th September, 1837. He married, 2ndly, on the 16th March, 1852, Mary,

fourth daughter of John Whitney Smith, Esq., of Northallerton, by whom he has issue Richard Clervaux. He was elected M.P. for the city of Durham on the 16th March, 1831, and again on the 2nd of May following; and he was returned, December 12, 1832, as one of the first members for the city after the passing of the Reform Act.

*Arms*—Party per bend dancettee, arg. and az. four cinquefoils counterchanged.

*Crest*—A stag's head, erased, lozengy, arg. and az. armed, or; in the mouth a trefoil, slipped, vert.

*Motto*—"Fortune le veut."

*Seats*—Croft Hall, Yorkshire; Witton Castle, Durham.

At the period of the purchase of Witton by Mr. Chaytor, the estate contained 2,383 acres, all tithe-free, except 208; and freehold, except 200 copyhold. The rental was £2,198 9s. per annum; the tithes payable for the perpetual curacies of Witton-le-Wear and Hamsterley, £177; the corn and grain tithe for the prebends of Witton-le-Wear and Hamsterley, comprising portions of the townships of Witton-le-Wear, Hamsterley, North Bedburn, Newton Cap, and Hunwick, £467; the rent of the landsale colliery in Witton Park, £650; and there were several castle-guard or free rents, amounting to £4 5s. 0½d.; producing a gross amount of £3,496 14s. 0½d. The annual out-goings were, land-tax for the corn-tithe, about £3 10s. 4d.; quit-rents payable to the see of Durham, £27 6s. 6½d.; crown-rent for Witton-le-Wear prebend, £6 10s. 8d.; and a prescript rent to the curate of Witton, £2; leaving a clear annual income of £3,457 6s. 6d. The plantations and woodland in hand contained upwards of 148 acres, the timber on which, with the steam-engine, fixtures, and materials of the colliery, and the coals unsold on the 1st of January, 1817, were taken at a valuation.

In August, 1839, Sir William Chaytor sold Witton Castle and estate to Donald Maclean, Esq., M. P. for Oxford, for nearly £100,000.\* This gentleman, during his residence at Witton, took an active part in the affairs and trade of the county, and maintained a splendid establishment.† In 1846, however, he committed

\* In July, 1841, remarks were made on the qualification of Mr. Maclean to propose a candidate for South Durham; when it was explained, through the press, that Mr. Maclean had undertaken to pay for the Witton Castle estate nearly £100,000, and had paid enough to give him an estate in law of the value of 40s. per annum; and therefore, though Sir William Chaytor had not conveyed the property, and had himself voted as the owner, yet Mr. Maclean had a right to vote for it also.

† A series of brilliant entertainments were given at Witton Castle, commencing Oct. 4, 1844, to celebrate the coming of age of Mr

Maclean's ward, Miss Eleanor Jane Susan Maitland, a young lady of large fortune. The tenantry were regaled in the old English style; and dinners, balls, &c., were held in the castle. The festivities terminated on the third day with an amateur representation of Colman's play of "The Mountaineers," and the farce of "A Day after the Wedding;" the great hall of the castle being tastefully fitted up as a theatre for the occasion. The characters in the play were represented as follows:—Octavian, Mr. Page; Violet, Mr. Maclean; Kilmallock, Mr. G. Maclean; Buleazin Muley, Mr. Wilkinson; Ganem, Mr. Stainforth; Yusef, Mr. Haughtan; Sadi, Mr. Beamish; Lope

an act of bankruptcy by causing himself to be denied when a process server called with a writ. The adjudication on the docket came on, in the first instance, before Mr. Commissioner Evans; and on the 10th of July, it was further argued before Mr. Commissioner Fane, who decided that Mr. Maclean was a brickmaker, and a trader within the meaning of the bankruptcy laws, and therefore the adjudication must stand. In consequence of this decision, the honourable member's name appeared in the Gazette on the 14th. A vast number of large claims were made; and the amount of

Tocho, Mr. Nightingale; Roque, Mr. Moore; Zorayda, Miss Wilkinson; Floranthe, Mrs. Maclean; Agnes, Mrs. Page. In the farce:—Lord Rivers, Mr. G. Maclean; Colonel Freelove, Mr. Page; Lady Elizabeth Freelove, Mrs. Page; Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Maclean. The performance was got up under the direction of Mr. Eugene Macarthy, of the Theatre Royal, Newcastle.

\* In March, 1846, Mr. Maclean agreed to pay to Mr. Brett, a picture dealer, £7,000 for Titian's picture called the "Six Cæsars," and Murillo's "Abraham and the Angels." An arrangement was made, by which Mr. Maclean was to deliver, in payment of the money, 20,000 tons of coal, at 7s. a ton, for a French railway, with which Mr. Brett was connected. Fortunately for the latter, he discovered the state of Mr. Maclean's affairs before the paintings were delivered, and consequently retained them. In a case heard in the Bail Court, on the 27th April, 1847, in which Mr. Brett was sued for payment of £350 on a promissory note, given as commission to a Mr. Gompertz on account of the above abortive sale, it was stated that Mr. Maclean had become a bankrupt, but went abroad, and had never, under pretence of illness, surrendered to the fiat; and that his debts amounted to £180,000, and his assets scarcely to £100. One of the witnesses, Mr. Richard Abraham, said, "I am a shareholder of the bank of which he (Mr. Maclean) was a director. I investigated the accounts of the bank in 1842. It is the Marylebone bank. I knew from that time that he was in embarrassed circumstances. He had never any property of his own at all. He lived on the credulity and property of others. His debts amounted to £78,000, and there was only about £100 assets. The bank was insolvent through Mr. Maclean's misconduct. It was notorious for some years that he was in embarrassed circumstances," &c., &c.

In the vice-chancellor's court, in May, 1847, a case came on *Ex parte Bolckow, in re Donald Maclean*, in which the plaintiffs claimed compensation for a loss occasioned by Mr. Maclean having contracted with them for the supply of 4,000 tons of railway iron, which they stated they had purchased for him, but had not delivered; the alleged loss arising from a fall in the price of iron in the interim, making a difference of £12,000. Certain bills had been deposited by Mr. Maclean, one of which, for £5,000, was guaranteed by his niece, Miss Maitland, and in respect of which he had received £2,000 from the plaintiffs. The matter was ordered to be inquired into.

Messrs. Backhouse and Co., bankers, having commenced an action against Miss Maitland, upon the promissory note for £5,000 which had been given to Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan, and paid over by them in the way of business to Messrs. Backhouse, the case was brought before the Vice-chancellor of England in November, 1847, shewing cause against dissolving an injunction which had been granted to restrain proceedings at law. It was shewn that Miss Maitland, whose property amounted to about £83,000, was placed by

debts proved on the first day's hearing was not less than £40,000, though the full amount of liabilities could not be ascertained, in consequence of the absence of all books and papers from the bankrupt, who was on the continent. In the mean time, the furniture, library, paintings, wines, farming stock, &c., at the castle, were sold by auction, on the 8th July, 1846.\*

On September 29, 1847, in the Court of Bankruptcy, before Mr. Commissioner Evans, it was stated by the counsel for one of the creditors, Mr. Hearne, book-seller, Strand, that from the information which had

her father, at an early age, under the care of Mr. Donald Maclean, who had married her maternal aunt, and who was, upon her father's death, appointed her guardian. Miss Maitland attained the age of 21 in September, 1844, shortly after which she became security for various sums of money for Mr. Maclean, who gave her promissory notes for the amount. Amongst others was the note, the subject of the action. The Vice-chancellor, however, continued the injunction.

An appeal was made from this decision; and the case was brought before the Lord Chancellor on the 15th of January, 1848, who confirmed the Vice-chancellor's decision.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, in the same month, Mr. Maclean's debts and liabilities were stated to amount to £120,000. A claim for £67,000 borrowed was made by Miss Maitland; but the proof was resisted, and the matter adjourned. A claim for £4,000 was tendered on behalf of Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan, on account of two acceptances given by Mr. Maclean on the contract for railway iron above alluded to. The commissioner said this claim was in the nature of unliquidated damages, and therefore could not be proved.

In the same court, March 29, 1849, a proof was tendered for £20,246, part of Miss Maitland's claim; and a claim for £1,253 on behalf of the executors of General Maitland was admitted, which, with others, amounted to about £2,000.

Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan's claim, stated at £11,500, was again brought before the Bankruptcy Court on December 13, 1849; when the commissioner thought notice ought to have been given to the assignees, and that Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan had not sustained any damage whatever.

In January, 1851, the solicitors under the bankruptcy addressed a circular to the creditors, desiring their concurrence to a proposition to supersede the fiat then in force, in consideration of Miss Maitland foregoing her claim on the estate, by which the funds applicable for a dividend would be materially augmented.

On the 19th November following, Mr. Bethell shewed cause, upon the answer of Messrs. Irving and Browne, defendants, for continuing the common injunction, restraining proceedings at law against the plaintiff, Miss Maitland. The action was on a guarantee note for £1,200, which, with a cheque on the London and Westminster bank, had been obtained from her by Mr. Maclean, and paid over to the defendants. So little had Miss Maitland known of her own situation, that it appeared she had not more than £200 or £300 in the bank at the time of the transaction, and of course the cheque was dishonoured. Maclean instructed a solicitor to appear for her, who, it seemed, gave every facility to the defendants, who finally obtained judgment against her; and this bill was filed for her relief, on the ground that undue advantage had been taken of her. His honour thought this case came within the class of those between guardian and ward, which the court looks upon with suspicion; the injunction was therefore continued, without imposing any terms.

reached his client, he was induced to believe that Mr. Maclean was not, as represented, prevented by illness from attending, but was enjoying himself in Lucca, Naples, or some other part of Italy, and in good health.\* Mr. Hearne had supplied him with books, for which he had not been paid; but these, together with all the furniture, had been swept away by Mr. Maclean's father, by a bill of sale, a short time before the bankruptcy. The father had lately died; and he believed that by his demise the bankrupt became possessed of considerable property.

As the time allowed for Mr. Maclean's surrender had expired on the preceding day, he was outlawed in the usual form, with power to the Court of Review, if sufficient grounds were shewn, to reverse the outlawry.

The Witton estate, with the Castle, Park, and domain, the collieries, advowsons, and tithe rent-charges, were advertised for sale by an order of the High Court of Chancery, and with the approbation of Sir W. Horne, one of the masters. The estate consisted of the Castle, with its offices and garden, covering 3 A. 2 R. 16 P., and valued at £100 per annum; the Park, 76 A. 2 R. 25 P., also £100 per annum; several farms; † garden ground; a public house; a flour mill; the site of the iron works; a stone quarry; a number of cottages, with gardens attached; woods, plantations, &c., in hand, 197 A. 3 R. 26 P.; the Witton and Harriet collieries, the former in hand, and the latter covering 5 A. 0 R. 12 P.; and the free rents, £4 5s., of the manors or lordships of Witton and Hamsterley, &c.; the whole covering an area of about 2,243 A. 0 R. 26 P., besides the roads, river, and waste, estimated at 61 A. 3 R. The gross rental (exclusive of the woods and collieries) was £1,996 10s., with annual out-goings amounting to £29 16s. 10½d.

At the Witton Park, or Old Pit colliery, there were two steam engines, of 18 and 12 horse power; the former for the use of the colliery, and the latter used for grinding clay and sawing by circular saws; two brick flats with flues, one 55 feet by 22, and the other 44 feet by 40; 17 coke ovens, four brick ovens, with the machinery used for working; also stabling, carpenter's shop, and store shed.

Harriet colliery was in the occupation of Messrs. Emerson Muschamp and John Kairsop, under the terms of an agreement for 21 years from the 22nd of

November, 1848, at a certain rent of £500 per annum for such period as the main coal seam should be worked; after which the certain rent was to be reduced to the annual sum of £200, for the privilege of working an equivalent number of tens of coals of either seam, after the rate of 14s. 6d. per ten for the produce of the five-quarter seam, and 25s. per ten from the main coal seam, and for over-workings from either seam at the same respective rates (a ten to contain 48 tons of 20 cwt. each). There was also a certain rent for brick-kilns of £75 per annum, to cover the rent of all fire-clay obtained from the workings of the coal seams, and manufactured; from all iron-stone worked, 6d. per ton of 22 cwt.; and from all fire-stone worked, a rent of 1d. per ton. The occupiers were at liberty to surrender the lease at the end of the first three years of the term, or at any subsequent year, on giving two months' notice in writing. The land-tax amounted to 16s. 8d. per annum, paid by the tenant.

At the sale, which took place at Garraway's, London, on the 27th of August, 1851, the Castle, offices, grounds, collieries, manors, and lordships, and the advowsons, and right of presentation to the perpetual curacies of Hamsterley and Witton-le-Wear, were disposed of for £47,500. The great tithes of lands in the township of Witton-le-Wear, containing 1,478 A. 0 R. 34 P., commuted into a rent-charge of £100 per annum, subject to a land-tax of 12s. 6d., and poor and other rates amounting to about 2s. 6d. in the pound, were sold for £1,780. The great tithes of 1,768 A. 2 R. 18 P., commuted into a rent-charge of £83 per annum, subject to a land-tax of 16s., and rates amounting to £10 13s. 6d., were sold for £1,450. The great tithes of 2,036 A. 0 R. 24 P. in North Bedburn, commuted into a rent-charge of £129 per annum, subject to a land-tax of 28s., and rates amounting to about £9 12s. 4d. per annum, were sold for £2,350. The great tithes of 929 A. 0 R. 11 P. in Newton, commuted into a rent-charge of £27, subject to a land-tax of 12s. 6d., and rates amounting to about 2s. in the pound, were sold for £460. The purchases were made on behalf of Henry Chaytor, Esq.

It appears that part of Mr. Maclean's purchase money had never been paid; as, in the will of Sir William Chaytor, dated December 14, 1846, the following clause occurs:—"And as for the purchase money for the Wit-

\* On the 20th September, 1850, Mrs. Maclean was taking a drive in her carriage at Castellamare, near Naples, when the horses took fright and ran away. The lady was consequently thrown from the carriage, and sustained such severe injuries, that, after lingering a

few hours, she expired. She was the daughter of the late General Maitland.

† One of these, called Gibbet Hill farm, was probably the manorial place of execution in ancient times.

ton Castle estate, when paid, to go in discharge of my just debts and mortgages in the first place; and if any should remain, then I direct it to be applied in discharge of my just debts and legacies as far as it will suffice.”\*

Sir William died on the 28th January following; and a suit in Chancery was commenced for the administration of his real and personal estate; in which suit William Chaytor, an infant, by John Young his next friend, was the complainant, and John Clervaux Chaytor, Matthew Hutton Chaytor, Henry Chaytor, Sir William Richard Carter Chaytor, Baronet, Dame Isabella Chaytor, Thomas Drewitt Brown and Isabella his wife, Jane Chaytor, Harriet Chaytor, John Clervaux Chaytor the younger, Walter Chaytor, Edward Chaytor, Darcy Chaytor, Drewitt Ormonde Brown, William John Anderson, John Burrell, Timothy Hutton, Arthur Chaytor, Brian Tunstall Chaytor, Charles Chaytor, Hugh Chaytor, Lydia Frances (the wife of John Clervaux Chaytor), Alfred Chaytor, and Frances Chaytor, were the defendants.

By an order, dated March 9, 1853, the petition of the plaintiff was referred to Nassau William Senior, Esq., one of the masters of the court, whose report is dated on the 5th of May following. In that document

\* By this will, the testator appointed William John Anderson, of Swinethwaite, Thomas Drewitt Brown, late of Jarrow House, and John Burrell, of Durham, Esqrs., and their heirs, as trustees for its execution. To his eldest son, Richard William Carter Chaytor, he bequeathed Clervaux Castle for his life, and afterwards to his son, William Chaytor, and to his other sons in succession, and their posterity; or, in default thereof, to his second son, John Clervaux Chaytor, and his posterity; failing which, to his third son, Matthew Hutton Chaytor, and his posterity; failing which, to his fourth son, Henry Chaytor, and his children in succession; failing which, to his daughter, Isabella Brown, and her children; with remainder to his daughters, Jane and Harriet, and their issue. The trustees were empowered to sell the estates at Thoresby, West Witton, Wanless Park, and Hurworth, and to lay out the produce in the purchase of lands as near to the testator's estate at Croft as convenient. They were also empowered, if thought desirable, to sell his shares in Thornley colliery and the Hartlepool Dock and Railway Company, and apply the proceeds in discharge of legacies or annuities. To each of his daughters, Jane and Harriet, he bequeathed an annuity of £400, which was to cease on their marriage, when each of them was to receive the sum of £8,000, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent until the same should be paid. To his daughter, Isabella Brown, he bequeathed £2,000, in addition to £6,000 before settled on her marriage. To each of his three younger sons, John Clervaux, Matthew Hutton, and Henry, he bequeathed the sum of £9,000, with 4½ per cent. interest until paid. The rents or profits of mines or quarries on the estates were to belong to the eldest son. The personal property of the testator was to be applied to the payment of his just debts and funeral expenses, except as follows; namely, to his son, John Clervaux Chaytor, the power to act as a trustee in cases where he had himself been one. To his said son and his wife he also be-

it is stated that “the master found that the purchase money for the Witton Castle estate, mentioned in the will of the testator, was money which remained unpaid under a contract of sale of the Witton Castle estate (whereon there was an existing mortgage for £10,000 and interest), which such contract, as appears by that report, had not been completed; and he found that a decree had been obtained for the resale of that estate, and that the said Henry Chaytor had become the purchaser thereof.” The master also “found that in order to facilitate the settlement of the testator's affairs, it had been proposed that the purchase of the Witton Castle estate by the said Henry Chaytor should be completed by the executors of the testator, who should hold the same upon trust by sale or mortgage to pay off any existing incumbrances thereon, and to pay off, out of the residue of the monies to arise therefrom, the debts and legacies of the testator, so far as the same would extend in a due course of administration.”

To effect the objects contemplated, it was proposed that, with the consent of all parties, the suit should be compromised, and application made for an act of parliament, to vest all the real estates of the testator, excepting the Witton Castle estate, in trustees. An order, dated May 7, 1853, confirmed the report; and it was

queathed, for their lives, the house, garden, and premises occupied by them at Croft, except the orchard adjoining the old hall. In case of the deaths of either of his daughters without heirs, their fortunes were to revert to the trustees. To his wife, Dame Isabella Chaytor, he bequeathed Clervaux Castle, together with all his pictures, plate, linen, and books, for her life, and that after her death the pictures and plate should be considered as heirlooms; he also bequeathed to her £300 a year out of the estate, exclusive of her own fortune. His three younger sons were appointed executors.

A codicil, dated January 27, 1847, provides that the annuity of the testator's widow shall be the first and prior charge on his real estate; that she shall have the prior occupation of Clervaux Castle, with the furniture, &c.; and that the devise of his shares in Thornley Colliery shall be revoked, and such shares are bequeathed to his son, Matthew Hutton Chaytor, in trust for himself and his brothers, John Clervaux and Henry Chaytor, as tenants in common, freed and absolutely discharged from the payment of the debts and legacies named in the will.

Clervaux Castle, referred to above, is described, in the report of Nassau William Senior, Esq., master in Chancery, as “a capital messuage or mansion house, which had been recently erected by Sir William upon part of his lands in the parish of Croft, together with stables, out-houses, conveniences, and other appurtenances, and which mansion house was the principal residence of the testator; and that the testator had caused a considerable extent of land or ground surrounding the mansion house to be enclosed, for the purpose of having the same land laid out as a park; but such mansion house and other buildings were not completed at the decease of the testator, and the mansion house and out-buildings still remained incomplete, and the park was merely set out and was then disparked; and that there was no provision contained in the will and codicil for the completion of the same.”

agreed that John Errington, of High Warden, in the county of Northumberland, Esq., Christopher Maling Webster, of Pallion Hall, in the parish of Bishop-Wearmouth, in the county of Durham, Esq., and Matthew Hutton Chaytor, of Reigate, in the county of Surrey, Esq., should be trustees under the act. The estates were arranged in three schedules,\* the third of which comprises "the manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, together with the advowsons and rights of presentation, in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, in the county of Durham, called the Witton Castle estate."

An act of parliament, 16 and 17 Vic., cap, 28, "for raising by sale or mortgage of the real estates devised by the will of Sir William Chaytor, Baronet, deceased, monies for payment of his debts and legacies, in aid of his personal estate, and for other purposes, and of which the short title is 'Chaytor's Estate Act, 1853,'" received the royal assent on the 20th of August. By the 5th section, the order in Chancery of the 9th of March, relative to the purchase of Witton Castle estate by Henry Chaytor, Esq., was confirmed.†

**THE CASTLE.**—The old castle at Witton was one of those venerable structures, which remained as remnants of feudal times—

"When ancient Chivalry display'd  
(In rough magnificence array'd)  
The pomp of her heroic games;  
And crested chiefs and tissued dames  
Assembled, at the clarion's call,  
In some proud castle's high-arched hall."

*T. Warton.*

The present castle is a stone-built baronial mansion, ornamented with turrets and embattled walls. The prin-

\* Schedule 1, the Wensleydale and Coverdale estates, includes the manors of Thoresby, West Witton and Slate Quarry, East Scafton, and Melmerby, and the Hurworth estates, the annual rental of which amounts to £2,187 7s. 6d., subject to out-rents amounting to £7 11s. 7½d. Schedule 2, the Croft estate, comprises the manors of Croft, Walmire, and Jolby. It includes Clervaux Castle and land, an unoccupied new house on the Terrace, and a fox cover, woods, and plantations, held by Sir W. R. C. Chaytor, Bart.; the rental of the remaining portion, including the old and new spas, baths, hotels, houses, cottages, farms, lands, and gardens, amounting to £2,400 12s.

† The trustees were also to be seised of the estates in Schedules 1 and 2, upon the trusts of the will and codicil, for the purposes of the act. The shares in Thornley Colliery had been previously relinquished by John Clervaux, Matthew Hutton, and Henry Chaytor, for the benefit of the estate, upon condition that by so doing they did not prejudice the other benefits given to them by the will or codicil, and that they should be allowed in account all the sums properly paid by them as executors in respect of the coal company; and the act con-

principal parts of the building occupy the north-west corner of a large area, containing the gardens, &c. The castle itself comprises an elegant and lofty drawing room, 39 feet long by 23 feet 6 inches wide (including a bay window), with an arched ceiling, and a stone staircase, leading to the turreted roof; a billiard room, 44 feet 6 inches long by 18 feet 6 inches wide; a library, 25 feet by 21 feet 6 inches; a dining room, 28 feet 6 inches by 21 feet 9 inches; with sitting rooms, bed rooms, and domestic offices. The principal entrance to the building is by a portico from the court-yard, opening into a hall, from whence a stone stair-case leads to the above-named rooms. The court-yard is surrounded by castellated walls, with a clock tower, containing three rooms. There is a beautiful pleasure garden and two kitchen gardens. Being situated nearly in the centre of the estate, and near the confluence of the Linburn with the river Wear, the castle commands a circle of pleasant and extensive views over the well-wooded plantations, shrubberies, gardens, and park, as well as of the surrounding country. On the romantic banks of the Linburn, which runs through the park, there are some beautiful rural walks.

#### NORTH BEDBURN.

THIS township, situated to the north-west of Witton-le-Wear, contains 2,036 acres. In 1841, there were 90 inhabited houses and 1 uninhabited; and in 1851, the number had increased to 210 inhabited, 3 uninhabited and 4 building. The property was valued for the county-rate, in 1853, at £3,696 15s. The population has advanced, at the stated periods of enumeration, as follows:—In 1801, 255; in 1811, 282; in 1821, 351; in 1831, 387; in 1841, 457; and in 1851, 1,151, of

tained an indemnity to them on that account. A jointure of not more than £200 per annum was secured to Dame Mary, wife of Sir William Richard Carter Chaytor, Bart.; and his consent in writing was made necessary to the exercise of their powers by the trustees. They were empowered to mortgage or sell, and, besides the general purposes of the act, to apply the monies received in discharging their costs, charges, and expenses; in the liquidation of liabilities; in the completion of Clervaux Castle and its offices and out-buildings; and for applying the surplus, if not exceeding £200, in beautifying or improving that building, when requested so to do by Sir William; but if exceeding that sum, it was to be paid into the bank. The trustees were also empowered to manage the estates, to appropriate lands for building purposes, to grant leases for building, &c. The monies were to be paid into the Bank of England, in the name and with the privity of the accountant general of the High Court of Chancery; the surplus to be applied in the redemption of land-tax, or in the purchase of lands near Croft, agreeably to the instructions contained in the will of Sir William Chaytor.

whom 611 were males and 540 females.\* The Wear Valley railway extends along 3 m. 3 f. 4 y. of the south-western district, and occupies an area of 35 a. 1 r. 22 p. Its contribution to the local rates in 1851 was £16 0s. 10d., and in 1852, £7 10s.; the gross amounts collected in those years being £264 0s. 0½d. and £139 8s. 3¼d.

By Hatfield's Survey, Ralph de Eure, Mil., held Maenell and 80 acres of land, rendering 5s. rent. Robert de Drilleton held Wadley, formerly the estate of Leon. Heriz, rendering a rent in lieu of a sparrowhawk. John Spring and Robert Hagerston each held a toft and 100 acres in Little Mayland. John Barker held Wodingfield, containing 40 acres, and rendered 20s.; and divers other persons held land in the manor. Eighteen tenants held the exchequer lands, consisting of 20 parcels, with 26 messuages, under certain yearly rents; and John Lodge held the herbage of Bedburn Park in farm, rendering 13s. 4d. at four terms in the year. Wodingfield afterwards passed to the Chancellor family, and from them to the Nevilles, by whom it was forfeited at the attainder.

GREENHEAD, 5½ miles north-west from Bishop Auckland, is a village in this township; and the hamlet called FIR TREE is about half a mile further. The name of one of the farms, *Smelt House*, and the quantities of hard slag or cinders found, have suggested the idea that iron has been smelted, at some remote period, in the township. This house has been recently rebuilt

\* This district, now the residence of so many inhabitants, was once considered so remote that a fugitive from a distance might remain in it undiscovered for years, as the following depositions will exemplify:—

“The personal answer of Thomas Crawe, of Farnefeild, in Nottingham shier, in the county (? diocese) of York, blacksmith, late dwelling in Wytton upon the Weir, in the county of Durham, in a cause of divorce, 12 July, 1572.

“The said Thomas Crawe, aged 40 years, saith that he, this deponent, was married in Claypoil, in Lyncolnshier, the tewsday next after St. Martyn day, in wynter, either 17 or 18th yeres agoo, with Alies Harrington, articulate, which then dwelt with one Sr John Eastfelde, the preist and curat then of the parish church of Claypoil, which curat married this examinee and the said Alies solempny, in the presene of 20 persons and mo [illegible] remayne and dwell with the said Alies, as lawful man and wyffe together, by the spaie of 2 yeres and more, and in that tyne had one man childe lawfully begotten of the aforesaid Alies, which died, being but 2 yeres olde.

“He saith that the said Alies is yet levinge, as is articulate, for this examinee was with hir and dwelling in house with the aforesaid Alies, within thes 20 dayes last past, in the towne of Farnefeild articulate.

“He saith and confessith that this examinee, upon occasion of displeasour and hurt that this examinee dyd to one Sr Henry Peny, a preist and curate of Bampton, in Nottinghamshier, which suytyd and persewed this examinee by order of the lawe, which had drawn

in the Elizabethan style, and the surrounding grounds ornamentally laid out, by the present proprietor, George Coates, Esq.

HARPERLEY, by the above Survey, was held by John Conyers, Chiv., of Bishopton and Sockburn, who rendered 20s. The Cradocks of Gainford were afterwards proprietors; and as the old hall on the estate stood in a low situation, Marmaduke Cradock, Esq., erected a new mansion on a loftier site. In 1785, the estate was described as consisting of the mansion house and 670 acres of land, tithe-free, with two farm houses, and a colliery then working; the whole paying an annual rent of £3 6s. 6d. to the bishop, and 13s. 4d. to the eurate of Witton, which payments are still continued. George Pearson, Esq., of the city of Durham, clerk of the peace for the county, afterwards held Harperley Park, which he ornamented with extensive and thriving plantations, and made other judicious improvements. One of these was the introduction of 7,700 yards of hollow drain in 100 acres of land, for which, in 1792, he received the silver medal of the Society of Arts. He died April 9, 1798, when the estate came into the possession of his son-in-law, George Hutton Wilkinson, Esq., recorder of Newcastle, the present proprietor. Mr. Wilkinson has also introduced extensive improvements,† and, during the last ten years, has made considerable additions to the mansion; so that Harperley Park is now one of the most elegant and pleasant seats in the county.

blodd of the said preiste, and obteyned his, this examinee, punishment by a justice of peace at Lanam, in the said shier of Nottingham, and yett not therwith contentyd, whereupon this examinee was enforced to flee from his said wyff and the counte, and came into thes north parties and unto the towne of Wytton upon Weyer, wher this said examinee's father dyd and yet doith dwell. And within one yere of this examinee's comynge thither, notwithstandinge the premises, being destitute of grace, dyd contracte hymselfe, and also about the feast of Pentecost, and to his remembrance upon Treinitie Sunday, now 10 or 11 yere last past, dyd also marye and take to wyff the said Alies Rose, and was married with hyr in the churche or chapell of Wytton aforesaid; and, under the pretens of the said ungodly mariadg, had unlawfull compeny with hir, the said Ales Rosse, and begott one childe of her yet levinge, beinge a woman childe, to the great danger and perill of his soule.—SIGNUM † THOMAS CRAWE.

“Alice Rosse of Holinghall, near Wytton upon Weir, singlewoman, aged 32 years. This deponent was within this 14th daies in the towne of Fernefeld, within the parish of Claypoile, and then and ther dyd se the said Alice Hardington, wyffe unto the said Thomas Crawe, who shewed this examinee that she had been maryed with the said Thomas 18 or 19th yeaes, &c.”

† On February 26, 1851, Mr. Wilkinson gave the notice, customary on such occasions, that he had entered into a contract with “The Landowners' West of England and South Wales Land Drainage and



## PARISH OF WOLSINGHAM.

THE parish of Wolsingham, which adjoins the Auckland district on the north-west, is partly traversed by the outcrop or boundary of the coal field, and consequently borders on the great lead-mining district of Durham, Cumberland, and Northumberland. On the south-east, this parish is bounded by the chapelry of Witton-le-Wear, on the south by that of Hamsterley, on the north-west by the parish of Stanhope, on the north-east by that of Lanchester, and on the east by the chapelry of Crook, which abuts on that of Thornley. The latter was dis severed from the parish of Wolsingham on the 11th of February, 1848. The entire parish comprises four constaberies, or, as they are generally called, quarters, viz., Wolsingham Quarter, East Quarter (a portion of which forms the chapelry of Thornley), South Quarter, and Park Quarter.

THE population of the parish of Wolsingham was, in 1801, 1,834; in 1811, 1,983; in 1821, 2,197; in 1831, 2,239; in 1841, 2,086; and in 1851, in consequence of the erection of iron blast furnaces and the working of coal and iron mines on an extensive scale, it had increased to 4,885, consisting of 2,361 males and 2,224 females. There was also an additional number of houses, namely, from 433 inhabited, 38 uninhabited, and 2 building, in 1841, to 792 inhabited, 47 uninhabited, and 6 building, in 1851. The area of the parish is 20,403 acres. The lands and buildings were estimated for the county-rate, in 1823, at the annual value of £8,149 10s., on which a rate of 1d. per pound produced £33 19s. 1½d. In the year 1828-9, the valuation was £10,101 10s.; and in 1853, £13,026 10s., being an increase of more than 50 per cent. during the preceding 30 years, and producing, at 2d. in the pound, £108 11s. 6d.\*

The Wear Valley branch of the Stockton and Darlington railway passes through the parish of Wolsingham at a short distance from the river, which it crosses at East Weserby, about a quarter of a mile to the south-east of the town. The Wolsingham station is near the bridge, on the south side of the river. The entire length of railway in the parish is 5 miles, covering an area of 51 acres. Its contribution to the local rates in 1851 was £55, and in 1852, £41 5s. The amounts collected in the parish in those years were £1,266 3s. 10d. and £926 18s. 1d.

Inclosure Company," for the execution of works of drainage and improvement, upon and through his several lands, and that it was required to cut through or affect certain other lands in their vicinity, vested in the trustees of the late Michael Wilson, deceased.

\* The county treasurer's account, from the 4th of January to the 31st of December, 1853, shows that the Christmas rate of ¾d. in the pound, for the whole county, produced £3,330 2s. 1½d.; the Easter

The Wear and Derwent Junction railway enters the portion of this parish which comprises the chapelry of Thornley from the north-west, and passes south-east to Tow Law, where there is a station. It then proceeds in the same direction to Crook. Its extent in the parish is 5½ miles, and its area 48½ acres. The sums contributed to the rates were £20 in 1851, and £15 in 1852.

Wolsingham is an ancient manor belonging to the Bishops of Durham. By Boldon Book, the villains held 300 acres, rendering nine marks; they cut and carried all the bishop's corn within the manor, with the help of the lord's bondmen; mowed all the meadows of Bradley, and won and led the hay; wrought nine score days at the lord's command, carried six score loads of wood, and prepared the seed land at Brandwood, with all their household, except housewives; prepared four portions of seed land at Wolsingham, on which service they received a corrody; and when they mowed and carried the hay and corn, they had each a loaf of bread. William Presbyter and Jacob his son held lands, rendering a rent in money. Walter Crok and others, for their lands, went the bishop's messages, and superintended the villains at mowing and reaping. Roger de Bradley held lands in Bradley by service of the forest 40 days in fawning time, and 40 days in rutting time. and by fencing and keeping Bradley meadows. Roger de Roangers held under the forest service; Ralph the bee-keeper held six acres; Adam the headboroughman had six acres; Henry the shepherd had twelve acres; the

rate, at ¼d. in the pound, £1,110 0s. 3½d.; the Midsummer rate, at ¾d. in the pound, £3,591 9s. 7¾d.; and the Michaelmas rate, at ½d. in the pound, £1,193 17s. 4½d.; being a total of £9,225 9s. 4½d. for the year. The constabulary rate at Christmas was ½d. in the pound, producing £1,768 14s. 10d.; at Easter, ¼d., producing £884 6s. 4½d.; at Midsummer, ½d., producing £1,813 2s. 11½d.; and at Michaelmas, ¾d., producing £1,806 11s. 0¾d., or £6,272 15s. 2¾d. for the year.

gardener had five acres; and three turners in wood had seventeen acres, and furnished 3,100 *scutelli*, trenchers, or wooden platters yearly, for the use of the bishop and his huntsmen at the great chase. The punder had six acres, and rendered 40 hens and 400 eggs. The demesne was farmed out, and rendered 16 chalders of wheat, the like of barley, and 70 chalders of oats.

At Backstaneford, near Wolsingham, Henry, nephew of Bishop Pudsey, commenced the erection of a priory or religious house; but the attractions of Finchale being considered superior to those of this locality, the work was discontinued. A field called the Chapel-garth long contained traces of an edifice of considerable extent, surrounded by a moat, and was supposed to have been the site of the intended institution.

The forest service, viz., 40 days in the fawning time and 40 in rutting time, was performed, according to Hatfield's Survey, by William Jebbeson, for which he held the manor of Wyshill, and lands formerly Robert Scot's. John Matthewson held Spaynesfeld and Fawlees; Roger Morgan, Milnlaws; Thomas, the son of Ada Rogerly, Ballardsyde; Robert Egleston, the manor of Brandwood; William Jebbeson, Papworth-etc; Ralph Eure, the vill of Brandeley and Sunnynghside, Kittespark, and Walkerland; Thomas Grey, Newland and Fawlees; the Lord Neville, the vills of Thornley and Greenwell, formerly the estate of Henry Beaumont, with Helm-park and Redmyr; the sacrist of Durham,

\* It was probably in going to or returning from the great chase that Bishop Hatfield, on the 17th of September, 1370, took up his abode for the night in the rectory house at Wolsingham, when a quarrel, ending in manslaughter, occurred. The particulars of this circumstance are preserved in the bishop's register; and the following translation, including the leading particulars, is given by Mr. Raine:—"At twilight he left the hall in which he had been sitting among his friends and servants, after the manner of the times, and no sooner had he reached his chamber for the night, than a quarrel arose below. 'I'll break thy head,' said Nicholas of Skelton, one of the bishop's upper domestics, to John of Auckland, a lad in the service of William de Beverley, Archdeacon of Northumberland. The charge against the boy was, that he had maltreated one of the bishop's pages. 'Nay, man,' said John of Essex, another of the archdeacon's servants, 'keep thyself quiet; if he has done aught wrong, he shall make amends.' 'What hast thou got to say, thou ribald?' said Skelton to Essex; 'I'll crack thy crown into the bargain.' 'Whose heads are they that are going to be broken?' spoke up the archdeacon, who had been deputed by the bishop to keep order in the hall, and to chastise any one who should behave himself in an unseemly way. 'Theirs that deserve it,' rejoined Skelton, coarsely. 'Methinks,' replied the archdeacon, 'thou art talking to my men.' 'I'd as soon talk to thine as any body's else,' said Skelton. 'Nay, man,' rejoined the archdeacon, 'an thou break'st any of my men's heads, it may chance that somebody will break thine.' 'The devil hang you,' said Skelton, 'if you dare do aught of the kind;' and in

*Landa Dei*, and 13s. 4d. out of Frosterley. The demesne lands were held by Richard Featherstonhalgh; 40 acres of land, called Smalleys, by the prior of Finchale; a messuage and 22 acres of land, by the custos of the chantry of Frierside; and the parson of Brancepeth paid 13s. 4d. for the glebe of his church, &c. The cottagers carried the bishop's hawks, cleaned the manor-house for the reception of the lord and his ministers, assisted to clean the mill-pool, went on the lord's errands, attended the lord's chase in the forest of Weardale,\* and worked at hay. The services of the bond-tenants were nearly similar to those described in Bolden Book: they held amongst them a piece of land called Bradshaw, another piece called Medhop, a pasture called Gosecroft, and 20 acres called Harekar. There was a manor-house, with a garden and orchard, and three acres of meadow land appertaining; also a park, 8½ miles in circuit; and several cow pastures, as Jefeleys, Townstedhouse, Farreyley, and Blackburn Tonges.

Matilda, the daughter of Thomas, the son of Philip de Frosterley, Roger Kitwryght (probably the cooper), Thomas the son of Theobold, Richard de Blackhead, Catherine o' the Ele, John de Bradley, and several others, held their estates, which were of themselves of small value, *in capite*, and are not named in the Survey. The owners of New-Minster, in Northumberland, had possessions at Wolsingham, of the gift of the Bishops of Durham.

an instant he rushed upon the archdeacon, armed with a hunting staff heavy enough to kill a man at a blow. Upon this the archdeacon drew his knife (with which, no doubt, he had been eating his supper), and stepping backwards in the direction of his chamber, was thrown down and trampled upon by Skelton, upon the stone stair. During this part of the fray, the archdeacon's knife was broken in two, and he himself received a wound in one of his fingers and a dangerous one beneath his left eye. The bystanders, who had apparently up to this time been quietly looking on, now interfered, and seized Skelton, who, finding himself prevented from doing further mischief, roared out to his man, Thomas, 'Go, thou, thou ribald, and do for that false priest.' Thomas, nothing backward, ran straightway to the archdeacon, who was still retreating towards his chamber, and brandishing a long knife, exclaimed, 'Thou false priest, only let me get at thee, and thou shalt die!' The archdeacon, still retreating, seeing himself in danger from his pursuer, threw at him the broken half of his knife, which up to that time he had retained in his hand; but the fragment, instead of hitting Tom, unfortunately hit Hugh of the buttery, who was running forward to protect the archdeacon, and gave him a wound, of which within a few days he died. Hugh of the buttery, a domestic of low degree, as his name implies, had married the archdeacon's niece, and was in high favour with his uncle, in whose defence he received his death blow. The archdeacon was, on the 9th of January following, acquitted of manslaughter by process of compurgation, the bishop himself sitting in judgment in the chapel at Auckland."

On the breaking out of the Northern Rebellion, in 1569, 16 persons joined it from Wolsyngham, 4 of whom were included in the execution that followed its suppression.\*

It will have been seen, from the above abstracts, that the property in this parish was much divided at a very early period. Several of the places enumerated still retain their original names. The royalty of the whole parish belongs to the bishop. An act of parliament, 5 Geo. III., 1765, provides for the division and inclosure of Wolsingham South Moor, Wolsingham North Moor, and Wolsingham Park Moor, containing about 10,000 acres. The parties named as being entitled to right of common were Sir Walter Blackett, Bart.; Thomas Hutchins Medlicott and Anthony Dawson, Esqrs.; Bartholomew Dixon, Esq., and Bowes his wife; John William Bacon Forster, Teasdale Mowbray, John Hall Stephenson, William Farquharson, Hendry Hopper, and John Hunter, Esqrs.; William Hopper, George Wood, Richard Hopper, William Blackett, John Bowes, Seymour Deighton, William Greenwell, and George Stobbs, Gents., and others. The commissioners appointed were William Jepson, of Heighington, John Dobbinson, of Witton Castle, and Reed Surtees, of Stranton, Gentlemen. They were empowered to set off, and to retain in their existing state, not more than four plots of the above moors, of those parts least capable of improvement, so as the residue to be divided should not be less than 4,000 acres, which were to be set out for division on or before November

22, 1767; and to disallow encroachments of less than 40 years' standing. The arbitrators were Thomas Gyll, Thomas Rudd, and William Rudd, Esqrs., of Durham. A yearly rent of 4d. per acre was reserved to the bishop and his successors; and he was empowered to let leases of his allotments. The usual powers were given to the commissioners to set out common quarries, watering places, wells, highways, &c.; and on the execution of their award, all right of common ceased. The owners and occupiers of allotments were empowered to work stones and clay for their own use; and they were to pay the charges of the act, division, &c. The rights of the Bishop of Durham, as lord of the manor of Wolsingham, were reserved; with the power of working mines and quarries, laying waggon-ways, erecting engines, &c., without paying any damage, to which, in cases of particular injury, the owners of all the allotments were to contribute. The less improveable parts of the commons were to be divided in the same proportions as the better parts, the proprietors of which were at liberty to accept and inclose such inferior portions at any time within twenty years, on giving notice to the bishop, to whom a rent of 4d. per acre was to be paid on account of them. Nothing in the act was to prejudice the right of the rector of Wolsingham to tithes."

In 1768, a design was entertained by some parties of applying for an act of parliament for dividing Wolsingham East Fields; but as it was apprehended by others that such an application would be attended with great

\* The following episode in the history of a more modern insurrection, has been related on anonymous authority:—

On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1745, a very general alarm prevailed throughout the dales of the Wear, the Tyne, and the Tees, when it became known that the Highlanders had entered England, and were *en route* towards the south, as it was conjectured by many that the most wild, and consequently least frequented roads would be most likely chosen by them. The people of Wolsingham had been kept in suspense for several days, in consequence of a report that a body of them had proceeded from Penrith by way of Alston, in their route through Weardale. Every male inhabitant was ordered to be in readiness, with such arms as he could provide, in case of surprise. At length, late one night, the population was roused by a countryman knocking loudly at the door of a gentleman, and calling out lustily that the rebels were close at hand. Horns were blown, and the church bells set a ringing, to rouse the place, and make the alarm more general. It was a dark, rainy night; and as it was uncertain when the enemy might make their appearance, it was agreed to perambulate the street till morning. As no enemy then appeared, the party marched westward to Frosterley, without hearing further tidings. At length it was agreed to cross the Wear and ascend the neighbouring hills, so as to have a view of the country around. Such, however, as were unprovided with horses, were to remain to defend the place in case of an attack from another quarter. The horsemen set off accordingly, and reached the top of the ridge called the Shull Hills,

where they halted. They had not been there many minutes, before a large moving mass was seen to reach the top of Bollihope Fell, then to descend rapidly down the hill in the direction of Wolsingham; and, from the pace at which they were marching, it could not be above an hour before they would be upon them. A second band succeeded—then a third—all at the same rate and in the same course. What was now to be done? From appearance, there could not be less than 600; and, on reviewing their own body, they did not amount to 100. A retreat was suggested as the wisest plan which could be adopted under present circumstances, so that they might have the assistance of their fellow townsmen, and thus be better able to meet their antagonists. A retreat was accordingly sounded, which took place orderly enough at first; but as a cry was raised that the enemy had already gained the top of the hill behind them, a complete panic ensued. Those whose horses were swiftest of foot took the lead, whilst, as a necessary consequence, the slowest were left behind. To add to the confusion, the accidental discharge of a pistol, belonging to one of the party, shot the steed of another who was passing at the time, and both horses and men rolled ingloriously on the road. Their terror, already great enough, was aggravated by the rapid tramp of the enemy, now close behind them. On they came—not Highlandmen, however, but 200 black kyloes, snorting and kicking up their heels, as if delighted at the sensation they had created. The memorable expedition to Shull Hills is said to have been long remembered at Wolsingham.

expense, and that the division would be injurious to divers persons, owners, and proprietors, a meeting was held on the 17th of January, 1769, to consider of the best steps to be taken for opposing the measure. After some delay, however, the division was completed.

Several parts of the parish have been much improved, of late years, by their respective proprietors, amongst whom may be named the late Lord Barrington, who enfranchised his leasehold estate, and formed and inclosed plantations upon it, which are a great ornament to the district.

### WOLSINGHAM.

THE town of Wolsingham is situated on the north bank of the Wear, 16 miles west from Durham, 23 south-south-west from Newcastle, 10 north-west from Bishop Auckland, 15 north-by-east from Barnard Castle, and 260 north-north-west from London. The turnpike road from Durham to Stanhope passes through it, and forms the principal street; and that from Newcastle enters it from the north-east. There are several good houses in both these thoroughfares, which are tolerably paved; but the want of flagged footpaths was long felt. In 1850, that want was supplied in the main street leading west from the market-place; and to remedy the same inconvenience in the road leading from the front street to the railway station, a meeting was held in the Town Hall, in August, 1853, at which Thomas Chapman, Esq., presided, when it was stated that a 3-feet flagging, with a 6-inch curb-stone, could be laid down for about 40 guineas. A committee was appointed, and a subscription commenced, to carry the project into effect; towards which Miss Wilson contributed £5; the Rev. J. A. Blackett, rector of the parish, £4; the railway company, £5; Mr. J. Wooler, £3; Mr. J. C. Backhouse, £1; Mr. W. Backhouse, £1; and several others, amounting in all to about £25. The work is now in the course of completion.

The old bridge across the Wear, connecting the town

\* During the high price of corn, in the year 1795, the gentry in this neighbourhood purchased rye and barley at Newcastle, which they sold at reduced prices at Wolsingham. The market prices, however, in consequence of the great issue of paper money at that period, were still continued at this place, as well as throughout the country, notwithstanding an abundant harvest. On the 29th of October, a great number of the inhabitants of Stanhope and its environs (mostly miners) came into Wolsingham, and, being joined by some of the town's people, took the corn by force from the farmers, and sold it in the market for 10s. or 12s. 6d. the boll, instead of 16s. or 20s. which was demanded, returning the money to the farmers. They also took the butter from the dealers, selling the pound of 20 ounces for 8d.

with the country to the south, was swept away by the memorable flood of November 16, 1771. The present structure, which consists of two arches, substantially built of stone, was commenced shortly after; and the work was executed with such promptitude that the centres were taken out of the arches on the 19th of September, 1772. The Weserow or Waskerley burn, after receiving the Thornhope rivulet, falls into the Wear at the east end of the town, where a bridge was erected over it in 1810. Another bridge, across the same stream at Uppertown, was taken down and rebuilt in 1817.

The Town Hall, situated in that part of the street where the market is held, is a neat building, the upper part of which is used as a news room and for public meetings, and the lower story for depositing stalls, &c. The foundation stone was laid in 1824; but, for several years afterwards, the building remained unfinished for want of funds.

Some old cottages, which formerly stood in the middle of the street, were so great an obstruction that, about 25 years ago, the Rev. William Wilson, then rector, purchased them, and had them removed at his own expense, which cleared a considerable space for the convenience of the market.

The weekly market for the sale of corn, butter, eggs, &c., is held on Tuesday.\* The tolls belong to the bishop, by whom they are leased for one life, at an annual rent, without fine on renewal, of £3 6s. 8d. No tolls are levied but for goods actually sold in the market.† There were eight annual fairs at the following periods, viz. :—the 12th of May and St. Matthew's Day (September 21), for toys and pedlery; the Tuesdays before the 1st and 31st of March, and before the 12th of May, the 15th of September, the 2nd and 29th of October, and the 23rd of November, for cattle, &c. The only cattle fair now held is that on the 1st Tuesday in October, on which day the Wear Valley Agricultural Society holds its annual show; the other fairs are merely nominal.

Wolsingham contains 12 inns and public houses;

instead of 11d., and returning the money to the owners. Part of the machinery belonging to two corn mills was broken, and some other trifling damage done. It does not appear, however, that any legal measures were ever commenced against the actors in this affair.

† T. Davison, Esq., lessee of the tolls, stated, in his evidence before a committee of the house of commons in 1838, that the tolls are evaded by the corn being sold by sample on the market day, and delivered on another day. He added, that being disposed to encourage the market, he had said to the town's people, "Give me £10 a year, and the corn shall be toll-free;" and that they had done so for two or three years, after which they would no longer pay the £10.

the principal articles of manufacture are, spades, shovels, axes, and coarse woollen cloth: wool-combing and dyeing are also carried on; and there are several shopkeepers, tradesmen, and mechanics.

### THE CHURCH.

THE old church of Wolsingham, with its embattled walls, consisted of a western tower, a nave with aisles, and a chancel. The aisles were divided from the nave by three pointed arches, supported by cylindrical pillars. The pews were renovated in 1780; and the chancel was repaired and beautified in the following year at the expense of the Rev. W. Nowell, rector. A vestry was afterwards erected on the north side of the chancel; and there were galleries over the north aisle and at the west end of the nave; the whole being estimated to contain 600 persons. In 1848, the edifice underwent a complete restoration; no part of the old building remaining except the tower, which would also have been rebuilt had the funds been sufficient. The new church is in the early English style, with crosses on the gables of the nave and chancel, from designs by Mr. W. Nicholson, architect, of Wolsingham. The cost, exclusive of the re-erection of the chancel, amounted to nearly £1,200. The interior is fitted up with open seats, of which 150 are free. Some dissatisfaction was expressed at the removal of the galleries, in which several parties rented pews that they were desirous of retaining. The present baptismal font was

\* The following are depositions relative to "An affray in the church-yard of Wolsingham," circ. 1570:—

"The personal answer of Reginald Stowte, of Wolsingham, yeoman, alias bailman, aged about 30 years, to articles ex officio against him. He beliveth that he, this examine, about the day and tyme articulate, was in the churchyarde, wher ther was also the said Christopher Lawson. He saith, that the tyme articulate the said Christopher Lawson was beting one William Simpson very unreasonable, being a boy of 14 yeres of aidge, and nonne of the said Christopher scollers, but servant to Christopher Whitefield, of Wolsingham, and was commyng after this deponent to labour with the examine at the bail kept at Fawliese. And this deponent, seing the said boy under feit, and the said Christopher setting one of his knes in great greif (anger) upon the said boies faic, so that his faise blede, this deponent toke the aforesaid Christopher Lawson of the said boye, and sayd, 'Fye upon the, Lawson, doith thou evon thy wyll with a childe?' And after this examine had sondered them 2, and was going to tell the matter to Mr. Karleton, the baliff, the said Christopher then fell at the said boy again, and said that he, the said boy, shuld fare the worse for this examine's cause. Then thereupon this deponent, being in greiff thereat, that the said boy shuld be the worse used for his cause, he, this deponent, maid agen toward the said Lawson; which, seinge this examine, arose off the said boy, and then Lance Herrison and John Grawng rane betwixt

presented by Lady F. Fitzclarence; and the basement of the original one, which was of Frosterley marble, lies in the church-yard, the pillar and basin having been removed to the church school-room at Tow Law. Within the entrance porch of the church, which is on the south side, stands, on a plain wooden pillar, a strong poor's box, well girded with iron bands, having also an iron bar and a padlock covering the aperture at the top when the church is not opened for service. The rebuilding of the church was completed, and it was opened for divine service on the 14th January, 1849.

The church-yard is bordered by rows of very fine trees, which, with the edifice itself, form a beautiful object in the view of the town from the opposite side of the Wear. In 1853, about half an acre of ground, adjoining on the west, was added to the cemetery, which still appears much crowded.\*

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 to 4 contain baptisms and burials from 1655 to 1812, and marriages from 1655 to 1753. Nos. 5 and 6 contain marriages from 1754 to 1812.

Wolsingham rectory is in the deanery of Darlington; the bishop of Durham, patron. King's Books, £31 13s. 4d.; Tenths, £3 3s. 4d.; Episc. proc., 17s.; Archid. proc., 3s. 8d. Dedication to St. Mary and St. Stephen.

RECTORS.—William, 1235; Alan Ferrerys, 1238; John Lacey, 1353, p. res. Ferrerys; Thomas de Levesham, 1373, p. m. Lacey; William de Brantingham, 1379, p. m. Levesham; John de Gotham, 1395; Nicholas de Hessewell, 1404; Jacob Oculshagh, 1428;

the said Lawson and this examine, and toke and held this deponent by the collar; and so the matter endyd bytwixt this examine and Lawson.—Examined what out ragious wordes he, this examine, spoke, or cauld the said Lawson at that tyme, he saith he cauld him 'Mongrell Scott, wilt thou kill the childe for ought that may be?' To whome the said Lawson at that tyme gave no words to this examine. Examined whither he, this examine, dyd drawe his dager and cast or offer to cast the same at the said Lawson, or noo, he saith upon his ooth that he drew his dager for saif gard of hymself and no other intent, nor dyd not strike nor cast the same, as is articulate.—SIGNUM † REGINALDI STOWTE.

"The personal answer of Christopher Lawson, of Wolsingham, yoman, alias scole mr, aged 26 years, to articles against him. He dyd nott braule nor chyde, or use unlawful or unsemyng wordes in the church yarde to the said Stowte, nor to any other person then ther, nor layde any violent hand of the said Stowte or any other. Mary, the said Stowte dyd mysuse this deponent, and held this examinat, unto one William Sympson, an evill young fellow, of thaidge of 18 yere, slonge stones at this deponent and his scollers; and the said Stowte cauld this deponent "Scott," and offered to hurle his dager at this examine and his scollers; and so had doon had not Lancelot Herrison and John Agraunge taken holde of the said dager.—CHRISTOPHER LAWSON."

Thomas Frithby, 1461; Richard Chadkirk, cap., 1467;\* Thomas Hall, cap., 1493; Roger Layborne, S.T.B., 1497, p. res. Hall; Thomas Hall, 1499, p. res. Layborne; Thomas Keye, LL.B., 1521, res. for £20 per annum for life; William Layton, cl., 1533, p. res. Keye; Thomas Layton, cl., 1544, p. res. Layton; Thomas Sparke, (formerly a monk of Durham, and suffragan Bishop of Berwick, under the act of Henry VIII.) 1547, p. m. Layton;† Edward Banckis, A.M., 1572, p. m. Sparke; Emanuel Barnes, S.T.P., 1585, p. res. Banckis; Anthony Maxon, A.M., 1614, p. m. Barnes; John Barwick, A.M., 1641, p. m. Maxon; Ralph Ward, an intruder, went to Hartburn; William Bickerton, another intruder; Guy Carleton, S.T.P., 1660, p. res. Barwick, after bishop of Chichester; John Aisley, A.M., 1697, p. res. Carleton; John Wallis, A.M., 1717, p. m. Aisley; William Watts, S.T.P. (preb. of Durham), 1721, p. res. Wallis; Robert Parker, A.M., 1737, p. m. Watts; James Leslie, A.M., 1741, p. res. Parker; — Huntley, 1747, p. res. Leslie; William Nowell, A.M., 1754, p. res. Huntley; Charles Egerton, 1782, p. m. Nowell; William Wilson, A.M., 1789, p. res. Egerton; the Hon. John Grey, 1843, p. m. Wilson; John Alexander Blackett, A.M., 1847, p. res. Grey.

A rectory-house was built by Dr. Watts on the site of a previous one, and was a substantial and convenient mansion, pleasantly situated to the east of the church. A new rectory was built in 1844, a little to the north of the old one: it is much larger, with more extensive garden ground attached. Nearly £1,000 was paid by the executors of the late Rev. William Wilson for dilapidations; and the amount of two years' income was borrowed from the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, the repayment of which is made by thirty-five annual instalments, which form a portion of the permanent payments from the rector's income. There is a small glebe; and the rector is entitled to all tithes. An

\* In the register of Bishop Booth, an entry occurs, 1472-3, of a payment to the store-keeper for shoeing the horses of the rector of Wolsingham, carrying my lord's money to London, including 2s. paid for "bulges" (budgets or bags) for the said rector, 6s. 1d.

† The appointed service of the church would seem, at this period, to have been little revered by at least a portion of the congregation; as is evinced by the following replications to charges of "brawling or misconduct in the church of Wolsingham":—

"The personal answer of Arthur Chapman, of Wolsingham, blacksmith, aged 30 years. 3. Feb. 1570. He saith that, upon St. Matthewe Day last, he, this examine, was in the church of Wolsingham, the tyme of the morning praier; at what tyme this deponent was redinge of an ynghlish boke, or prymer, while as the preist was saynge of his servie, no myndynge what the preist redd, but tendynge his own boke and praier. Mary, he redd not allowde to the hynderence of the priest, to his knowledg; but the preist, after the first lesson, willyd him, this examine, to reid mor softly: to whom this examine answered that he wold make amends for that fault, and further this examine said nott.—ARTHUR CHAPMAN.

"The personal answer of Arthur Chapman ad positionem additionalem. The said Arthur saith that he had a primer in english, which he haith had a twelvemonth and more; which primer is in this Juge's hands, and which he, the said Arthure, haith used to praie on, and at such tymes as he now is blamed for. And, yf yt be against

apportionment of a rent-charge in lieu of tithes was laid before a meeting of the parishioners on August 5, 1839; and the commutation was agreed to at a meeting held on the 19th of April, 1841. The gross income of the living is stated at £907 per annum, subject to permanent payments amounting to £116; and out of the remaining £791, a curate receives an annual stipend of £100.

Confirmations for Wolsingham and Thornley were held at the former place on the 29th July, 1853.

## CHAPELS.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.**—The Roman Catholics of Wolsingham and the neighbourhood for some time occupied a large room in the town, as a place of worship. The number of the congregation having recently been on the increase, means were adopted for the purpose of procuring a larger and more suitable building. Designs for a new chapel were therefore provided by Joseph Harrison, Esq., architect, and the present edifice was formally opened on the 5th Sept., 1854. The chapel is erected on rising ground at the north-east part of the town, and is an elegant and spacious building, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, in the decorated style of architecture. Its extreme length is about 70 feet, and its breadth 45 feet. The vestry is at the end of the north aisle, opening into the aisle and chancel; at the east end of the south aisle is a decorated statue and an altar.‡ The ceiling of the chancel is cir-

the Quene's lawes, he submitteth hymself to the conviction of this court; and to the rest of the article he haith answered the same byfore.

"The personal answer of John Laborne of the same, labourer, aged 20 years. He saith that, upon Christenmas even last, he, this examine, came to the church ther, and brought one crowe into the said church byfore service; and one William Marley toke the said crowe of this examine and threw the same into a porch ther; and he saith, upon his oath, that he knoweth not whoe put the straw through the said crowe's nose, and dyd not with the said crow perturb the servie, then being unbegun.—JOHN LABORNE.

"The personal answer of William Marley. He saith that, upon Christenmas even last, befor the morning praier, John Laborne brought a crowe into the church, byfor the servie, which this examine toke into his hands, and put a strawe crosse in her mouth to see how she culd flye; wherat the minister said, 'Yt is a shame for to bringe any such to the church;' to whom Laborne answered, 'Yt is well yf ye doo no worse.' And this examine willd the minister to go to servie, and the crowe shuld not trouble him."

‡ During the opening services, relics of the patron saint, consisting of his skull and parts of his apparel, were exhibited on the altar. After mass, these relics of Saint Thomas of Canterbury were presented by the bishop for the veneration, first of the clergy at the altar step, and afterwards of the laity at the step of the chancel; and the relics were kissed with eager devotion by the assembled congregation.

ular, divided into panneling, in which to place decorative and appropriate ornaments. The ceilings of the aisles and nave are lofty, and the building is well lighted from several windows in the north and south aisles. The ground around the chapel is spacious, and fenced with a stone wall. The building cost about £2,000, towards which Mr. Ward, of Frome, Selwood, contributed £800; the resident priest, the Rev. T. W. Wilkinson, has also materially assisted towards meeting the requisite payments.

**BAPTIST CHAPEL.**—A congregation of Baptists opened a licensed room in Wolsingham on March 22, 1818. A chapel was erected for their use, fronting the Market-place, in 1830; and public worship was commenced in it on the 5th of May, 1831.

The **WESLEYAN** and **PRIMITIVE METHODISTS** have each a chapel in the town. A sun-dial in front of the former bears the inscription, "TEMPUS FUGIT."

There is a branch of the **Darlington Auxiliary Bible Society** in Wolsingham, which, in the year ending Midsummer, 1853, contributed £9 to the parent society on the purchase account, and distributed 95 Bibles and 38 Testaments.

#### CHARITIES.

*Free Grammar School.*—At a court held for the manor of Wolsingham, October 14, 1612, William Grimwell, Anthony Vasey, and seven others, were, by the special mandate of the Lord Bishop of Durham, admitted to a parcel of the waste of the land, lying at the east end of the village of Wolsingham, for the building a common and free school and other necessary edifices, to teach boys in the rudiments of learning and the Christian religion; a garden to be made adjoining thereto, and inclosed, containing in length 50 yards, and in breadth 16 yards; and also of another parcel of land on the west side of the corn fields of the said village, containing by estimation 16 acres, called the Batts, to hold to the use of the said school and of a master in the same, at the yearly rent of 5s. 4d. The curates of Wolsingham have generally been appointed masters of the school, and put in possession of the premises, consisting of a good dwelling-house, with a large school-room, rebuilt between 60 and 70 years ago by subscription. There is a small garden attached to the house. The whole of the land belonging to the school lies on the south side of the river; an exchange having been made many years ago for the benefit of the charity; and the rental, amounting to £56 10s., is received by

the master, who, in respect of this foundation, instructs 18 boys of the parish in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and classics if required. They are not admitted under nine years of age, and remain for three years. In 1789, Jonathan Wooler left £100, and in 1826, George Wooler left a similar sum, to this school; the interest on the first of these sums is £3 10s., and that on the second, £4, for each of which sums the master instructs four children of persons not receiving relief from the parish, appointed by the respective trustees, in the same manner as the 18 appointed on the old foundation. Mr. Henry Wade, the master, has also about 30 day scholars, and about a dozen boarders in his house. An examination is held annually in December by the trustees, at which prizes are awarded to the most deserving pupils.

*Charities of Markindale and others.*—The "Poor's Land" was left by persons named Markindale, Astley, and others unknown, for the use of the poor of Wolsingham. Leadgate Field contains 1A. 0R. 10P., and is let at £5 a year. The Low Field, containing 4A. 2R., is let together with an allotment of 3A. 1R. 10P. (set out on an inclosure in respect of the other lands above-mentioned), at £12 a year. The rents are paid to the churchwardens, and distributed on St. Stephen's day by the parish officers and the curate, to such poor persons of the parish as are thought most deserving. The produce of the two charities next mentioned have been generally added to this; and 2s. or 3s. is given to each person.

*Clarke's Charity.*—In 1676, George Clarke gave 3s. 4d. yearly to the poor, payable out of land possessed by John Wren. This sum is paid by the proprietor of the field.

*Ayre's Charity.*—John Ayre, by will, in 1685, left £2 yearly to the poor, payable out of the Havre Field. This sum continued to be paid till 1850, when the occupier of the field refused to do so, on the ground that his landlord would not allow it him when he paid the rent. Joseph Wooler, Esq., owner of the property, on being applied to, declined to pay more than a moiety of the charity, which was rejected by the churchwarden. The latter procured a copy of that part of John Ayre's will relating to the charity, by which it appeared that the overseers, and not the churchwardens, are trustees; the amount is now paid by the proprietor.

*Charities of Gordon and Nowell.*—The Rev. Robert Gordon, who died in 1780, by will directed his executors to invest £200, and to appropriate the annual produce for the benefit of the poor of the parish of

Wolsingham. This legacy was laid out in the purchase of £272 2s. 2d. four per cent. stock, afterwards reduced to 3½ per cent. On November 29, 1780, the Rev. W. Nowell, rector of the parish, transferred £200 four per cent. bank annuities into the names of the same trustees, and for the same purpose. The dividends on these sums, amounting to £16 10s. 6d. per annum, are remitted to the rector, and, after notice given in the church, are distributed, generally in March, amongst such poor householders residing in and belonging to the parish as receive no parochial relief. The sums given to each family vary from 2s. to 5s.

*Jonathan Wooler's Charity.*—Besides the interest of £100 to the grammar-school, Jonathan Wooler bequeathed a similar sum for the benefit of poor widows having no relief from the parish. £3 10s., the dividend received on account of this bequest, is divided annually by the rector and trustees, on the Friday in Easter week, into nearly equal sums, and given to about 12 poor widows.

*George Wooler's Charity.*—George Wooler, by will, May 12, 1826, bequeathed two several sums of £100 to the same purposes as the last-named charity; and the dividends received from stock, late new four per cents, is given to the same persons that receive the above. The alteration of the dividends on stock reduces the two sums to £6 5s.

*Wilson's Charity.*—The late Rev. William Wilson, in 1843, left £400 in government stock (consols), the interest of which, £12 10s., to be divided amongst poor widows of the parish. The present trustees are Messrs. George and Jonathan Wooler; and at their decease, the rector and churchwardens for the time being are to be their successors.

*Newcombe's Charity.*—William Newcombe, in 1846, left £300, invested in government stock, the interest of which was to be divided amongst poor widows of the parish: the trustees are the rector and churchwardens for the time being. He also bequeathed £200, in government stock, the interest of which was to be paid to the master of the grammar-school, for the education of poor children.

\* For a considerable period, much inconvenience has been experienced at Wolsingham, Tow Law, Stanhope, Witton-le-Wear, and Satley, by the post-office having only one bag for each of these places; and in consequence, when any mail arrives at Darlington too late for the regular train, these bags, with all the local and other letters which are ready for being despatched at the Darlington post-office, are detained until the letters arriving by the next mail can also be sorted into them. Thus, instead of arriving at 10 a. m., the proper time, it

## PUBLIC OFFICES, &c.

THE *Post Office*\* is in the front street, opposite to the read leading to the *Railway Station*. The latter building was erected in 1847, and, like the generality of the stations on the Wear Valley line, is designed with considerable taste, being somewhat in the Elizabethan style, and built with fire-brick, with polished stone facings. The *County Police Station*, with a lock-up attached, was built about ten years ago, on the south side of the Market-place. The town has also a parish constable. *Petty Sessions* are held in the Town Hall, at which G. D. Wooler, Esq., of Fawnlees House, and the Rev. W. N. Darnell, rector of Stanhope, are the presiding magistrates. Wolsingham is one of the places in which a *County Court* is held, for the recovery of small debts: the district includes Stanhope with Weardale. Mr. R. Weddell is the assistant clerk, and Thomas Johnson deputy bailiff.

A building for a workhouse was purchased in 1772; but, on Wolsingham being constituted a part of the Weardale union, the inmates were removed to the workhouse at Stanhope. The accounts of the union, however, are still audited at Wolsingham. The parish assessment has been recently revised and equalized, and the number of rates in the year reduced to three, with a prospect of providing for the requirements of the parish by a half-yearly rate only. This result is attributable, in a great degree, to the extensive establishment of iron works at Tow Law. It has been determined that, in future, a full and explicit yearly report of the accounts shall be submitted to the rate-payers, some weeks previous to the annual vestry meeting.

## EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

*SCHOOLS.*—Besides the grammar-school (see *CHARITIES*), there are four day-schools in Wolsingham; and a parochial school, at the east end of the town, was opened in 1848. It is a handsome building, in the Elizabethan style of architecture; and, at the time of the visit of the Rev. D. J. Stewart, A.M., government

is frequently nearly 2 p. m. before the mail-bags reach Wolsingham. A public meeting on the subject was held in the Town Hall, on the 11th of November, 1851, the Rev. Joshua Elliott, incumbent of Thornley, in the chair; and, after some discussion, it was agreed to seek a remedy for the evil from the local authorities in the first instance, rather than apply to the general post-office. On enquiry, however, it was found that the post-master at Darlington had no power to make any new arrangements.



inspector, June 27, 1853, there were 58 boys present at examination. During the preceding twelve months, 23 had left, and 54 had been admitted; the average attendance being 55. Of girls, 63 were present at examination, 23 had left during the past year, 50 had been admitted, and the average attendance was 50. Of infants, 36 were present at examination, 15 had left and 38 been admitted during the year, and the average attendance was 43. The inspector's general description is as follows:—

**BOYS.**—"Buildings, good room; no class-room. Desks, four groups of three parallel, on a gallery. Furniture, clock, book-closet, stove. Playground and books, good; apparatus, five black-boards, five easels, four book-stands, one map-stand. Organization; standard of classification: reading and arithmetic. Five classes for all subjects, under master, with certificate of merit, and one pupil-teacher; two divisions for scripture lessons. The pupil-teacher is confined to one class for three weeks."

**GIRLS.**—"Buildings, fair-sized room; no class-room. Ten desks. Playground good. Books, method, discipline, and instruction, fair. Organization; standard of classification: reading and writing. Four classes for all subjects, under a mistress and three pupil-teachers. Each pupil-teacher is confined to one class for one week."

**INFANTS.**—"Buildings, fair-sized room. Desks, gallery. Furniture, stove. Playground good."

For many years, the Misses Wilson, of Wolsingham, have, at their own expense, supported a charity-school for the instruction of 40 or 50 poor girls; and there is an old-established boarding school for females. The Roman Catholics have attached a school to their new

\* On this occasion, in the absence of Charles Attwood, Esq., Henry Pease, Esq., of Pierrepont, Darlington, was called to the chair, and, by special request, delivered an address, embodying an account of his recent journey, in company with Joseph Sturge, Esq., of Birmingham, and Robert Charleton, Esq., of Bristol, to visit the emperor of Russia, in order to lay before him a statement of the principles of the Peace Society on international arbitration, and to endeavour to dissuade him from prosecuting the war. Mr. P. commenced by deprecating any charge of egotism, and said that if he had any pride previously, it had certainly been taken out of him by this time. The address comprised a very interesting description of the manner of travelling in Russia; the roads, towns, buildings, &c.; the watchfulness of the police, who, in one place, carefully tore up and destroyed as dangerous a copy of "The Darlington and Stockton Times," in which one of his parcels was folded; the serfdom of the people; the popularity of the czar; the splendours of St. Petersburg, and many other important subjects. Mr. Pease exhibited several articles of Russian dress, adapted to the climate of that country, and some specimens of Russian manufacture and malachite ornaments, which were passed about the room, and greatly admired by his audience. Amongst other things, he had picked up a copy of "The Illustrated London News," which had been greatly mutilated by the Russian authorities before it was allowed to circulate. This copy contained a portrait of the emperor, which remained, but the letter-press connected with it had been cut out, most probably having contained something distasteful, or contrary to Russian regulations in this matter. He also exhibited a Russian play-bill, which he understood had been recently circulated in St. Petersburg, announcing a theatrical representation of the battle of Sinope, which

chapel. The Sunday-schools belonging to the church and Dissenting places of worship are well attended.

**THE WOLSINGHAM MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AND LITERARY SOCIETY.**—In the year 1826, a subscription library was commenced, the contribution to which was fixed at 6d. per month. The undertaking proved successful, and afterwards assumed the above title. The library now comprises about 500 volumes. In January, 1854, the rules were revised; and by the introduction of periodicals, &c., into the room of the Institution, and affording greater facilities for the exchange of books, the number of members had increased, at the time of the first soiree being held,\* May 24, 1854, from 34 to 108. Popular lectures are delivered fortnightly during eight months in the year.

**THE WOLSINGHAM DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY** has been established for some years. Its object is the encouragement of the breeding of cattle; and prizes are awarded to parties exhibiting the best specimens. The society is in a flourishing condition, and has been the means of causing a considerable improvement in the rearing of cattle in the district.

**WOLSINGHAM SALMON FISHERY ASSOCIATION.**—This society was formed in 1849, for the purpose of protecting and promoting the Wear salmon fishery.†

had attracted great attention, shewing the war spirit that was abroad among the people. In describing the interview of himself and colleagues with the emperor, Mr. Pease dwelt upon the urbanity and politeness of the latter, and on the regret evinced by the empress and the Duchess Olga at the attacks made upon the czar in the English newspapers. Mr. Pease, in conclusion, referred to some of the strictures which had been passed upon his friends and himself for having undertaken this journey. They had been described as fools, fanatics, and even as madmen; but there was nothing, he thought, strange in 20,000 persons, who, with their predecessors, had for two centuries held strongly the principle that all war was alike opposed to civilization, humanity, and scripture, coming forward, at such a crisis as this in their country's history, to assert this principle, and using their endeavours to avert from the nation the horrors of war. The details of this self-imposed embassy, unexampled in modern times, were listened to by the auditory with earnest attention, and elicited repeated demonstrations of applause.

† At the general meeting, held in the Town Hall, August 26, 1854, the chairman, W. Wooler, Esq., congratulated the members, that in the river Wear, fish of the salmon tribe had once more a free run to the spawning beds, in the higher portions of the stream, and that the lovers of the rod were mainly indebted for this boon to the kind consideration of the Lord Bishop of Durham. At the city of Durham, a central society had been formed; and it was intended to have branches in the different towns on the banks of the river. It was therefore resolved, that means should now be taken to develop the natural resources of the river, and also to carry out the artificial method of propagating salmon.

## SOUTH QUARTER.

THE constabulary called South Quarter consists of all the portion of the parish which lies on the south side of the Wear, except a part of the manor of Bradley. The southern limit of the Quarter, about 4 miles from the town, includes *Wolsingham Common*, which adjoins that of South Bedburn, in the chapelry of Hamsterley. The names of several of the places mentioned in Hatfield's Survey, above quoted, are still retained. *Brandwood*, or *Broadwood*, gave name to a resident family, from whom a moiety of it passed by marriage to the Eglestons. It afterwards belonged to the families of Dawson and Moses, and is now the property of the Hon. Henry Coventry. *Wyshill*, or *Wyserley*, at the north-eastern angle of the constabulary, belongs to Joseph Wooler, Esq., and Mr. Joseph Stobbs.

There is a corn-mill at *Holbeck*; that at *Goosecroft* was carried away by a flood, about two years ago.

\* The following depositions, relative to an interference by him with the service in Wolsingham church, have been preserved, and published by the Surtees Society:—

“Lionel Nevil, of the Eshes, near Wolsingham, aged about 30. Fatetur that, at the tyme of morninge praier of the said Richard Rawlinge, about the tyme libellat, this examine came to the said Richard Rawlinge, beinge at the divine servie, saing the said morning praier, and required him to put off his surples, according to the will of the XXIII. of the parish, and gyve the same to Sr. John Peirt, articulate, to say furthe the morninge praier; and thes words, and no other, thys examine said to the said Richard, without countynanc of anger or evyll behaviour; and the young man then toke yt well and found no fault, and delyvered his said surples to William Trotter, one of the churchwardens ther, and he gave yt to the said Sr. John Peir (so), whiche said farth the servie and communion, and the said Richard receyved the communion that same day with the said Sr. John. And for christening of any childe that day this examine cannot depose, and yett he knowledgith hym self that he dyd fault, and with wrong, and contrary to the Quene's statuts, and is right sorye for the same. Examined whither that he dyd thretyn the said Richard Rawlinge to pull his surpluss of his bake, or no, negat penitus, saing upon his consciene he ment no harme in his doinge or saing at that tyme, being sory that upon any such yguoranc that this examine said so moch as he dyd, and haith here confessed, seinge that yt was against the Quene's proceedings; saing furtle that he thinks that Richard Rawling wyll excuse hym of this article.

“Testes products ex parte officii contra Lionellum Nevill. Robert Hartley, of Thornley, near Wolsingham, yoman, aged 50 years. He saith that at the tyme articulate this examine was in his parish church, at his praier, at what (tyme) the said Lionell Nevill and the said Richard Rawlinge, articulate, was at communicacion and high words about chrystining of a child; in so moch as the parish clud about them, unto the church warden found fault; and this examine, being in Mr. Bowes' porch, (see BRADLEY,) cam from thence to her what the matter was, at what tyme the said Richard Rawlinge was putting off his surples. Examined, what wordes he hard them speake at that tyme, nescit deponere. Examined, who christened the childe then, he saith that Sr. John Peirt did christen the said childe. Examined de tempore, he saith, to his remembrance, upon a sonday, at the

*Holbeck House* was an ancient seat of the family of Craggs, and afterwards became the property of the Boweses. The “gloomy situation” which it formerly occupied, is now somewhat enlivened by the close proximity of the Wear Valley railway. The estate, which is now the property of G. H. Wilkinson, Esq., contains upwards of 125 acres, all freehold, except about 7 acres, held by copy of court roll under the Bishop of Durham, at the annual rent of 6s. 8d.; and 8 acres, with an allotment on Wolsingham Common, held by lease from the churchwardens of St. Nicholas, Durham, at the annual rent of £15. *Landieu*, called *Landa Dei* in the Survey, contains 149 A. 1 R. 16 P., held under a lease for 21 years from the dean and chapter of Durham, 59 A. 1 R. 16 P. copyhold of inheritance, and 1 A. 3 R. 15 P. freehold.

The *Eshes*, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, was held by Lionel Neville, an offshoot from the great house of Raby.\* The estate, comprising the Eshes, Summer-

hynder ende of the morning praier. Examined whither that Lionell Nevill said and commandyd then the said Rawling to put of the surples, that the said Sr. John might christen the childe, or ells he wold take yt of the said Rawling's backe, he saith upon his ooth he hard no such wordes. Examined whither he, this examine, haith hard the said Lionell command the said Rawlinge, yf he wold doo any servie, to do yt in the quere, or net in the bodey of the church, he saith that he cannot depose of thiose wordes.—SIGNUM † ROBERT HARTLEY.

“William Ranoldson of Wolsingham, aged 29 years. He saith that he, this examine, being parish clerk ther, dyd se the said Richard Rawling do the morning praier, about the tyme articulate, very decently and orderly, without any interruption of any man, for this examine helpt the said Richard on with the surples, and was present with him all the said tyme of the morning praier. Mary, immediately then next after the said prayer being doon, this examine went to ring the bell to the communion, and from thence went to the parsonage to fett the communion cup; and at this examine's comming again to the said church, the said surples was of Sr. John Peirt, but which was saying the communion or commemoracion in the bodey of the church. Examined whether he, this examine, haith hard the said Lionell Nevill say or speake any such unsemly words to the said Sr. Richard Rawlinge, as ys articulate, he saith, upon his othe, that he never hard the said Lionell speake such wordes as ar articulat or any such lyk. Examined who christened the child articulate at that tyme, he saith Sir John Peirt, to his remembrance, for the same Sir John dyd all the servie that forenoone after the said morning praier. He saith that the said Lionell Nevill, the tyme articulate, when Sir Richard Rawlinge had the surples on, and was at the communion table, cam to the said Sir Richard, and desyred hym to put off his surples, and gyve yt to Sir John Peirt, to do the service, as he had doon before, unless he hadd my Lorde safrage's letter, or admitt to serve the parish, as the other preist was. It was in the tyme bytwixt the morning praier and communion tyme.—WILLIAM RANATSON.

“Richard Rawling, of Stanhop, clerk, aged 26 years. He was disturbed by the said Lionell, in tyme of dyvine servie, as well concerning the surpluss articulate, as also toching the christening of the said Byerle's childe, which fact was presented by this examine and the church wardens then beinge.—PER ME RICUARDUM RAWLING.

sides, Towty Pots, and Harthope farms, was purchased in 1840, by Messrs. Jonathan, George, and William Wooler. There are valuable plantations on this property; and the "Harehope Gill Vein" of lead runs through the freehold portion, the working of which has been commenced by the present proprietors. The Eshes farm contains 120 A. 1 R. 10 P. of freehold, 43 A. 3 R. 23 P. copyhold, and the Rivington School allotments, 3 A. 3 R. 1 P. leasehold. The out-goings payable to the Bishop of Durham are, freehold rents, 5s.; copyhold rents, 3s. 6d.; acre-money for allotments, 14s. 2½d.; and acre-money for Rivington School Allotments, 1s. 3d.; total, £1 3s. 11½d. The yearly rent-charge for tithe is £17 2s. Summersides farm contains 100 A. 1 R. 2 P. of copyhold, and 8 A. 3 R. 36 P. of leasehold; total, 109 A. 0 R. 38 P. The out-goings to the bishop are, copyhold rents, 19s. 8d.; acre-money for allotments, 13s. 3¼d.; total, £1 12s. 11¼d. The rent-charge for tithes is £13 2s. Towty Pots farm contains 141 A. 3 R. 17 P. of freehold, and 10 A. 2 R. 26 P. of copyhold; total 152 A. 2 R. 3 P. The out-goings to the bishop are, copyhold rent, 8s. 8d.; freehold, 3s. 6d.; acre-money for allotments, 10s. 8½d.; total, £1 2s. 10½d. The rent-charge for tithe is £14 2s. Harthope farm contains 11 A. 0 R. 28 P. of freehold, 26 A. 3 R. 37 P. of copyhold, and 71 A. 2 R. 23 P. of leasehold; total, 109 A. 3 R. 8 P. The out-goings are, acre-money for allotments to the bishop, £1 16s. 7½d.; leasehold rent to the dean and chapter, 6s.; total, £2 2s. 7½d. The rent-charge for tithes is £2 2s.

#### PARK QUARTER.

THIS constabulary forms the western and north-western portion of the parish, and extends about 4½ miles from Wolsingham. It anciently comprised one of the great hunting parks of the Bishops of Durham. All the mines and minerals within this district are held by lease for 21 years under the see. In the lease dated September 16, 1830, and commencing from the 9th of June preceding, their annual value is stated at £5; the annual rent, 5s.; and the fine for renewal, £3 1s. 3d. The quarries of millstones at *Collierlaw* were leased, Sep-

"William Trotter, of Wolsingham, laborer, aged 60 years. This examine, being in the church of Wolsingham, bytwixt the morning praier and communion, the said Sir Richard Rawlinge standing at the communion table ther, redly to christen the childe articulate, John Bierlay, the father theroff, said that the said Richard shuld not christen his childe; and therupon the people came to gither, and then the said Lionel Nevill commandyd the said R. Rawling to put off the surples, and so Rawling dyd immediately, and then the old preist,

tember 12, 1832, for 21 years, at an annual reserved rent of 1s.; the fine for renewal being £46 8s. 6d.

*Newland* and *Fawlees*, or *Fawnlees* (the latter name probably having reference to the young animals reared for the chase), were held, in the time of Bishop Hatfield, by Thomas de Ebor, whose daughter married, first, Sir Thomas Grey (named in the Survey), and, second, Robert, son of Ralph de Neville. The Wooler family have long held property here; and *Fawnlees House*, or *Low Fawnlees*, is now the property and residence of George Darnell Wooler, Esq., J.P. The estate consists of about 202 acres of land, of which 28 acres are copyhold of inheritance, held of the manor of Wolsingham, and paying an out-rent of 2s. 6d.; and 43 acres, formerly part of Wolsingham Common, are also charged with a rent of 4d. per acre.

The *Wolsingham Park* estate, comprising Tunstal House farm, containing 736 A. 3 R. 1 P.; the dwelling house, garden, and garth adjoining to it, 6 A. 1 R. 22 P.; Lumley Ling farm, 1,310 A. 2 R. 20 P.; and the woods and plantations, 379 A. 0 R. 20 P.; total, 2,342 A. 3 R. 20 P., was purchased from the late Lord Barrington, in 1847, by — Isaacs, Esq., of London. Having been leasehold for three lives from the see of Durham, the estate was enfranchised by Lord Barrington in 1815, under the Land-tax Sale and Redemption Act; but "the mines and minerals, or seams or veins of coal, metals, or other profits of a like nature," within it, do not belong to the proprietor as freehold, but are held by a lease from the Bishop of Durham for 21 years from June 9, 1837, at an annual rent of 5s. This lease was sold with the property. The lessee, however, is not entitled to lead ore. The Waskerley, a tributary of the Wear, flows through the estate; and there is a valuable flag-stone quarry upon the property. The woods and plantations, to which Lord Barrington paid much attention, are now of nearly 40 years' growth, and are of great value, the cuttings producing a considerable yearly revenue.\* The corn-tithes have been commuted, and a modus of 4s. is payable in lieu of hay-tithe. The Derwent and Wear Valley Junction Railway Company hold a lease, for wayleave, for 60 years from January 1, 1844, at the yearly rent of £40.

Sir John Peirt, put on the surples and christened the said childe.—  
Signum † W. TROTTER."

\* There were sold on the estate, on the 11th of August, 1851, 22 acres of larch and Scotch fir, comprising 2,722 measurable trees of the former, and 259 of the latter, with a considerable quantity of crown-trees and props, also growing; and 2,460 larch, 1,320 birch and alder, 320 oak, and 14 Scotch fir, lying cut. Also, Feb. 16, 1853, 4,215 measurable larch and Scotch trees, and 9,075 props and palings, lying cut.

*Bishop Oak* is the name of a respectable mansion, with an estate of 82 A. 0 R. 14 P. attached, the property and residence of Messrs. John and George Curry. *Low Jofflas*, containing 81 A. 0 R. 7 P., and a farm at *Park Wall*, containing 105 A. 1 R. 27 P., also belong to Messrs. Curry. About 100 acres of allotment lands are attached to those farms, the whole of which are held by lease under the Bishop of Durham.

*High Doctor Pasture* estate contains 218 A. 3 R. 17 P., nearly the whole of which is leasehold under the bishop; *Park Wall* estate, also leasehold, consists of 85 A. 2 R. 4 P. These two estates, now the property of Dr. Seymour Dixon, of Gateshead, are entitled to a right of common on Wolsingham North and West Moors.

*Bail Hill* and *Chapel Walls* estates, containing together about 395 acres, are leasehold, and are held by Charles Attwood, Esq.

*Backstone Bank*, adjoining the river Wear, contains 442 A. 3 R. 8 P., with a right of pasturage upon the undivided part of Wolsingham Common, and is held by lease for three lives from the bishop, by Mr. James Spencer, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. *Harelaw* and *West Field House* farms belong to Colonel Beckwith.

#### EAST QUARTER.

A CONSIDERABLE portion of the East Quarter or constabery of Wolsingham, which extends about 5 miles to the east of the town, has been formed into the new chapelry of Thornley, the boundaries of which will be given under its proper head. In addition to a few general particulars relative to this Quarter, the following notices refer to those parts which remain attached to the parish of Wolsingham.

In the time of Bishop Hatfield, Thornley and Greenwell (formerly an estate of Henry Beaumont) belonged to the Nevilles, who rendered 13s. 4d. for the former, and 25s. 4d. for the latter. At the time of the attainder, the Earl of Westmoreland also held Redmyr and Helm Park, for which he rendered 33s. 4d. On the 28th of April, 13 Henry VIII., Robert How and his wife granted *Small Lees*, or *Poor Lees*, to John Hall, to the use of "the church wark and ornaments of St. Nicholas's church in Durham."

In 1769, an act was passed (9 Geo. III.) "for dividing and inclosing a certain moor or common in the township of Thornley, in the parish of Wolsingham,

and within the manor of Brancepeth, in the county palatine of Durham." The right of Bridget Belasyse, spinster, lady of the manor of Brancepeth, to her royalties and seigniories, was preserved; and she was also entitled to a reserved rent of 6d. per acre from each of the allottees under the act. Robert Lodge, Esq., was declared to be owner of the coal-mines and royalties; and his right to sink pits, erect engines, and form railways, was provided for; the proprietors of the surface being empowered, however, to recover compensation for damage done. The right of the rector of Wolsingham to tithes was also provided for. The usual provisions were made for the formation of roads and quarries, the awards of commissioners, and the right of the allottees to work stones and clay and to retain trees and underwoods. Twenty-six claims were made under the act; but six of them were afterwards withdrawn. The allottees were, Mrs. Ann Bowes, of Bradley Hall; John Moses, Esq., of Hull, and of Old Park, Thornley; Robert Lodge, Esq., of Barnard Castle; Edward Stewart, Esq., of Crowhall; and Messrs. Thomas Carr, John Darnell, George Emerson, John Garth, John Greenwell, William Gibson, Thomas Greenwell, George Greenwell, William Greenwell, George Garthwaite, John Garthwaite, John Portas, John Ritson, John Teasdale, Ralph Wilson, and William Wallace. The common was set out as follows:—

	A.	R.	P.
To Durham lane .....	11	0	32
To Sanderstone lane .....	2	0	16
To Elm Park lane .....	6	1	4
To Bail Hill lane .....	8	0	20
To Snape Gate lane .....	5	0	8
To Bradley lane .....	1	3	0
To private roads .....	4	0	8
To Bail Hill quarry .....	4	2	2
To be divided among the allottees, in proportion to their respective claims.....	727	3	30½
Total.....	771	0	0½

The amount of the bills, on account of the division of Thornley Common (including the expenses of an arbitration relative to the boundaries of Crook and Billy Row), was £1,088 7s. 7d. The award of the commissioners was deposited in the office of the exchequer, at Durham, July 31, 1772. The Hon. G. V. Russell, of Brancepeth Castle, is lord of the manor.

**BRADLEY.**—The lordship of Bradley extends for a considerable distance on both sides of the Wear,\* the

was absent at his work, here cut the throats of three of her children and herself; a fourth boy, named Richard, fortunately escaping by stratagem.

\* A ruinous cottage, on the south side of the river, is called *Cut-throat House*, from the circumstance of Jane, the wife of Anthony Garthwaite, having, on the 25th of May, 1718, while her husband

northern portion being intersected by the Bradley burn. The district to the east of this burn is included in the chapelry of Thornley; and that on the west remains attached to the parish of Wolsingham.

The lordship of Bradley, which anciently gave name to a resident family, was held, according to Hatfield's Survey, by Ralph Eure, of Witton, who rendered for it 22s., and also held Sunningside, containing 200 acres, by 20s. rent, and Kittespark and Walkerland by 6s. Sir William Eure, in the time of Bishop Langley, obtained license to embattle and fortify Bradley Hall. At the period of the Northern Rebellion, this estate had become the property of the Tempests, and was forfeited to the crown by the attainder of Robert Tempest and Michael his son for engaging in that outbreak. Queen Elizabeth, as a reward for the services of Sir George Bowes, of Streatlam, Knight Marshal, granted to him the Bradley estate.

Sir William Bowes, Knt., eldest son of Sir George, by Dorothy Mallory, his first wife, was ambassador in Scotland, and treasurer of Berwick, until the dissolution of that garrison by James I. He married, first, Mary, only daughter and heiress of Emanuel Lord Scroope, by whom he acquired great possessions at Waldon, near Chesterfield; and, second, Isabel, daughter of Judge Wray, and widow of Godfrey Foljambe, Esq. He died without issue male, October 30, 1616. Robert Bowes, of Raby, Gent., second son of Sir George, was killed in the Keswick mines in 1610, unmarried; and George Bowes, Esq., of Biddick, third son, who married Magdalen, daughter of Sir Edward Bray, next heir male to John, last Lord Bray, died in 1606, in the life-time of his brother, Sir William. His son, Sir George Bowes, of Bradley, was next general heir to all the family, and heir in tail to all the lordships; but, by a strange intail, he was dispossessed thereof by a younger son of the second marriage of his grandfather, the Knight Marshal, with Jane Talbot. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Ralph Delaval, of Seaton Delaval, Northumberland, and died in 1643. Ralph Bowes, of Bradley, Esq., successor of the last Sir George, married Margaret, second daughter of Sir Joseph Cradoek, of Richmond, Knt., and died November 1, 1681. His son, George Bowes, Esq., married Sarah, daughter of — Baker, by whom he had issue six sons and two daugh-

ters. He was buried at Wolsingham, February 22, 1729, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Bowes, Esq., who, on April 29, 1718, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Pickering, of Hedley Hall, and died in December, 1752. His son, Robert Blakiston Bowes, Esq., left issue, by his wife, Ann, daughter of Ralph Clement, of Hilltop, Yorkshire, a son and daughter, and died at Winston in March, 1767. Thomas Bowes, Esq., his son, baptized August 14, 1758, died unmarried at Durham in 1844; and Bradley is now held by his representatives.

*Bradley Hall* occupies a retired and romantic situation, to the east of the Bradley burn, and on the north side of the road between Durham and Wolsingham. It is a massive oblong pile of building, of considerable antiquity, and has been for many years dismantled and becoming ruinous. It is supposed to be the house which was fortified by the Eures, as the strength of its walls and the remains of deep moats would seem to testify. The lower apartments are all vaulted. A projection in front is of a more modern and elegant character. Its basement story consists of three low arches; and above the centre one is a recess, in which is a light pillar, supporting circular arches, and surmounted by a battlement. *Bradley mill* is situated on the Wolsingham side of the Bradley burn.

*Redgate House*, the property of John Kirsop, Esq., of London, is a well-built modern mansion, with appropriate gardens, shrubberies, and a lawn, situated about half a mile from Wolsingham. The estate, which is copyhold, contains 179 A. 3 R. 30 P., of which 14 A. consists of fine thriving plantations. A magnificent prospect of the Wear valley is obtained from Redgate Bank Top, on the north of the town, and from Wear Bank on the south: a view from each place has been taken by Mr. Carmichael, whose paintings are in the possession of John Snaith Wooler, Esq., of Wolsingham.

*Greenwell Hill* and *Hodge House*, the latter a farm of 16 acres, form a freehold estate belonging to Thomas Greenwell, Esq., of Durham.

*Boundary House* farm contains 191 A. 0 R. 10 P., of which 14 A. 2 R. 2 P. are freehold, 42 A. 3 R. 34 P. copyhold, and the remainder leasehold, and belongs to Messrs. Curry, of Bishop Oak.

## CHAPELRY OF THORNLEY.

THE chapelry of St. Bartholomew, Thornley, comprising the villages of Thornley and Tow Law, and the hamlet of Elm Park, forms part of the East Quarter of the parish of Wolsingham, and was formed by order in council, on the 11th of February, 1848. The chapelry is bounded on the north by the chapelry of Satley, in the parish of Lanchester; on the north-east by the chapelry of Crook, in the parish of Brancepeth; on the east and south-east by the chapelry of Witton-le-Wear, in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland; on the south by the river Wear; and on the west by the Houselhope brook and Bradley burn.

THE chapelry contained, in 1851, a population of 2,206 persons, of whom 1,214 were males and 992 females. The number of inhabited houses was 333, 4 uninhabited, and 5 building. The constabulary includes 21 farms. In the act for dividing the common, 9 Geo. III., Thornley is styled a township.

## THORNLEY.

THE village of Thornley, 3 miles east from Wolsingham, contains a subscription school, built in 1824, to which the trustees of Lord Crewe's charities contributed £20, the late Bishop Barrington £50, and with subscriptions from the rector of Stanhope and others, an amount was raised, which, after defraying the expense of the building, left in hand a balance of £50. This sum is deposited in the Lanchester savings bank, and the interest accruing therefrom is appropriated towards keeping the school in repair. For fourteen years previous to the erection of Thornley church, divine service was performed in the school-room on Thursday evenings, and occasionally on Sundays, by the curate of Wolsingham. The church school is attended by about 30 children. In the village there are the workshops of a joiner and a blacksmith, but no public house.

## THE CHURCH.

THORNLEY church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and will accommodate about 150 persons. It consists of a nave only, divided by a gangway up the centre. There is a circular window at the east, three lancet windows on the south, and one lancet window on the west. The church is entered by a porch on the north side, but there is no vestry. The building is heated by a stove, which is placed at the west end; the baptismal font stands near the porch. The roof is ceiled above

the cross beams. The seats are all open and free; and the male part of the congregation usually sit on the north side, and the females on the south side. The building is of stone, and covered with blue Welsh slate; there is a cross at the east gable, and a belfry, containing one bell, at the west. Altogether, it is a very plain and humble looking edifice. The estimated cost was £350; towards which the Rev. W. N. Darnell, rector of Stanhope, who has an estate adjoining to the village, gave the site and £100; Lord Crewe's trustees, £50; the Bishop of Durham, £30; the Rev. W. Wilson, rector of Wolsingham, £20; the Countess of Coventry, £10; T. Bowes, Esq., £5; G. H. Wilkinson, Esq., £3; G. T. L. Blenkinsopp, Esq., £2; and there were several other subscriptions of lesser amount.

The parsonage house is at Tow Law. It was erected in 1854, at a cost of upwards of £800. Towards this amount, £400 was procured from the Maltby Fund, £300 has already been given by private subscription, and the balance is expected from a similar source. The building is of stone, somewhat in the Elizabethan style of architecture: it is a commodious dwelling, with a garden attached.

The chapelry is without endowment. An annual gratuity of £100 is given by the Weardale Iron Company, and the surplice fees amount to about £10 a year. It is in contemplation to appropriate a portion of the tithes of Wolsingham as a permanent endowment, for which purpose the rector, the Rev. J. A. Blackett, made an offer to the ecclesiastical commissioners to set apart a portion of the tithes, amounting to a certain sum, provided the commissioners would contribute a similar amount. They, however, declined this offer; and the living of Thornley still remains without any permanent provision. Thornley is a perpetual curacy, dependent on the parish of Wolsingham; the first and present curate, the Rev. Joshua Elliott.

The property around Thornley is very much divided. The present proprietors are, the Hon. Henry Coventry, the Rev. W. N. Darnell, Mr. Heron, Mr. S. Greenwell, Messrs. W. and T. Currick, and Mr. J. Wooler.

*Thornley Colliery* is leased by the Tow Law Iron Company, from the Hon. G. V. Russell, of Brancepeth. The coals are almost entirely made into coke for the use of the company's iron furnaces.

*Blackfield* coke ovens lie to the north of Tow Law; the coke manufactured is used at the iron works. The coals are brought from *Black Prince Colliery*, which, however, is in the chapelry of Satley.

HELM PARK, or ELM PARK, noticed above, contains a hamlet of the same name,\* four farmsteads, and a public house, and is the property of G. P. Wilkinson, Esq., in right of his wife. *Elm Park Colliery*, the royalty of which is partly in this manor, and partly in the township of Witton-le-Wear, has been long worked as a landsale. It is held under an agreement for lease for 31 years from the 1st of June, 1836, at the annual rent certain of £470, entitling the lessee to win and work 2,700 Newcastle chaldrons annually, and the further rent of 1s. 3d. for every chaldron above that quantity. At the sale of the lease in 1840, it was calculated that coal could be wrought and brought to bank at the rate of about 7s. 6d. or 7s. 7d. per chaldron, including the payment of the reserved rent. The coal was described as fit for household purposes, and for the manufacture of coke and gas. The rent having been paid up to the 1st of June following the sale, and not more than 400 chaldrons being worked, the purchaser was entitled to raise 29,600 chaldrons without further payment, being equivalent to a return of about £1,850. The colliery is at present worked by the Messrs. Snowdon.

\* Elm Park is the birthplace of Mr. Thomas Baker, whose youth was marked by a degree of indolence as to manual and agricultural operations, and an absence of mind, that rendered him an object of contempt and derision amongst his industrious neighbours. Many anecdotes of his failing are remembered, such as his unconsciously cutting to pieces, with a pair of seissors, the cap of a female, which had been accidentally allowed to lie in his way, whilst he was engaged in a conversation. His mind, however, would seem to have been otherwise occupied than in the routine of labour; and he became assistant teacher, under the Rev. Philip Brownrigg, at Wolsingham grammar school. Whilst in this situation, he published a satirical poem, entitled, "Bishop Toby's Advice to his son; or, the Way to procure a Mitre," aimed at no less a person than Dr. Phillpotts, then rector of Stanhope. He afterwards removed to London, where he practises as a railway engineer and land-surveyor. Besides contributions to the Ladies' Diary, he has published "Railway Engineering; or Field Work preparatory to the Construction of Railways;"

## TOW LAW.

IN 1841, a single and solitary farm house, situated at the northern extremity of the township of Thornley, was called Tow Law, and has given name to the present populous and important village. At the census taken in 1851, the number of inhabitants amounted to nearly 2,000. In 1854, they had increased to about 3,000; and during the three latter years, more than 100 houses have been added to the extent of the village.† This sudden change in the district is to be attributed to the establishment, in 1845, of the extensive works of the Weardale Iron Company, at which, and the adjoining collieries, almost the entire population of the village of Tow Law are engaged.

There is a large and commodious church school for boys and girls in the village, partly supported by subscription; the Weardale Iron Company giving £40 a year; the rector of Wolsingham, £10; and other parties contributing smaller sums, in addition to the weekly pence from the children. The master is guaranteed £60 a year, and the mistress £40. There is no government grant; but the master is certificated. The dimensions of the boys' school are 50 feet by 25; the girls' school, 30 by 25; the class room, 19 by 25; and attached to the school is a convenient dwelling house, containing eight rooms. These schools were built in 1849, at a cost of £1,000. The proprietors of the iron works gave the site and the handsome sum of £300; the Committee of Council of Education added £400; the National School Society, £200; G. H. Wilkinson, Esq., of Harperley, £50; the remainder being contributed in sums of smaller amount. On the government inspector's visit, July 6, 1853, there were 116 children present at examination, 169 had left during the preceding twelve months, 213 had been ad-

† "A System of Surveying, by a Theodolite;" "Railway Engineering;" in the ninth edition of Nisbet's Surveyor; and several other works.

† In the Wolsingham county court, on the 20th September, 1849, a case, *Baring v. Richardson*, was brought on, which excited considerable interest in the neighbourhood. The plaintiff, of the well-known firm of Baring Brothers, had become the purchaser of land at Tow Law, where the iron works are situated; and the action was brought to try the legal right or ownership of a cottage, built some years previously by a Mr. Johnson, who had sold the materials to Mr. Wilkinson, of London, then owner of the land, for £8. Mr. Mosely was afterwards tenant of the cottage under Mr. Wilkinson, till the year 1845, when the defendant became tenant, and refused to pay any rent. After hearing evidence on both sides, the judge adjourned the case for more mature deliberation; and, on the next court day, he decided against the defendant, and ordered immediate possession to be given to Mr. Baring.

mitted in the same period, and the average attendance had been 98. His general observations are as follow:—

“Buildings, good-sized rooms, class room. The offices are not in good repair. Desks, five groups of three parallel desks in school-room; four loose desks in class-room. Furniture, clock, book-closet. Playground, books, methods, discipline, and instruction, fair; apparatus, seven black-boards, seven easels, four book-stands, one map-stand. Organization; standard of classification: reading. Six classes for all subjects, under master, with certificate of merit, and two pupil-teachers; three divisions for scripture and geography; fresh organization for arithmetic. Each apprentice is confined to one class for one day. The girls have a sewing mistress.”

The small number of pupils, and the fluctuations in the school exhibited by the above figures, are accounted for by the high rate of wages which may be obtained at the neighbouring works, by boys of an early age; as, for instance—

Boys under 9	earn at the foundry,	-	per week,	3s. to 4s.
” 10	” pits, or brick works,	”	”	6s.
” 13	” pits	”	”	7s. 6d. to 15s.

“These high rates of remuneration,” says the inspector, “are attended with very serious evils; they are, in fact, the one great hindrance to all elementary education for the children of the working classes.” Thus, the very prosperity of the district is construed into a misfortune.\*

In connexion with the school there are two libraries, one for the use of the scholars and the other for adults, established and supported by Charles Attwood, Esq., and the incumbent of Thornley, the Rev. Joshua Elliott. The school-room is licensed for public worship; and a piece of ground attached, in addition to the burying ground at Thornley, is consecrated for interments.

In the village there are a Wesleyan and a Primitive Methodist meeting house, each capable of holding about 200 persons. Attached to the Wesleyan chapel is a school and a dwelling house; the school is attended principally by the children of workmen engaged at Mr. Pease’s colliery of Hedley Hope, and that gentleman subscribes £20 a year towards its support. The Tow Law Branch Bible Society contributed £1 10s. on the purchase account in the year ending Midsummer, 1853, and distributed 18 Bibles and 12 Testaments. There are six public houses in the village; a post office receiving house, which issues money orders; several tradesmen, a rural police station, and a parish constable.

## TOW LAW IRON WORKS.

THE works of “The Weardale Iron Company,” constructed under the management of the resident partner, Charles Attwood, Esq., were begun in 1845, by the erection of one blast furnace at Stanhope. In 1846, this was followed by the erection of six others, at Tow Law, in a more suitable situation; namely, at the point where the coal-field of the county of Durham terminates, in contact with the mountain limestone formation, in which latter are contained the deposits of iron ore required for their supply. The ore is conveyed to the iron works partly by the public line of railway connecting Tow Law with Stanhope, near which last mentioned place the mining field begins; and partly by a private branch from that railway, constructed by the Iron Company, and extending into Rookhope, which latter is at present being further prolonged by them into Middlehope. The mines of iron-stone become, about this latter place, much more numerous, larger, and of richer quality than in the immediate neighbourhood of Stanhope; and this superiority continues throughout nearly the whole length of Weardale westward, or for a further distance of about 15 miles.

The ore which these mines afford is found in the same veins as those out of which the lead ore of the district is wrought; although it is found, for the most part, that where the lead becomes the most abundant, the quantity of iron ore diminishes; whilst where the iron is more plentiful, the lead ore as frequently becomes more sparingly diffused.

The descriptions of iron ore are of two kinds:—

1st—Spathose iron ore, or sparry carbonate, distinctly crystalline in structure, and part of it extremely pure, and free from admixture with other mineral matters; though sometimes a good deal intermixed with crystallized fluates and carbonates of lime, quartz, and sometimes cherty matter. Neither of these appear to be at all detrimental to the peculiarly excellent quality of the iron which the above-mentioned kind of iron ore affords; although they, of course, decrease its richness and productiveness, in whatsoever degree they happen to occur in it.

2ndly—Brown hydrated oxide of iron, or brown hematite, which is met with similarly intermixed with the same kinds of foreign mineral matter as the sparry iron ore, and to much about the same average degree; the quality of the iron produced from it being, in general, much the same, though not quite equal to that afforded by the other ore. The brown iron-stone appears, in fact, to be derived from original deposits of the sparry ore, which have become decomposed by atmospheric action; in which condition of decomposition it seems

\* The present school system, it is observed in the report, “is met, and thwarted at the very outset, by the increase in the trade and prosperity of the country. It would seem, at present, that the greatest hindrance to the education of our working men is the high value

of labour. Employment is so plentiful, and wages so high, that the education of a child is set aside for the sake of the weekly returns of his labour.—The standard of age in the schools which I visit in this district is steadily declining, from the same cause.”



to admit of an infiltration of silicious matter, which both impoverishes its richness and causes a comparative inferiority in the quality of the iron which it affords.

The ore is met with not only *in* the veins themselves, but extends on one or both sides of them, by an expansion which is locally described as a "*flating out*," or into "*flats*;" that is to say, into *horizontal beds*, for very variable distances from the cheeks, or sides, of the true vein; sometimes, indeed, to the width of several hundred yards, and of a depth or thickness of from 15 to nearly 70 feet. These are, in some places, so near the day as to admit of being wrought by open work, or in the manner of quarries; whilst in other cases, they have to be followed and wrought under ground, in the same manner as is most usually done with common lead mines.

The quality of the iron afforded by these ores is of the very strongest and best description; especially that made from the sparry carbonate, which partakes largely of the *toughness* of the *Russian* and the *stiffness* or *body* of the *Swedish iron*. In fact, if smelted with charcoal, it would be fully equal or superior to the best of these; and even smelted with the coke of the county of Durham, and subsequently worked up with charcoal, it is very little inferior to them, for any use of either iron or steel. Indeed, there are extant old documents which show that, about two centuries ago, the iron ores of the Bishop of Durham's manor and mines in Wear-dale were worked for the purpose of making steel as well as iron.

The manor is of great extent, reaching from near

Witton-le-Wear to Alston Moor, at which latter place a portion of these ores, although much less abundantly, is also found: and the whole manor of Weardale is held, as to its iron, by the Weardale Iron Company. The lead therein was held by leases, renewed for several centuries, by the ancestors of T. W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P. for South Northumberland, and at present by himself; and the Weardale Iron Company work and save the lead ore that they may meet with in all their iron mines, to be delivered, upon terms agreed, to him.

They employ at present, at Tow Law and in Weardale, about 1,700 men, of whom about one half are occupied in raising iron and lead ore. They have four blast furnaces, of unusually large size, in blast, and two more nearly ready to blow in; each of them capable of producing, according to the different quality afforded by their ores, as wrought near Stanhope or further westward, from 130 to 180 tons, and, in some cases, even more, per week. They have also mills and forges, for working up the pigs into most varieties of finished iron, at Tudhoe; which latter are at present in process of enlargement to a scale capable of consuming as much pig iron as the above-mentioned number of blast furnaces can make. Meanwhile, a considerable part of it is sold for the same purpose, of making finished bar iron, to forge and mill masters in Yorkshire, Staffordshire, and Shropshire, in all which places its superior quality commands remunerating prices, notwithstanding the great distance and costs of carriage.

## PARISH OF STANHOPE.

THE parish of Stanhope is the most extensive in the county of Durham, comprising, with its dependent chapelries, 54,870 acres of land. It extends from the parish of Wolsingham on the south-east to the boundaries of the county of Cumberland on the west. On the north-east and north, it is bounded by the parishes of Muggleswick, Edmondbyers, and Hunstanworth, and part of the county of Northumberland; and on the south and south-west, by Middleton-in-Teesdale. The valley of the Wear, which has its source from the junction of the Burnhope and Kelhope burns, intersects the parish from west to east, and is inclosed on both sides by lofty eminences and moorlands. Puddingthorne Moor, and Kelhope and Welhope Moors, form the north-western portion of the parish; Stanhope Moor is on the north; and Burnhope and Ireshope Moors, and Harthope, Swinhope, Westenhope, and Bollihope Commons extend along the southern portion. The parish is divided into four Quarters, called Stanhope, Newlandside, Park, and Forest Quarters. Rookhope chapelry is composed of portions of Stanhope, Park, and Forest Quarters; St. John's Weardale is partly in Park and partly in Forest Quarter; and Heathery Cleugh chapelry occupies the western portion of Forest Quarter. The value of property in the parish, assessed for the county-rate in 1829, was £14,703, and in 1853, £23,351 10s.

## STANHOPE QUARTER.

THIS Quarter contains an area of 13,000 acres. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1,239; in 1811, 1,375; in 1821, 1,584; in 1831, in consequence of the extension of mining operations, it had increased to 2,080; but a considerable portion of the mining population having removed to the eastern part of the county, the number was diminished in 1841 to 1,827. At that time, there were 344 inhabited houses, and 58 uninhabited. In 1851, there were 487 inhabited houses, 6 uninhabited, and 4 building; and the population had again increased to 2,545, of whom 1,336 were males and 1,209 females. The Weardale union workhouse, which is in this Quarter, contained 46 persons in 1841, and 34 in 1851.

The Wear Valley and Wear and Derwent branches of the Stockton and Darlington railway have an extent, in the parish of Stanhope, of  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles; but their acreage has not been ascertained. In 1851, they contributed £65 12s. 6d. to the local rates; and in 1851, £53 2s. 6d. The gross amounts collected in those years were £3,409 11s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and £2,944 5s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

By Boldon Book, there were twenty villains in Stanhope, each of whom held one oxgang of land, rendering 2s. with sixteen days' work of one man, between Pentecost and Martinmas. Each villain led the lord's corn four days with one carriage, and made four portions of seed land; mowed two days, when he received a corrody; and made and led the hay, having

a loaf on leading days, as well for corn as hay; carried and re-carried between Stanhope and Wolsingham; and carried the venison or game killed in the forest to Durham and Alelet. Moreover, all the villains constructed for the great hunts a kitchen and a larder, and a dog-kennel; they found bedding in the hall, the chapel, and the chamber; and they carried the whole of the bishop's provisions to the lodges. Several persons held portions of land by annual out-rents. The sons of Gamel de Rogerley and others held lands by the service of providing a man forty days in the forest at fawning time, and the like at rutting time, and going on messages; others prepared the seed land in autumn. Aldred, the smith, had 12 acres at 3s. rent; and others on various duties. Lambert, the marble cutter, held 36 acres for his service. William Wilde, as headborough-man, held a toft, a croft, and seven acres of land for his service. All the tenants and villains repaired the mill-dam, and brought the mill-stones. The punder had six acres of land and the customary sheaves of corn, and rendered 40 hens and 400 eggs. Three widows held three tofts by the alms of the bishop.

Sundry lands are mentioned in Hatfield's Survey, with their owners, as free tenants. The bishop's almoner held 100 acres of land in Rookup, at 2s. rent. Newlandside was held by William Merley, at 6s. 9d. rent, and Huckleyfield at 2s. rent; Roger de Dirlton held Bolyopeshele at 6s. 8d. rent; Robert Todd, Horseleyburn-field, at 12d. rent; Richard Dowy, Moreland, at 3s. rent; Thomas Marshall, Harlaugh, at

12d. rent; Thomas Rogerley, Newfield, at 6s. 8d. rent; John de Merley, Josyanbanks, at 2s. 3d. rent; John Blackhead, Woodcroft, at 13s. 4d. rent; and William Featherstonhalgh, three acres on Collandland, eight acres on Stanforland, and three acres in Feryfield. The master of Greatham hospital held a pasture for cattle on Swynhoplaw. The parson of Stanhope held a close of land, called Migge Close, of five acres, at 20d. rent, Le Frith, at 2s., and parcel of the Ele, containing one acre, at 4d. And there were fourscore acres of land, called Steward Hall, formerly of Gerard Sharrom, and afterwards of Bertram Monboucher, Knt., which used to render 20s., but were then waste; as were also the lands of John Ykeland, of Bedyk, which formerly yielded 13s. 4d. At the death of the bishop, his executors gave to the convent, in lieu of his mitre and crozier, certain cattle from his park at Stanhope. (See note, p. 53.)

At what time a family assumed the local name of Stanhope does not appear. Richard, son of Walter de Stanhope, in the 5th year of Bishop Bury, died seised of a messuage and 22 acres of land, charged with a mark yearly to Robert Stamford. William de Stanhope, who died in the 9th of Bishop Hatfield, had held 24 acres of land, and 15 acres he had acquired of Robert Featherstonhalgh. He left a daughter, Margaret, his heiress; and the name does not afterwards appear in the records.\* Several other families held property at various periods; amongst whom may be mentioned the Mawsons, Powers, Littleforths, Merleys, Bedales, Colynsons, Emersons, Rogerlys, Batemansons, and Eglestons. Richard Blackhead held the office of forester. So early as the time of King Stephen, the family of Featherstonhalgh held property in Stanhope which they continued to possess for several generations. Thomas Featherstonhalgh, Esq., of Stanhope Hall, married Ann, daughter of John and sister of Sir James Clavering, Bart, and was elected M.P. for the county of Durham in 1679 and 1680. On the death of the last of the family at the battle of Hochstet, the estate was purchased by the Earl of Carlisle, from whose descendant it passed to the ancestors of Cuthbert Rippon, Esq., sometime M.P. for the borough of Gateshead.

A bill was introduced into parliament, 5th Wm. IV.

\* No connection can be traced between this family and that of the Stanhopes of Nottinghamshire; though in treating of the latter, as represented by the Earl of Chesterfield, Collins's Peerage contains the following passage:—"Camden, in his discourse on surnames, observes them to be denominated from a place of their own name, (without doubt) the town of Stanhope, near a forest so called, in Darlington wapentake, in the bishopric of Durham, of which they *might* be owners, for it is certain their residence was in those parts before

(1835), "for inclosing lands in the township of Stanhope Quarter," &c. The extent of these commons was not stated in the bill. Cuthbert Rippon, Esq., the Right Hon. John, Earl of Scarborough, the Rev. Nathaniel Hollingsworth, Robert Potts, Esq., and others, were stated to be proprietors of the ground, subject to the right of the Bishop of Durham as lord of the manor of Wolsingham. The commissioner was Barten Fletcher Allen, land surveyor, of Preston, Lancashire. Part of the moors, &c., might be left for the use of such parties as were desirous of having their properties unenclosed; and an allotment was to be set out for sale, in order to meet the expenses incurred in passing the act, &c. The remainder was to be divided proportionably amongst the claimants, who were allowed, if desirous of doing so, to pay their share of the expenses in money, which was to be considered in setting out their allotments. Provision was made for the security of money received for compensation; if deficient, the necessary amount was to be made up by the persons to whom allotments had been made; and if there should be a surplus, it was to be proportionably distributed or applied for their use and benefit. The rights of the lord of the manor were reserved; and he was to make just and reasonable satisfaction for any damage or injury done in working or carrying away coals, minerals, stones, and slates. A powerful opposition was organized against this measure by many influential persons, who conceived that its tendency was not generally advantageous; and the bill was consequently withdrawn.

## STANHOPE.

THIS town is situated on the road between the city of Durham and Alston in Cumberland, 20 miles west from the former, and 21 east-south-east from the latter place. It is 27 miles by road from Gateshead, 40 from South Shields, 33 from Sunderland, 40 from Hartlepool, 38 from Stockton, 26 from Darlington, 20 from Barnard Castle, and 15 from Bishop Auckland. It stands on the north side of the Wear, pleasantly sheltered by the hills to the north and south of that river, which here

they came into Nottinghamshire, as is fully attested by Glover's Somerset Herald, &c.—Sir Rich. Stanhope, living in the reigns of Hen. III. and Rich. I., had large possessions in the north, and received the honour of knighthood. His son and heir, Sir Richard de Stanhope, Knt., was lord of Elstwyke, in the county of Northumberland, and of Usworth, in the county pal. of Durham, and mayor of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne."

receives the Stanhope burn. There is a bridge of one arch over the river, the parapets of which were raised and other repairs effected in 1836. The town consists principally of one long street, through which the turnpike passes.

### THE CHURCH.

THE ancient parish church of Stanhope, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, is situated on the north side of the town, and is capable of accommodating 500 persons. It consists of a nave, two side aisles, a chancel, and a gallery on the north. There is a low square tower to the west, in three stories or compartments; the upper one, or belfry, containing two bells of a fine musical tone. The tower is lighted by narrow circular-headed windows, surmounted by an embattled parapet, with small corner spires. The western gallery, which stood underneath, was taken down some time ago at the expense of the present rector, thus opening out to view the fine old pointed arch, similar to the one by which the chancel is entered. The side aisles are each divided from the nave by five plain cylindrical pillars, supporting four bold circular arches. The roofs are nearly flat; but that of the nave rises steeply, the ridge forming a curve. The chancel is entered from the nave by three steps, under a lofty pointed archway, and is divided from the body of the church by an open wooden screen of ornamental carvings. The stalls, of painted oak, are also carved; there are six on each side of the chancel, and two on each side of the archway. The window above the communion table is a pointed arch, with mullions, in three compartments, which, with those at the sides of the chancel, are partially filled with stained glass; the side aisles are lighted by three windows to the north and south, the whole of which, from the alterations which have taken place from time to time, are of various sizes and dates, from the early English to the modern sash. The west end, where the gallery previously stood, is arranged with several rows of pews on an ascent, within the arch previously alluded to. The organ is placed at the north side of the chancel. Texts of scripture are arranged upon the walls and pillars, in old English characters, but which, if in good, bold, plain Roman letters, would probably be more effective. The only tablet in the church is one at the west end, to the memory of Isabella Arnason, erected by her son, George Arnason, surgeon, Stanhope. The church is entered from the south by a porch of circular arches; and on the inner door, amongst various ordinary parochial notices,

is a printed paper on the subject of the purchase of pews: it is the legal opinion of Dr. Phillimore, dated 1853, stating that purchase conveys no title at all; that the sale of seats in parish churches is illegal, unless under provisions of a specific act of parliament; and that a prescriptive right requires the clearest proof of immemorial occupation and repair, &c.—The exterior of the chancel, the roof of which is covered with lead and nearly flat, is embattled; a small sun dial is placed at the east end of the south aisle. The clock face in the tower, with the initials, "W. N. D.—R. S.," was re-gilt in 1846, and a minute hand added. There was anciently a chantry in the church of Stanhope, dedicated to St. Mary, and valued at the dissolution at £10 10s.

The burying ground, which surrounds the church, occupies a hill side, rising from the road through the town, and is adorned with stately trees, having a deep dry soil. The ground is enclosed by a strong stone wall, entered from the street by five circular steps.

The confirmations held in the church in 1853, included Stanhope, Heathery Cleugh, St. John's (Weardale), Stotfieldburn, and Hunstanworth.

REGISTERS.—The register books contain baptisms from 1609 to 1654, 1659 to 1687, 1708 to 1718, and 1740 to 1812; marriages from 1615 to 1654, 1662 to 1772, and 1781 to 1812; and burials from 1595 to 1654, and 1662 to 1812.

Stanhope rectory is in the deanery of Darlington; the Bishop of Durham, patron. King's books, £67 6s. 8d.; Tenth's, £6 14s. 8d.; Episc. proc., £1 10s.; Archid. proc., 4s.

RECTORS.—Richard, 1200; Simon, 1230; Eustace, 1285; William de Fykall, 1332; D'nus Thomas; Thomas de Bridkirk, 1348; Richard de Welyngton, 1361, p. m. Bridkirk; John de Blaby, p. m. Welyngton; William de Crosse, 1396, p. m. Blaby; Richard Digill, 1407, p. res. Crosse; John Akum, 1417, p. res. Digill; John Radclyff, 1424, p. res. Akum; William Blackburn, 1427, p. res. Radclyff; Thurston Ryston, 1461; Nicholas de Close, 1473; William Beverley; William Thompson, S.T.B., 1494, p. m. Beverley; George Ogle, A.M., 1499, p. res. Thompson; John Denby, 1500, p. m. Ogle; Cuthbert Tunstall (afterwards successively bishop of London and of Durham), 1508; Cuthbert Ogle, 1520; Robert Hyndmer, LL.D., 1545, p. m. Ogle; Thomas Sigiswike, D.D., 1558, p. m. Hyndmer; Edward Bene, A.M., 1560, p. depr. Sigiswike; William Birche, A.M., 1564, p. m. Bene; Ralph Lever, A.M., 1575, p. m. Birche; Thomas Burton, cl., 1577, p. res. Lever; Ferdinando Morecroft, A.M., 1608; Reginald Neile: he resigned his rectory, November 25, 1625, collated again next day; Everus Gower, D.D., 1640, p. m. Morecroft; Isaac Basire, D.D. (see p. 256), 1646, p. m. Gower; John Bewick, an intruder; Andrew Lemont, cl., 1660, is said to be indebted to first fruits off. for the primitiæ of Stanhope: he probably imagined Basire was dead; William Turner, D.D. 1676, p. m. Basire; William

Hartwell, D.D., 1685, p. m. Turner; Joseph Butler, B.C.S. (afterwards successively bishop of Bristol and of Durham), 1725, p. m. Hartwell; Edward Keene, A.M. (bishop of Chester), 1740, p. pro. Butler; Thomas Thurlow, A.M. (afterwards successively bishop of Lincoln and of Durham), 1771, p. pro. Keene; Charles Egerton; Henry Hardinge, 1789, p. res. Egerton; Henry Phillpotts, D.D. (now bishop of Exeter), 1820, p. m. Hardinge; William Nicholas Darnell, A.M., 1830, p. res. Phillpotts.\*

The rectory-house is situated on a pleasant terrace, on the south side of the town, and is an elegant and pleasant mansion.† The late building was erected by Dr.

\* On the elevation of Dr. Phillpotts to the see of Exeter, it was understood that he would be allowed to retain the living of Stanhope. At a general meeting of the inhabitants of the parish, held October 15, 1830, Cuthbert Rippon, Esq., in the chair, the following address on the subject was unanimously adopted:—

“To the KING’S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

“Sire,—We, your Majesty’s loyal and dutiful subjects, inhabitants of the parish of Stanhope, in the county of Durham, approach your paternal throne with reverence and love. To our king we declare our grievance—from the father of his people we ask redress.

“With doubt and regret we have heard the declaration of our rector, Henry Phillpotts, doctor in divinity, that the tythe of his parish, affording a temporal remuneration for the services of its priest, of four thousand pounds a year, is to be enjoyed by him, conjointly with the bishopric of Exeter, and the spiritual cure of twelve thousand inhabitants delegated to a hireling.

“We humbly represent to your Majesty, that a parish so populous, paying so largely for religious assistance, might claim the advantages of a resident pastor; we submit the utter impossibility of a bishop in Devonshire having the ability to discharge his duties in Durham; we submit, that prebendal stalls, and other religious sinecures, should alone be afforded to create revenues for the heads of the church; we declare the cure of souls to be a duty of eternal moment, which cannot be delegated without awful responsibility, which cannot be sacrificed to present consideration, without fearful daring of future account.

“We invoke your Majesty, as the head of our church, graciously to consider our prayer; and, if expediency should require the elevation of our present minister to the episcopal bench, that your royal prerogative may also secure to us a resident rector, whose undivided help may constantly be given in exchange for the secular advantages of this richly endowed benefice.”

The revenue of the bishopric of Exeter is £5,000 per annum. By an order in council, dated the 30th of July, 1838, an annual augmentation of £3,400 will be made to the see on the next avoidance. On the appointment of the Rev. W. N. Darnell to the rectory of Stanhope, he was succeeded in the sixth stall of Durham cathedral by Dr. Phillpotts, then Bishop of Exeter. (See page 124.) The bishop also holds with the bishopric, *in commendam*, the treasurership of the cathedral, with a canonry, and the rectory of Shotbrooke; the value of the former being £1,198, and that of the latter £280.

† A Roman altar, found on Bollihope Common above a century ago, is preserved in the garden of the rectory-house. The inscription upon it indicates that it was dedicated to the invincible Silvanus, by Caius Tetius Veturius Micianus, commander of a wing of cavalry, in consequence of his having taken a wild boar of extraordinary size, which many of his predecessors had in vain endeavoured to accomplish.

‡ DR. HARTWELL’S WILL.—Some of the charitable bequests of Dr. Hartwell have been alluded to in page 147; and others will be inci-

dentially noticed in their proper places. To convey an adequate idea, however, of their extent and importance, a copy of his will is here given entire:—

The revenue of the rectory of Stanhope, is principally derived from the produce of the lead mines in the parish. The Bishop of Durham is entitled to every ninth bin of lead-ore raised, and the rector of Stanhope to the tenth, so that the two together made the lot-ore.

dentally noticed in their proper places. To convey an adequate idea, however, of their extent and importance, a copy of his will is here given entire:—

“In the name of God, amen. I, William Hartwell, D.D., Rector of Stanhope, in the county of Durham, being of sound mind and memory, do make this my last Will and Testament in the manner and form following:—

“Art. 1. *Imprimis*. I give and bequeath for ever the farm of Greenhead, near the town of Stanhope, in the county of Durham, rented by Robert Graham, the present tenant, at twelve pounds per annum, to the curate for the time being of St. John’s Chapel, in the parish of Stanhope, provided that he obeys the orders and directions of the rector of Stanhope as he ought by virtue of his dependency, and that there be no separation of the said chapel from the mother church. But, if by faction or disaffection of the parishioners, want of due respect or duty to the rector of Stanhope from the said curate, or by any other means, the said Chapel of St. John’s becomes divided from, and independent on the rector of Stanhope, then the said Mayor and Aldermen of Durham for the time being are hereby empowered to sue for and recover the said twelve pounds per annum, to be by them applied to the relief of insolvent debtors in the Gaol of Durham, in the same manner with Bishop Wood’s charity for that purpose.

“Art 2. *Item*. I give and bequeath to the use of the poor of Stanhope for ever, the house and garth in the town of Stanhope now in the possession of Mr. James Wannup, my present curate, rented by him at seven pounds per annum—that is to say, I will and appoint that the said seven pounds per annum be employed in binding out two poor children yearly, lads or lasses, to some useful trade or business, by which they may get a livelihood without begging. The care of this I leave to the rector of Stanhope for the time being, or his curate, together with the advice of two or three of the four and twenty, if need be. Moreover, if any curate of the church of Stanhope shall hereafter think the house and garth convenient for his abode, and shall therefore desire to take it and live there, it shall be let him by the rector at the usual rent of seven pounds per annum, whom I appoint to receive this rent of seven pounds, and to pay it to the uses before prescribed in the presence of such parishioners as he shall think fit. In this case, any tenant that is upon the farm is to have due notice to remove, and the curate to come in without any further delays than are necessary.

“Art. 3. *Item*. I leave my land estate at Fishburn, in the county of Durham, rented by Richard and Robert Arrowsmith at eighty pounds per annum, to such charitable uses as are hereafter named—that is to say, I leave to the Corporation of the city of Durham twenty pounds per annum, to be disposed of once or twice in the year, if there be occasion, to two merchants or tradesmen of the Established Church ten pounds each, that have served out their times in the said city, and want some assistance to set up with, which persons the mayor and six aldermen, or more, are unanimously to pitch upon

or landlord's rent, a fifth. "The bishop, I believe," says Mr. Davison, "in the first instance gave it (the tithe of lead) to the rector by an act of parliament; he could not have claimed the tithe of lead, except by an act of parliament obtained many years ago; consequently he took half the value of the mines from the bishop, inas-

without favour to any but those that stand in most need of it; and that this benevolence may have its full effect as designed by me, it shall be in the power of the mayor and all the residing aldermen to bestow the whole twenty pounds on any one person, who they shall judge in conscience to deserve it by the narrowness of his circumstances. However, caution in this will be necessary, lest impotency or friendship sometimes prevail where there is no need. Moreover, the said twenty pounds is not to be paid to any but the person or persons themselves, chosen by the mayor and aldermen of Durham, according to the limitations herein named, who are to certify their choice under their hands to the trustees of this part of my last will and testament.

"Art. 4. *Item.* I leave twenty pounds per annum, to be divided into two exhibitions of ten pounds each, towards the maintenance of two scholars, to be sent to either of the Universities out of the schools of Durham and Newcastle. These exhibitions to continue for four years, with a year of grace to take degree, if the trustees think fit.

"Art. 5. *Item.* I give to the relief of two ministers' widows, in the communion of the Established Church, and whose husbands had either benefice or curacy in the diocese of Durham, five pounds each, to be paid half-yearly during their widowhood, and so long only as they shall continue objects of charity, and no longer; upon death or other vacancy, this number to be kept up for ever.

"Art. 6. *Item.* I give to the gaol of Durham, for the use and benefit of insolvent debtors, their twenty pounds per annum, to be disposed of under the same restrictions and limitations with the charity of the like kind left by Bishop Wood; and, that in the application of it, respect be first had to the parishioners of Stanhope.

"Art. 7. *Item.* I give towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster in the town of Stanhope, yearly for ever, six pounds, provided he teach nothing but to read and write in the English tongue, without any Greek or Latin. In consideration of which salary, he is to teach and instruct gratis ten of the poorest children in or near the town, none of which are to continue longer than three years at school; after which term, others of the poorest sort are to be chosen in their room, which choice the rector of Stanhope, or his curate for the time being, are desired to be careful in without partiality. The choice also of the schoolmaster is to be in the said rector of Stanhope, or his curate in the rector's absence. I give also to the said schoolmaster two pounds yearly to be laid out in primers and psalters, and coals for the use of the said poor children, which I desire the said rector or his curate to enquire after from time to time, and to see if this sum be justly and duly applied.

"Art. 8. *Item.* I leave forty shillings per annum for ever to any one whom the trustees of this part of my will shall name or appoint to supervise the tenant or tenants of Fishburn, and to see and survey the houses and fences belonging to the farms, that they are kept in good repair, and all the covenants in their leases strictly observed. These charities, from article 3 inclusive, are to be paid out of the rents of Fishburn estate; and having a presumption that I shall not be denied in a case of charity, I do appoint the Dean and Chapter of Durham, or any three of them, my trustees herein, with the assistance, if need be, of the Mayor and Aldermen of Durham, or any part of them, to receive the rents of the said estate of Fishburn, and to see it applied according to the directions before expressed.

much as if the rector had not had this tithe, the bishop would have had a fifth instead of a ninth." The composition paid to the rector for his tenth bin is stated by the same authority at £3,750 per annum. In 1835, the gross income of the living was stated at £4,875 a year, with permanent payments of £32, leaving a net

"Art. 9. *Item.* I leave to St. John's Chapel, in the parish of Stanhope, fifty pounds, towards the repairs and alterations they are going to make.

"Art. 10. *Item.* I leave Mr. Jonathan Kendall, my nephew, five hundred pounds as a token of my love to him and his family, and do appoint that this sum be first paid out of my goods and chattels, whether they be plate or household stuff, money or books, as they shall be fairly and justly valued.

"Art. 11. *Item.* I leave to the Rev. Mr. Shafto, rector of Gateshead, a ring in memory of his friend, my travelling knife, spoon, and fork, in a charger case, with Bishop Beveridge's 12 volumes of sermons, boarded 8vo. To Dr. Mangey, out of my genuine respect for him, my silver watch. To the Rev. William Forster and Mr. Alderman Brabin, each a ring.

"Art. 12. *Item.* I leave to Dr. Thomas Edon, one of my executors hereafter named, fifty pounds, to whom also I leave the crimson network purse, with the silver medals in it. To Charles Westgarth, my godson, twenty guineas. To Mr. James Wannup, my curate, twenty pounds. To Mr. Lancelot Westgarth, of Unthank, twenty pounds. To Mr. John Steward, my agent, twenty pounds. To Mrs. Jane Milburn, in Green Dragon Court, in Snow Hill, London, fifty pounds in trust, to be disposed of as I intimated to her some time ago.

"Art. 13. *Item.* I leave to Thomas Moses my servant, six pounds. To John Emerson, my other servant, three pounds. To Sarah, my maid, \* pounds; being to each a year's wages. To John Chapman, my gardener, thirty pounds. To Barbara Robinson, my housekeeper, thirty pounds.

"Art. 14. For the just and orderly execution of this my last will, I do appoint Dr. Thomas Edon, before-mentioned, Prebendary of the Church of Durham, and my said nephew, Jonathan Kendall, to be my joint executors. What remains of my goods and chattels, after all legacies, bequests and devises, in this my last will, or any codicil or codicils annexed, are discharged, I give and bequeath to my nephew, Jonathan Kendall.

"Art. 15. I desire Mr. Steward, my present agent, may be continued as supervisor of Fishburn.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the ninth day of March, anno Domini 1724.

"WILLIAM HARTWELL. [Seal.]

"Signed, sealed, published, and delivered, by the testator, William Hartwell, to be his last will, in the presence of us, John Ingleby, Jacob Readshaw, and Thomas Bell, 10th April, 1724. Memorandum, That this will or paper written was shewn unto Jacob Readshaw, Thomas Bell, and John Ingleby respectively, being witnesses produced on the behalf of the relators in this cause, at their respective times of their execution before us.—RICHARD STONEHEWER, Jo. HUTTON. HEND. HOPPER."

"A CODICIL TO MY LAST WILL.

"Art. 1. Whereas I have lately purchased, at the east end of the town of Stanhope, a little house and garth, of Thomas Watson, tailor, and Margaret his wife, the present possessors and occupants: therefore, I do hereby appropriate the said house and garth, after the decease of the said proprietors, to the use of the schoolmaster for the time being, endowed by me in 7th article of my will. This I do upon

income of £4,843, out of which £279 per annum was paid to two curates.

On the 1st of June, 1837, the Rev. W. N. Darnell, rector, called a meeting of "the land-owners and tithe-owners within the limits of the parish, for the purpose of making an agreement for the general commutation of tithes within the limits of the said parish," pursuant to the provisions of the act 7 and 8 Wm. IV. No agreement having been come to, he called another meeting, for a similar purpose, to be held on the 24th May, 1841. Meetings of the owners of lands in each of the four Quarters were held in the latter end of January, 1842, for the purpose of appointing surveyors to make plans, &c.; and a commutation of the tithes was eventually effected.

second thought, for his convenience and better subsistence, that he may not have lodgings and school-room to seek, for doing his duty quietly in. Towards repairing the house and fitting up the school-room with seats for the accommodation of the scholars, and striking out a south light through the wall. I leave twenty pounds, to be under my executors, on whomsoever they shall appoint. Moreover, whoever is tenant to the close to which the school-house joins, I do enjoin and oblige him to pull down the rice hedge or other fence to the south of the said house, and to carry it in a straight line with the wall of the house to the other hedge castward; if this be not done, encroachments will be made on the neighbouring close, as has already happened. I do earnestly request of the trustees for this charity to see this punctually performed.

"Art. 2. I desire my books may be sold in a lump to the best bidder; but in this request the advice and assistance of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, particularly Dr. Mancey, Dr. Randal, Mr. Shafto, rector of Gateshead, Mr. Rudd, vicar of Elvet, Dr. Hunter, and the rest of my learned acquaintance.

"Art. 3. Moreover, it is my desire, which I expect my executors will concur in, this last trial, which is made for the sale of my books, be with Mr. Joseph Button, bookseller, on Tyne Bridge, who has promised to give considerably more for them than any body else shall offer upon the square; I have given him my word it shall be so, and hope my executors will not forget it.

"Art. 4. I desire my funeral may be as private as possible, and therefore I appoint 10 o'clock at night for the ceremony; only a velvet pall, with escutcheons; no more than six bearers, with rings, scarfs, and gloves—Dr. Eldon one of the six. I can go no further at present, considering the impotence I am reduced to by prosperous villainy.

"Art. 5. I humbly move my executors, after my interment, to cover my grave with a black or blue stone, and to fix a modest monument of white marble against the wall of the cross aisle of the cathedral, to the north, opposite the clock, the cost not to exceed fifty pounds; if less, the better. The inscription to be on an oval or square, with the usual ornaments of tooling and working in that form.

"Art. 6. I leave to the rectory of Stanhope all the garden rollers, and all the seats belonging to the garden. I leave to the said rectory the gold sconces in the hall, and the wood chairs, as heirlooms.

"Art. 7. I leave to Mr. Henry Penrith his family pictures, viz.: Sir John Marley, his son Mr. Marley, and his grandson Henry Marley, hanging in the entrance hall.

"Art. 8. The picture over the chimney piece, in the lodging room under the study, is a landscape of value, which I give to Mr. Edward Hinton, of Elvet. I give him also my sword, with a brass basket

VOL. I.

## CHAPELS.

THE *Wesleyan Methodists* have had a chapel in Stanhope between 50 and 60 years, which is licensed for the solemnization of marriages. The Rev. John Wesley paid an early visit to Weardale, and continued to attend there occasionally as long as his bodily health would permit. His persuasive eloquence and searching discourses speedily raised up a number of followers, who continued to increase till Wesleyanism might fairly be denominated, at one time, the established religion of the dale. The reform movement, however, has reached this district; and the members of the Methodist persuasion are not now so united and flourishing as formerly. A chapel belonging to the *Wesleyan*

hilt; my small fuscé, with my coat upon the stock; also a narrow buff belt, to sling it on his shoulder when he rides. I give him also my Dutch tobacco-box and Dutch pipes.

"Art. 9. My picture and my wife's I leave to my nephew Kendall, as also Rubens' picture having much of my father's face in it. I likewise leave him the landscape over the door in the high parlour, my coat of arms and quarterings in an oval frame, and my two family seals in a shagreen case.

"Art. 10. To my nephew Kendall's eldest son I leave my own picture and a woman's much esteemed by me, both in crayons, with ebony frames; as also my coat cut in steel and set in gold.

"Art. 11. I leave to Sir John Edon my fine Lucretia, cut in stone by the son of Bernini, the famous statuary of Rome.

"Art. 12. I leave to the dining room in my house in the College, the four busts upon pedestals fixed to the wainscot.

"Art. 13. I leave Mr. Alderman Brabin my silver tankard; (that is) if my nephew Kendall does choose it himself, as proper furniture for so near a relation, having my coat and crest upon it, and my goods and chattels answer my legacies, Mr. Kendall must think of something else for him if there be sufficiency.

"Art. 14. I leave to my servant John Emerson two cases of razors in the staircase closet, and the Constantinopolitan strap. I leave him also half of the six yards of blue grey cloth lately bought of Mr. Wharton, and the other half to my servant Moses. I leave also my shoes and stockings, new and old, to the said John Emerson, with all my old periwigs, brushes, coats, and waistcoats, except my linen ones.

"Art. 15. I leave to John Chapman, my gardener, 2½ yards of blue grey cloth, of 8s. or 9s. per yard, that he may be like the other two servants.

"Art. 16. If my effects do not meet the legacies charged in my will, to help this out, the Fishburn estate may not be so soon applied to the given uses. Moreover, the repairs of that farm will require this forbearance.

"Lastly, I beg there may be no alterations in the style, words, or sentences of the epitaph which is inclosed in my will, and which I expect my executors will perform for me, and have it cut in the oval or square erected for me upon my grave-stone. It is only to be written, *Hic jacit Gulielmus Hartwell, S.S.T.P.*"

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the ninth day of March, Anno Domini 1724.

"WILLIAM HARTWELL.

"Signed, sealed, published, and delivered by the testator, Wm. Hartwell, to be a codicil of his last will hereunto annexed, in the presence of us, John Ingleby, Jacob Readshaw, and Thomas Bell."

*Reform Association* was erected for the accommodation of that body in 1852.

The *Primitive Methodist* chapel is an elegant and spacious building, erected in 1847, and capable of accommodating about 400 persons.

### CHARITIES.

*Hartwell's School*.—For the endowment of this school, see Dr. Hartwell's will and codicil, p. 652. The master receives £9 a year for the instruction of 10 children in reading and writing, and £2 to be laid out in books and coals, which is done under the direction of the rector. The number of free scholars is kept up by the rector, who appoints them; and the master has about 50 pay scholars. The sums paid from the Fishburn estate for the repairs of the premises were intrusted to the rector for the time being, and duly applied. The trustees enlarged the school considerably in 1851; and, previous to that time, the house had also received additions.

*Weardale Schools*.—In 1819, Bishop Barrington, with the sum of £2,000, purchased £2,957 9s. 8d. three per cent. consols, in the names of Lord Barrington, William Keppel Barrington, and George Barrington, and directed that the dividends of the same might be applied for the promotion of the moral and religious education of the children of the poor within the diocese of Durham, by assisting in the support of certain schools for poor children in Weardale, which the bishop was then forming. In the same year, he purchased of Joseph Harrison and others a parcel of ground at or near Wear-head, of George Collingwood a parcel of ground at Boltsburn in Rookhope, and of George Humble a parcel of ground containing one rood or thereabouts at Heathery Cleugh; also a parcel of copyhold land in Stanhope from Cuthbert Rippon and others; and he caused a school, with proper buildings attached, to be erected on each of those parcels, at the expense of about £2,000. The dividends arising from the above stock, amounting to £88 14s. 4d., are added to other funds, raised partly by subscription, and partly from the ancient endowments of different schools in the parish; the disposal of these funds is under the direction of a committee, of which one of the curates of Stanhope acts as treasurer. Out of the receipts, payments are made to the masters of the Westgate, Boltsburn, and Chapel schools, named below; also to those of Wear-head, Heathery Cleugh, Eastgate, and Stanhope; and to the mistress of the Stanhope dame school.

Coals and books are provided for the scholars, and the repairs of the respective school premises defrayed. The payments to the teachers are regulated as follows: a certain salary is fixed (at present £40); a calculation is then made of the number of scholars that ought to attend each school, in proportion to the surrounding population, and of the annual amount of the quarterage which such scholars would pay, at 1s. 6d. each; and the difference between the salary and the estimated quarterage is paid from the funds of the charities, with the addition of the quarterage due for such children as the committee may appoint to be taught free. An addition of £5 a year is allowed in places where there is no dwelling-house.

*Westgate School*.—By indenture, bearing date 7th April, 1681 (as appears from the recitals contained in an instrument purporting to be an appointment of new trustees in the year 1692, and a deed poll of 1st May, 1700, hereafter abstracted), Richard Bainbridge granted a customary tenement in Weardale, called Field Stile, to William Baker and John Westgarth, for a term of sixteen years from the time of his death, to the uses therein mentioned, viz., after the payment of his debts, for the raising so much money out of the rents and profits as could be during the said term, as a fund for the maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach and instruct the poor children of the parish of Stanhope at Westgate.

It further appears from the recitals contained in a lease of the premises called Field Stile, and the above-mentioned appointment of trustees made in 1692, that upon a complaint made to certain commissioners for charitable uses in 1683, it was ordered, amongst other things, that the seven persons therein named, of whom the rector of Stanhope was one, should be the governors or trustees of the said free school.

By deed poll, bearing date 1st May, 1700, reciting the gift of the said Richard Bainbridge, and that the Rev. William Hartwell, D.D., rector of Stanhope, George Todd, curate of St. John's chapel, and five others, had received the sum of £70 out of the rents and profits of the premises called Field Stile, to be applied for the purposes aforesaid, wherewith, by the direction of the churchwardens, the four-and-twenty, and the major part of the inhabitants of the said parish, they had purchased of Cuthbert Hall a meadow close, called the Side Close, with a byer therein standing, and part of another close, called the Crooked Salter, and four beastgates on a moor or fell, called Middlehope, all within the said parish of Stanhope, which premises,



by the direction aforesaid, had been conveyed to them and their heirs by the said Cuthbert Hall, in trust, for the benefit of the said school; the said William Hartwell and others, declared that their names were used in trust for the use and benefit of the schoolmaster of the said school for the time being, according to the directions of the said Richard Bainbridge expressed in the indenture before mentioned, and that the yearly rents and profits should be applied for the maintenance of the said scholars for the time being, subject to the directions before mentioned.

The conveyance of the premises mentioned in the preceding deed poll of May 1st, 1700, was, by indenture bearing even date therewith, between Cuthbert Hall, of the first part, and the Rev. William Hartwell and the other parties named in the said deed poll, of the other part, wherein the said premises were described as being held in fee-simple according to the custom of the park and forest of Weardale, subject to the ancient customary rent of 6s. 6d. to the Bishop of Durham.

Upon the paper purporting to be an appointment of trustees, in 1692, there is a memorandum, bearing date 1st October, 1752, stating that John Muschamp (described as the surviving trustee of Westgate school) appointed the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Chester, the Rev. Joseph Dover, John Peart, Thomas Emerson, Francis Brunwell, and George Wallace, to make up the number of seven.

Other persons have been nominated trustees from time to time, as vacancies have occurred; but no regular appointment by deed appears to have taken place since the time of the original purchase in 1700.

The property belonging to the school consists of—

1. A meadow, in Westgate, containing about 4 acres, let to a yearly tenant, at a fair rent of £14.

2. Part of a field, called Crooked Salter, lying undivided from the rest of the said field, which was purchased by Richard Williams, and at the time he purchased, it was settled that he should pay yearly for the school land a rent of 18s. 9d., which should not be increased in consideration of the expenses he was about to incur in the improvement thereof; and also because it was considered impossible at that time to ascertain what was the particular land belonging to the school.

3. The sum of £50 secured by bond, and producing £2 10s. interest. This money arose from the sale of an allotment, containing 7 A. 2 R. 12 P., set out on the inclosure of Middlehope Moor, in lieu of the four beastgates mentioned in the deed poll of 1700. This

allotment was sold by the commissioner appointed by the inclosure act for defraying the expenses of dividing the moor; and, after paying such expenses, the sum of £50 remained for the use of the schools.

4. The old school-house, the upper part of which the master has as part of his salary, and the lower part is let at the fair yearly rent of £3 10s.

These several sums are paid over to the treasurer of the funds appropriated to the support of the Weardale schools.

The building used as a school was much enlarged at the expense of Bishop Barrington; but the work was badly done, and it afterwards required repairs to a considerable amount, which were paid for out of the rents above mentioned. It was recently pulled down, and a new school-house erected in another part of the village.

The school is now under the direction and control of the trustees of the Weardale Schools, from whom the master receives a salary which far exceeds the annual income of the old foundation, being based upon the arrangement above described.

*Boltsburn School.*—George Collingwood, on May 15, 1762, bargained and sold to Edward (Keene) bishop of Chester, and rector of Stanhope, and his successors in the rectory, a piece of ground at Boltsburn, 10 yards by 6, and the buildings thereon, in trust for a school-house, to be held rent-free and kept in repair by a master, appointed by the rector, and removeable at his discretion for misbehaviour. A new school-house having been erected by Bishop Barrington, the house is let as a dwelling-house at £2 10s. per annum, which is paid to the treasurer of the school funds, from whom the schoolmaster receives the proportion of his annual salary.

*Chapel School.*—A house at St. John's Chapel formerly used as a school, is let at £6 a year, paid to the treasurer of the Barrington school fund; the bishop having erected a school-house, and the master's income being made up from the fund.

*Dr. Hartwell's Charity.*—A house and garth, in the town of Stanhope, were bequeathed to the use of the poor by Dr. Hartwell. (See note, p. 652.) The old cottage having become ruinous, it was pulled down by Dr. Phillpotts, and a new house erected at the expense of upwards of £840, fit for the residence of one or two curates, as the circumstances of their families might make it convenient. One of the curates of the parish now resides in this house, and enjoys the two fields, which contain about 3 acres, paying to the other curate, in consideration thereof, £15 a year, and the yearly

sum of £7 to the rector, wherewith two apprentices are placed out every year. The rector sees that the indentures are properly executed, and the children bound to trades whereby they may afterwards obtain their own livelihood.

*Barrick's Charity.*—By will, dated May 26, 1689, Ralph Barrick gave £20, the interest of which was to be distributed by the churchwardens and overseers of the parish, on every Whit-Monday, to the most needful poor. This legacy is supposed to have been laid out in stints or pasture-gates in Westhope Common; and an allotment of about 10 acres is said to have been set out in lieu of those stints about 50 years ago. The owner of this allotment pays 20s. yearly to the chapelwarden of St. John's, who disposes of it to poor persons within the chapelry.

*Chapman's Charity.*—The will of Barbara Chapman, who died May 3, 1829, directed her executor, Thomas Greenwell, Esq., to purchase so much stock 3 per cent. consols as would produce in yearly dividends £20, to be invested in the names of the rector of Stanhope and her executor, and their successors, upon trust, to bestow the yearly sum of £6 on the education of four poor boys of the parish in the English school at Stanhope, the further yearly sum of £6 in the education of four poor boys at Frosterley school, and the remaining £8 to be distributed yearly on St. Thomas's day (or, if on a Sunday, on the Saturday preceding) amongst such poor persons belonging to the low quarters of the parish, and in such proportions and manner as they, the trustees, should deem proper. Mr. Greenwell purchased £666 13s. 4d. stock accordingly, in the names of himself and Dr. Phillpotts; and the first children were nominated and placed in the schools in October, 1829. The remaining £8 is partly distributed by the rector and partly by the agent of Mr. Greenwell (Mr. J. G. Rodham) to poor women, in sums of about 2s. 6d. each.

*Lost Charities.*—The sum of 20s. yearly was formerly paid to the chapelwardens of St. John by a person named Watson, owner of an estate in Weardale, called Froghall. After his death, the payment was refused, there being no evidence of the origin of the payment. In the parliamentary returns of 1786, several other charities are mentioned, no traces of which are now to be found.

**TOWNSHIP OF FROSTERLEY.—School.**—By will, dated January 8, 1735, John Hinks bequeathed £120 to the townships of Frosterley, High Bishopley, and Low Bishopley, towards making, erecting, and maintaining a free school at Frosterley. Six of the principal free-

holders were to be trustees; but the lord of the manor and his successors, and their stewards and agents, were excluded from having any thing to do therewith until they should give or procure to be given another sum of £120 for the augmentation of the endowment of the school. In 1747, a school-house was built by subscription, at a cost of £95, on land given for the purpose by Thomas Todd. In November, 1773, a messuage or tenement with a garth in Frosterley, and three parcels of ground there, called Smiddy Croft (or Sandy Croft), Bottlingham, and Mill Eale, were purchased for £200, of which the legacy above mentioned formed a portion. The estate now consists of two cottages, a byre, and about 4 acres of land, with an allotment of about 6 acres out of Frosterley Intack; the whole is now let for £23 10s. a year. A portion of the Weardale Valley railway passes through part of the property and fence, for which the company paid £270. With this sum the trustees erected two dwelling houses upon a portion of the freehold land, which are let for £17 a year, producing, with the rents of the land, £40 10s. The land was exonerated from land-tax by a certificate of the commissioners, December 16, 1814. Mary Todd, who died December 12, 1824, bequeathed £200 to be placed out on government security, and the interest applied to teach eight poor children of Frosterley. After deducting £20 for legacy duty, the residue was invested in the purchase of £198 3s. 10d. stock in the 3 per cents., in the names of Thomas Emerson, executor, and Dr. Phillpotts. From these sources, £20 a year is paid to the master, who is also provided with a residence, and a garden adjoining the school-house, which he occupies rent-free; and for these emoluments he instructs six children free, appointed by the trustees, in rotation, from the townships of Frosterley and Bishopley. He makes a charge, the amount of which is settled by the trustees, for the other children in the school. The premises are kept in repair by the trustees. In respect of Mary Todd's legacy, a schoolmistress receives an annual salary of £10, for which she instructs eight girls of the same townships, and is allowed to take other children also, for whom she charges a limited quarterage.

*Morgan's Charity.*—Thomas Morgan, by will, dated May 10, 1641, conveyed to trustees certain premises in Frosterley, and also a rent-charge of 20s. payable out of the lands called Barns Eale; and they were directed to pay 20s. a year to each of three alms-women, with the price of 20 horse loads of coals and the carriage thereof, and the expense of repairing the messuage intended for an alms-house. The Rev. Ferdinando

Moorcroft, and his successors, rectors of Stanhope, were desired from time to time to see the said poor women elected, their allowance duly paid them, and their houses repaired; for which the trustees should bestow in largess of him 5s. a year. The property which belonged to the testator consists of a dwelling-house, stable, and out-buildings, with about 9 acres of freehold land, now rented and occupied by John Golightly, and on which the Wear Valley railway terminates. There is also an alms house, consisting of two rooms, in which three poor women of Stanhope reside rent-free. The rector of Stanhope, who now pays much attention to this charity, appoints these alms-women, and pays to each of them 25s. yearly, 5s. of which is considered as an allowance in lieu of coals. He also defrays all the expenses of repairing the alms-house, which was rebuilt about 46 or 47 years ago.

#### MARKETS, TRADE, INSTITUTIONS, &c.

THAT Stanhope is a place of considerable antiquity may be inferred from Cardinal Langley having, so early as 1421, ordained a weekly market on Friday, and two annual fairs; though Leland says, "as far as Stanhope, men of knowledge say, that there never was market." In 1669, Dr. Basire, then rector, obtained a patent for reviving the market, which is still continued.

The market-people were formerly protected from the weather by a wooden shed; but a small plain cross stands where the market is now held. Soon after his appointment to the rectory, the Rev. W. N. Darnell erected at his own expense a public fountain in the market-place, from which the inhabitants are supplied with water.

Three annual fairs are held at Stanhope, namely, on the Wednesday before Easter, on the second Friday in September, and on the 21st of December. The September fair is for the sale of cattle, and is well attended; but the others, for the sale of pedlery, &c., are inconsiderable.

There are in Stanhope six inns and public houses, two corn-mills, several shopkeepers and tradesmen, a post-office, and a rural police station. On the 1st of August, 1834, a joint-stock coach was commenced to run between Gateshead and Stanhope, by way of Whickham, Burnopfield, Lanchester, Wolsingham, &c. This was the first coach ever attempted on that line of road.

The trade of the town of Stanhope, as well as of the entire parish, has ever been dependent on the fluctua-

tions in the lead market; and, as the price of that article has risen or fallen, prosperity has pervaded the district, or difficulty and distress have been experienced, as it is estimated that nine-tenths of the inhabitants are wholly dependent on the mines. In times of depression, recourse has been had to the legislature for relief. At a meeting of the inhabitants of Stanhope, held February 8, Cuthbert Rippon, Esq., in the chair, it was resolved,

"That a reduction has taken place in the numbers of workmen, whose sole refuge is in the poor rate; the demands on which, and the savings bank, have, during the last year, steadily increased; and the fact is undoubted, that unless some relief be speedily afforded to the mining interest, the claims on the former will exceed the utmost value of the rateable property within the parish.

"That to avert such calamity, to save our parish from general pauperism, and prevent the degrading necessity of applying to public charity, it is expedient to present petitions to the two houses of parliament, praying them, without delay, to take our case into their serious consideration, and most especially to examine the propriety of increasing the duty paid on the importation of foreign lead and lead ore, thus affording to the British miner fair protection from the ruinous rivalry of foreign competition."

A blast furnace was erected near Stanhope in 1845. It belongs to the Weardale Iron Company, whose extensive establishments at Tow Law and Tudhoe have been already noticed.

Petty sessions are held monthly before the following magistrates:—the Rev. W. N. Darnell, B.D.; the Rev. C. Thorp, jun., M.A.; G. D. Wooler, Esq.; and R. Hildyard, Esq. Stanhope is one of the polling places at elections for the Southern Division of the county of Durham. The Stanhope district for the revising barrister comprises Stanhope (including Bishopley, Frosterley, Park Quarter, and Forest Quarter), Wolsingham (including Bradley, Helm Park, and Thornley), and Cornsay, in the parish of Lanchester.

*The Barrington National School* at Stanhope, under the care of a master and mistress, is attended by about 100 boys and girls.

A *Subscription Library* is kept in the Town Hall, where the master of Dr. Hartwell's school, Mr. Urwin, attends for the receipt and delivery of books on appointed evenings.

A *Savings Bank* has existed in Stanhope for many years. Its funds have, of course, fluctuated with the prosperity or otherwise of the lead trade. The Rev. W. N. Darnell is the treasurer, and Mr. Thomas Urwin, secretary. In 1852, there were 327 depositors, whose total sums amounted to £14,439 17s. 7d.; in 1853, there were 336, the total amount being £14,968 14s. 3d.; shewing an increase in 1853, as compared with the pre-

vious year, of £528 16s. 8d. On the 29th November, 1853, the depositors were thus classified:—

11	depositors	above £1 and under £5,	£29	15	4
36	"	5 "	10,	239	13 7
39	"	10 "	15,	450	19 3
24	"	15 "	20,	412	15 10
56	"	20 "	30,	1,345	6 5
64	"	30 "	40,	2,051	7 7
22	"	40 "	50,	982	14 11
37	"	50 "	75,	2,235	7 9
17	"	75 "	100,	1,506	2 6
11	"	100 "	125,	1,349	2 11
4	"	125 "	150,	421	16 8
10	"	150 "	200,	1,637	11 11
1	"	200 "		200	19 4
1	Charitable Society from Westgate				
	School			117	9 7
3	Friendly Societies			1,987	10 3
336				£14,968	14 3
	Surplus,	£252	0	0	
	Added, May, 1854,	8	0	0	
		£260	0	0	

The Stanhope Agricultural Society was established in 1834, and is supported by subscriptions, of which the lowest amount necessary to constitute a member is 5s. per annum. An annual meeting, for awarding premiums and transacting other business, is held on the second Friday in September, being the fair day of the town. Non-subscribers are allowed to compete on payment of 2s. 6d. for the first entry, and 1s. each for all others. Prizes are given at each anniversary to the best male and female agricultural servants, "with relation to skill, industry, and good character;" and premiums are awarded for short-horned cattle, the Leicester breed of sheep, black-faced or moor sheep, draught horses, and ponies under 14 hands high, which are paid at the inn providing the annual dinner, one month after the fair. G. H. Wilkinson, Esq., of Harperley Park, presided at the dinner held September 8, 1854.

The character of the population of the town is, as

\* It must be acknowledged that the fellow feeling, adverted to above, sometimes produces a sort of tacit offensive and defensive league, terminating in transactions such as are alluded to in the following note from the deputy clerk of the peace to the rector of Stanhope, dated December 12, 1818:—"Reverend Sir, I am directed by Major General Aylmer, to acquaint you, that on Monday morning last, a party of constables who were sent into Weardale, to execute bench warrants issued at the last general quarter sessions against eight individuals there, indicted for an assault, were attacked on their return at Stanhope, having in charge two of them, as their prisoners, by a large party armed with fowling pieces; that the prisoners were rescued from the constables, four of whom were severely wounded, two of them so much so, as to make their recovery doubtful; that at a meeting of magistrates, acting for the north-west division of Darlington Ward, held on Thursday last, at Bishop Auckland, at which

may be supposed, considerably influenced by that of the miners in the more western parts of the parish. A warm sympathy with each other, and a hearty advocacy of the cause of the poor or the oppressed, are amongst its leading traits.\*

### WEARDALE UNION.

THE town of Stanhope is the centre of the Weardale Union, which is divided into the subdistricts of St. John, Stanhope, and Wolsingham (see page 638). The first comprises the townships of Park and Forest Quarter; the Stanhope subdistrict includes Stanhope Quarter,† Newlandside with Bishopley Quarter, and the parishes of Edmondbyers and Hunstanworth, in the West Division of Chester Ward; and Wolsingham subdistrict consists of the parish so called. The union covers an area of 90,533 acres, and contained a population, in 1851, of 14,567, of whom 7,521 were males and 7,046 females. The receipts and expenditure for the year ending Lady-day, 1851, have been given under the head POOR LAW UNIONS, page 162. The receipts of the following year were £4,296 11s., and the expenditure £4,419 11s. In the year 1853, the receipts were as follow:—

From poor rates	£4,410	17	0
Receipts in aid of poor rates	64	11	0
Total receipts	£4,475	8	0

The expenditure was comprised under the following heads:—

Amount expended for the relief of the poor:—			
In-maintenance	£141	0	0
Out-relief	2,577	1	0
Workhouse loans repaid and interest thereon	61	2	0
Salaries and rations of officers	377	12	0
Other expenses of, or immediately connected with relief	253	6	0
Total	£3,410	1	0

Major General Aylmer attended, he was requested to call a general meeting of the magistrates, to take into consideration what steps it may be most advisable to adopt under the existing circumstances:—in pursuance of which, Major General Aylmer has directed me to beg your attendance for that purpose, at the adjourned quarter sessions, to be holden at the justice room, in Durham, on Saturday the 19th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon."

† In April, 1795, when the war in which the country was engaged rendered the most strenuous efforts for manning the navy necessary, the following advertisement, in reference to this district, appeared:—"Thirty Guineas Bounty will be paid to such able-bodied men, between the ages of 16 and 45, as are willing to serve in his majesty's navy in the present war. Apply to the churchwardens or overseers of the parish of Stanhope.—N.B. Any person bringing such a man, if approved of by the regulating officer, shall receive one guinea reward."

Brought forward . . . . .	£3,410	1	0
Cost of proceedings at law or in equity . . . . .	60	17	0
Constables' expenses and costs of proceedings before justices . . . . .	14	5	0
Vaccination fees . . . . .	16	10	0
Payments on account of the registration act, viz:—			
Fees to clergymen and registrars, outlay for register offices, books, and forms . . . . .	52	9	0
Payments for or towards the county, hundred, or borough rate, or police rate . . . . .	£58	1	0
Expenses allowed in respect of parliamentary or municipal registration, and cost of jury lists . . . . .	14	10	0
Money expended for all other purposes . . . . .	184	15	0
	£4,411	8	0

During the year ending Lady-day, 1852, £106 15s. was expended in medical relief: in the following year, the expenditure was £98 5s. The children in the workhouse are educated at the national school.

STANHOPE CASTLE.

IN the time of Bishop Beck there was a castle at Stanhope, which has been supposed to have occupied the summit of an eminence, 108 feet high above the river, called the *Castle Hill* or *Castle Heugh*. A ditch or trench crossed the top of this hill, where the remains of a strong wall were also discovered. It was hence inferred that the name of the town was derived from *Stone-hope*, the fortified hill, or *Stand-hope*, the place where the inhabitants made their chief resistance against an enemy; but this would place the date of the erection at an earlier period than that of Bishop Beck, as Stanhope was previously known by its present appellation.

No trace now remains of this ancient mount. The present Castle was erected on its site by the late Cuthbert Rippon, Esq., and occupies a gentle projecting eminence on the north bank of the Wear, surrounded by some of the most beautiful and magnificent scenery in Weardale. The original part of the edifice consists of a quadrangular pile of building, two stories high, with semicircular projections on each side, and embattled walls; the whole having a southern and south-western aspect. On the east, Mr. Rippon's successor, afterwards the first M.P. for Gateshead, added an elegant conservatory, leading to a lofty square tower, which is lighted by large windows, divided into arched and mullioned compartments. The tower was fitted up as a museum; the lower story being occupied by the mineral department, and the upper portions by ornithological specimens and other curiosities. The gardens and grounds are laid out with great taste; and a winding promenade from the castle is continued, by an

arch over the main street of Stanhope, to the vinery, &c., on the north or opposite side of the town.

On the 25th of February, 1837, an execution on the furniture, &c., in Stanhope Castle, was issued to the sheriff of Durham, on behalf of Messrs. Gouthwaite and Co., wine-merchants, of Newcastle, judgment creditors of Cuthbert Rippon, Esq. On the 12th of January preceding, however, and pending the proceedings at law, Mr. Rippon executed a deed, by which he assigned all the property in question to Mr. Samuel Lahee, an auctioneer, to secure a sum of £2,300. Under this deed Mr. Lahee took possession; and the sheriff, not being able to seize the property under the writ of execution, returned *nulla bona*. In consequence of this, Messrs. Gouthwaite filed a bill, praying that an account might be taken of their debt, and that they might be declared entitled to a lien upon the property. In the mean time, Mr. Lahee advertised a sale, to take place in September, 1837; but this was superseded by an arrangement entered into by Mr. Rippon, Mr. Lahee, Mr. Abraham Dawson of Newcastle (Mr. Rippon's solicitor), and Mr. J. R. Robins, who claimed to be a creditor under another assignment, by which agreement Mr. Dawson was to satisfy Messrs. Robins and Lahee, and take a transfer of the whole property. This was accordingly done; and those gentlemen assigned the whole of their interests to Mr. Dawson, in which Mr. Rippon also joined upon trusts for sale, and after payment of his advances, interest, and costs, to pay the surplus to Mr. Robert Watson and Miss Martha Rippon, in discharge of their several debts. Messrs. Gouthwaite consequently filed a supplemental bill, stating these facts; and as Mr. Dawson had sold a considerable part of the property, an application was made in the Rolls Court, *Gouthwaite v. Rippon*, January 11, 1839, for an injunction to restrain him from parting with the surplus monies arising from the sale, part of which had been disposed of in execution of the trusts assigned to him, and also that some proper person might be appointed to sell such of the property as remained unsold. On the part of Mr. Rippon, it was urged that the court could not interfere, as, before the execution was issued, the property had been assigned, and could not have been taken under any proceedings at law. It was decided, however, by Lord Langdale, that a court of equity might interfere; and Mr. Dawson was accordingly ordered to pay the balance of the purchase money into court, after deducting the costs he had been put to in selling the property, and that some other person should be appointed to sell the remainder.

The castle was advertised to be sold or let in April, 1849; and the mortgagees of Mr. Rippon again advertised it and the freehold and copyhold estates for sale by auction, on the 26th of November, 1850. The estates are described as containing 1,376 acres, comprising twelve farms, with productive mines and quarries of lead, iron, limestone, and other mineral products. There are also a water corn-mill, a smelt mill, and several extensive woods and plantations interspersed through the estate. Herbert Spring, Esq., of Manchester, is agent to the mortgagees in possession, and has charge of the whole.

*Stanhope Hall*, the ancient seat of the Featherstonhaughs, and now a portion of the Stanhope Castle estate, stands at the west end of the town, and is a lofty quadrangular building, supported at the corners by buttresses, and formerly adorned by a balustrade around the roof. It is now occupied as a farm-house.

In the immediate environs of Stanhope there are several pleasant public walks, which pass along the banks of the river, by the south side of the castle walls and the rectory. A rustic foot-bridge of wood crosses the Wear, and forms an appropriate object in the surrounding scenery. A little to the north of Stanhope are a number of curious natural grottoes, called *Heatherburn Caves*, *Linkirk*, and *Fairy Holes*. They are formed by fissures or shakes in the limestone, and are adorned by stalactites and other curious natural productions. *Linkirk* remains untouched; but the others have been partially broken into by the winning of the limestone.\*

*Unthank*, on the south side of the Wear, is noticed in the 7th year of Bishop Skirlaw as having been held by William de Marley the elder, who died seised of the manor, with the appurtenances in Stanhope. The manor contained two carucates of land, held of the bishop *in capite*, by military service and 20s. rent. The service is stated, in Bishop Langley's time, at one eighth part of a knight's fee, with suit at three courts of the county of Durham. The descendants of Marley falling into female issue, *Unthank* passed by marriage to William Maddison, of Aldergill, in whose posterity it continued for several generations. It subsequently became the property of the Westgarths, from whom it passed to the Rev. — Hildyard, of Stokesley, and now belongs to his son, R. Hildyard, Esq.

A bed of whin is met with near *Unthank*, which

forms the subject of a paper by W. C. Trevelyan, Esq., inserted in the "Transactions of the Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne." This bed "forms, for some hundred yards, the bed of the river Wear, and rises on its banks in low picturesque columnar rocks. The thickness of it cannot here be ascertained; but about half a mile to the west, in a burn, which, I think, is called *Allergill*, which runs into the Wear from the south, a good section is exposed, forming a picturesque waterfall, where it appears to be about 20 feet thick, and is superincumbent on a limestone containing pyrites, resembling that which occurs in the section at *Rookhope burn*: from hence it may, I think, be traced by examining the beds of the burns as far west as *Westenhope*; and, on the north side of the Wear, it may also be followed almost continuously to *Rookhope burn*, near *Hole House*, about three-quarters of a mile above its junction with the Wear. It there is only 7 feet thick. From this decrease in its thickness, and from not having been able to trace it any further west, I am inclined to think that it is only of partial extent, as, indeed, supposing whin to be of volcanic origin, and ejected from below (in favour of which theory there are many proofs), might naturally be expected." The limestone in which this basaltic bed occurs has been sunk through in some of the *Rookhope* mines, and has been reached in *Softlyside* and other mines near *Stanhope*.

*Howl John* is a freehold estate on the banks of the Wear, about a mile west from *Stanhope*, and contains about 140 acres of land, 12 of which are covered with plantations, with an extensive farmstead and out-buildings. The estate is the property of R. Hildyard, Esq., who has a shooting-box on the opposite side of the river. *White House*, belonging to the same proprietor, is a neat and pleasant residence, occupied by Mr. C. E. Hudson.

**EASTGATE.**—The village of *Eastgate*, so called from having been the gate-house or ranger's lodge at the east entrance of *Stanhope Park*, is situated 3 miles west from *Stanhope*, on the boundary of *Stanhope Quarter*; a part of it also extending into *Park Quarter*. The family of *Emerson*, of *Eastgate*, long exercised the office of bailiff of *Wolsingham*, and of forester, &c., under successive prelates; and the late *Emerson Muschamp*, Esq., gamekeeper and ranger in *Wcardale*, was a lineal descendant of the old bailiffs. The village contains a *Methodist chapel*, two public houses, a post-

\* A sleeve of mail armour, found many years ago in the *Heatherburn Cave*, is now in the possession of the Antiquarian Society of *Newcastle*.

office, a smith and a cartwright, and a few tradesmen and mechanics. The national school, built by Bishop Barrington, is attended by about 50 children. At the upper part of the hamlet is a chapel of ease, erected some years ago: it is a neat stone edifice, in the Gothic style of architecture, capable of accommodating nearly 200 persons. The pulpit and reading desk are placed on each side of the altar; and the east window is of stained glass, commemorative of the late George and Ann Sowerby, of Old Park. In the village there is a stone bridge, which crosses Rookhope burn in its course to the river. On the Eastgate estate is a water corn-mill, with graneries, &c.\*

#### NEWLANDSIDE QUARTER.

THIS Quarter forms the eastern portion of the parish of Stanhope, and adjoins that of Wolsingham. It includes the township of Newlandside with Bishopley, and the township of Frosterley; and its entire area is 9,680 acres. The population, in 1801, was 604; in 1811, 693; in 1821, 763; and in 1831, 847. In 1841, the township of Newlandside alone contained 468 inhabitants; and the number had increased, in 1851, to 537, of whom 277 were males and 260 females. The number of houses increased, between 1841 and 1851, from 90 inhabited and 5 uninhabited, to 106 inhabited and 4 uninhabited. In Frosterley, the population was 386 in 1841, and 451 in 1851, of which latter number 227 were males and 224 females; and the number of houses had increased in the ten years from 78 inhabited, 2 uninhabited, and 1 building, to 93 inhabited and 4 uninhabited.

These townships may be considered as coming within the lead district of the county of Durham, and form its eastern boundary; the whole being within the manor of Wolsingham. The Bishop of Durham's lead-mines are let on lease for three lives to the Beaumont family, and for many years paid a very small certain rent. The cause of this is thus explained by T. Davison, Esq., in his evidence before a parliamentary committee in 1836, on his being asked to explain the nature of a fine of a very large amount, paid by the Beaumonts:—

\* About the year 1812, a labourer found several spear heads, burinshers, a fragment of a breastplate, and other articles, all of brass, in the declivity of a hill on the south side of the Wear, opposite to Eastgate. They are conjectured to have been hidden there by some Roman deserter.

† Mr. Davison adds that the bishop said at the time, "I think it due to my successor to set this right: but if I should recover it, I shall not put it into my pocket." He accordingly kept it all for charitable purposes. He laid out £10,000 of it in building the Bar-

"It is a mistake in supposing that it was a fine; it was not a fine. When Bishop Barrington came to the see, the first thing that the lessor's agent does, is to agree for the value of the lot-ore—what is to be paid during his incumbency? The Beaumont family had a lease for three lives of the mines, subject to paying the bishop a ninth. The ninth lot-ore is to be agreed for when the bishop comes to the see, and generally has been so done; the agreement to continue during his incumbency, so as not to have a new bargain every year. On Bishop Barrington coming to the see, the agent for the Beaumont family waited upon him to agree for the ninth lot-ore. The bishop said, 'Well, I am a stranger to it; but if you will tell me what it is worth, I am perfectly ready to agree for it.' After a little discussion, the agent told him that it might be worth about £800 a year; that was about the sum he had paid to his predecessor. 'Well,' the bishop said in return, 'if it is worth £800 a year, I will take it.' The agent said, 'I do not mean to say that that is the exact sum; they are worth, I will say, £900.' 'Well,' the bishop said, 'if you say £900, I will take £900;' and so it was agreed during his incumbency. But it turned out, a few years afterwards, that instead of £900, it was worth £4,000. The bishop was advised by Sir Samuel Romilly, who was then his friend, to file a bill in Chancery, and it was in Chancery a good many years, and the bishop recovered; and that sum was the accumulation of rent that the bishop got. Instead of £900 a year, he recovered all the arrears, at the rate of £4,000 a year; so that it was not a fine, it was merely arrears of rent." The sum of £70,000 was thus received; and a compromise was entered into, by which, during the bishop's incumbency, the rent was to be £4,000 per annum.†

The moor-master's place, and lead-mines in the parishes of Wolsingham and Stanhope, were, on the 1st of January, 1834, leased for three lives of the respective ages of 72, 32, and 19 years, at a rent of £150 and one-ninth of the lead ore;‡ the land-tax was £22 3s. 8d. A lease of the lead mines under the several parks of Stanhope and Wolsingham, and under all and every the

rington School, at Bishop Auckland, and endowed it largely. A considerable portion of the surplus was bestowed in the establishment of schools in other parts of the diocese; and money was placed in the funds for increasing the income of the incumbent of St. Andrew's Auckland, and other similar purposes, the particulars of which are given under their respective heads.

‡ The sum of £140, part of the rent reserved by the moor-master's lease, was granted by Bishop Van Mildert to the curate of Lanchester, in augmentation of that curacy.

lands, closes, and inclosed grounds of copyholders, leases for years, and customary tenants in Weardale, was granted at the same time, and for the same lives, as the above. A gross fine of £6,000 was received for the renewal of these two leases, without strict regard to the annual value, respecting which there was great difference of opinion between the bishop's viewer and Mr. Beaumont's; and the price of lead at that time was remarkably low.

On the accession of Bishop Maltby, Mr. Beaumont's agent offered £5,000 a year rent, or ore in hand. Mr. Douglas Gresley, for the bishop, calculating the price of lead at £27 per ton, which would produce £6,500, demanded £6,000, and subsequently made strenuous efforts to obtain £5,500; but as the price of lead fell in the interim to £22 10s. and £23, the rent was eventually fixed at £5,000 per annum.

This Quarter contains several limestone quarries and kilns, the produce of which is much used for agricultural purposes, and for the purification of gas and other chemical operations. Its analysis is as follows:—Carbonate of lime, 95·1; carbonate of magnesia, 2·5; earthy matter, 1·3; and residuum, 1·1. In the neighbourhood of Frosterley, black marble, thickly set with white corallaid *fungitæ*, has long been quarried; and as it bears a good polish, it is frequently used for tables, slabs, chimney-pieces, baptismal fonts, and other purposes. There are 21 farms in Newlandside Quarter, a corn-mill at Broadwood, and a smelting-mill at Bollihope.

FROSTERLEY is a manor, township, and village, 2 miles south-east from Stanhope, and pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Wear.\* A chapel, the name of which appears in the records, has, after being many years disused and in decay, entirely disappeared; but its site is still called the Chapel Close. A chapel of ease was erected about twenty years ago by the Rev. Dr. Darnell; but it is now occupied as a school for girls (see CHARITIES), under the patronage of the rector. The Wesleyan Methodists have long had a chapel at Frosterley. The population of the village, is principally composed of persons employed in the surrounding mines, quarries, and other works in the neighbourhood; and there are a post-office receiving house, a parish constable, three public-houses, and

shops belonging to smiths and other tradesmen. Quarries have recently been opened out, at the east end of the village, by Joseph Pease, Esq., of Darlington, the produce of which is taken in its natural state to be used as a flux in the iron works at Darlington and Middlesborough. The Wear Valley railway terminates within a few yards of Frosterley, where there is a neat station-house. The bridge over the Wear at this place was destroyed in 1771; and its place was for some time supplied by a wooden foot-bridge. About the year 1813, however, the present substantial stone bridge, of three arches, was erected.

Ralph Cant, according to Boldon Book, held Frosterley; and the widow of Galfrid Parsons held a toft and eight acres of the alms of the bishop. The families of Bradley and Dewy afterwards acquired this estate by marriage with co-heiresses. The Morgans and Swinburns subsequently occur as proprietors at Frosterley, the principal part of the property in and near which now belongs to Valentine Rippon, Esq., third son of Cuthbert Rippon, Esq., late of Stanhope.

*Rogerley Hall*, an ancient building, with curious and elaborately carved oak panneling in the interior, is the property and residence of Valentine Rippon, Esq. At this place C. Rippon, Esq., of Stanhope Castle, erected his much admired model dairy, the unique and extensive arrangements of which were upon plans designed by himself; and the produce of Rogerley, where upwards of 50 choice Alderney cows were kept in the finest condition, was long and still continues to be in great repute throughout the entire district.

*Newlandside Hall*, an ancient estate of the Wards, is the property of the representatives of the Harvey family, timber merchants, of Newcastle.

The freehold estate called *Coves* contains 80 A. 2 R. 17 P. of land; and *Ridding House*, an adjoining copyhold, comprises 68 A. 0 R. 38 P. They are held by the representatives of the late Col. Cradock.

*Broadwood*, or *Brandwood*, on the south side of the Wear, anciently gave name to a resident family. By marriage, one moiety became vested in the Egleston family, until, in the time of Bishop Skirlaw, John de Egleston was stated to have died seised of one moiety by the service of an eighth part of a knight's fee, and other lands in fee tail by a similar service. The estate,

\* Mr. Sopwith, in describing the scenery of the district, says, "The route continues westward through a somewhat less pleasing country; the vale is yet fertile and well wooded, but wants the luxuriance which is so much admired further down. The hills become more suddenly elevated, and bare green pastures and heathy moors increase. At Frosterley is a commanding eminence, with a crushing-

mill and washing places—the first indications of mines which appear. The rocky bed of the river—the precipitous face of limestone quarries—the diminished verdure of the hills, and their abrupt formation, now indicate the Geology of the Lead Measures, and gradually continue to form the characteristic features of a mining district."



thus united, continued in his posterity for several descents, and was afterwards held by the Dawsons, from whom it passed to John Moses, Esq. It now belongs to the Hon. H. Coventry, and is farmed by Mr. Thomas Todd.

*High and Low Bishopley* is a district  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles east from Stanhope. Bishopley farm is partly freehold and partly copyhold, and contains 165 A. 3 R. 36 P. *Shield Ash* is a freehold estate, pleasantly situated on the south side of the Wear, about a mile from Stanhope, and contains about 143 acres of land, adjoining Bollihope Common. It is the property of the representatives of the late Rev. W. Wilson. *Allergill* and *Birkshaw*, also on the south side of the river, contain 143 A. 2 R. 4 P. of freehold land, and belong to Anthony Walton, Esq., who resides on the estate. *Peakfield* belongs to a family named Ridley, who occupy it as a farm. *Dryburnside* is the property of the Harrisons; and *Brown's House* is occupied by the Loweses. These estates contain veins of lead ore, which have occasionally been very productive. The other farms in the Quarter are called *Mill Houses*, *Bridge End*, *Woodcroft*, *Parson Byers*, *Snows Field*, *Horsley Bush*, *Snowhope Close*, and *Snowhope* or *Snape Gate*.

*Bollihope Fell* occupies the south-eastern portion of

the Quarter. An act for its division and inclosure was passed, 5 Geo. III., 1765, in which the fell is described as containing about 7,000 acres. The parties entitled to right of common were, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester, as rector of Stanhope; Sir Walter Blackett, Bart.; John William Bacon Forster, Thomas Medlicott, and Anthony Dawson, Esqrs.; Bartholomew Dixon, Esq., and Bowes his wife; Thomas Wharton, Gilbert Wilkinson, Teasdale Mowbray, Christopher Wilkinson, John Westgarth, Anthony Todd, and Cuthbert Ward, Esqrs.; Francis Haswell, George Bainbridge, John Beli, Ralph Hodgson, Charles Garthorn, John Grey, George Grey, Joseph Grey, Thomas Mowbray, Anthony Oats, John Mowbray, James Wilson, and Ralph Proud, Gents., and others. The provisions of this act are precisely similar to those of that for the division of Wolsingham Common (see page 633).

At the south-eastern extremity of Bollihope Fell, about 6 miles south of Stanhope, and half a mile east from the road between that place and Middleton-in-Teesdale, on an eminence called *Parlo Pike*, there is a pillar or curroch, bearing the initials "L. M.," or Long Man, and commonly called *Long Man's Grave*.\* It was made the starting point in drawing the boundary line of the chapelry of Lynesack (see page 616).

\* THE LANG MAN O' BOLLYHOPE.—*Bollihope*, or *Bolly-hope*, is a high ridge of black mountains about 4 miles from *Wolsingham*. On the top of this dreary and sterile track is a *currack* or *curragh* [a pillar of stones], known by the name of *march stones* on the *Borders*. Tradition states that one clear summer's evening, many years ago, two tall figures were seen to meet on the top of the ridge, and at once proceed to mortal strife. The clash of arms was heard in the valley; and their forms, being set in relief against the clear blue sky, seemed to dilate to that of the *giants of old*. One of them was at length seen to fall; and the other, after hovering about for a short space, vanished

from sight. On the morrow the mangled corpse of a *tall man* was found on the spot. No person, however, knew him. Neither was there any enquiry made after him. He was buried where he fell: And the *pile of stones* which was reared upon his grave, is now known as the *Lang Man o' Bollyhope*.—*Mr. M. Aislabie Denham's MSS.*—Another tradition, equally popular, says that a battle was observed by several awe-stricken spectators, in the *aurora borealis*, or northern lights; that in the conflict a long man was pierced, and fell upon the hill; and that a pillar or currack was erected upon the spot to commemorate the event, bearing the initials, "L. M."

## CHAPELRY OF ROOKHOPE.

THE chapelry of Rookhope, sometimes called Stotfield-burn, was licensed by Bishop Maltby, under 6 and 7 Wm. IV., on the 29th of July, 1841. It comprises that part of the parish of Stanhope commonly known by the name of Rookhope, bounded on the west by the chapelry of St. John Weardale, on the south by the river Wear, and on the east by the road leading past High Farm to Eastgate. The principal part of the chapelry is in Park Quarter; but it extends into Stanhope Quarter on the east, and Forest Quarter on the west. A description of Stanhope Quarter has already been given; and the present account will be principally confined to Park Quarter, the remaining portion of the chapelry being in Forest Quarter.

## PARK QUARTER.

PARK Quarter or township adjoins that of Stanhope on the west, and extends from about 3 miles west of the town to 1 mile east of St. John's Chapel. It contains 12,190 acres; and its population, at the respective periods of enumeration, was 1,169, 1,321, 1,259, 1,873, 851, and 991, of which latter number 509 were males and 482 females. The decrease was occasioned by the removal of miners to the eastern parts of the county. There were, in 1841, 165 inhabited houses and 29 uninhabited; and in 1851, 190 inhabited, 7 uninhabited, and 1 building.

Stanhope Park was anciently the principal scene of the sporting exploits of those "mighty hunters in the land," the Bishops of Durham. The records preserved in Boldon Book attest the extent and magnificence of preparation and outfit then thought suitable for this pompous and all but regal expedition, when—

"To drive the deer with hound and horn  
Earl [Pudsey] took his way."

From all parts of the county were the tenants of the prince-bishop marched to perform the services assigned to them. Some furnished greyhounds, of which thirty are mentioned, besides a vast number of other dogs; others provided horses; and some brought cords for

\* "There was, doubtless," says Mr. Raine, "much of pleasurable excitement in this great annual gathering; and even now, in retrospect, the animated scene may have its charms:—At its head, the mitred earl of the palatinate in all his state, surrounded by his lords and commons, and attended by hundreds of retainers in every grade of life, enlivened by the pleasures of the chase and cheered by the echoes of hounds and horns, reverberating from hill to hill and rock to rock in the valley of the Wear. But it is well, perhaps, for the sake of humanity, that destruction of life so conducted, and upon such a scale, is now, happily, of rare occurrence. The law of nature gives to man dominion over the beasts of the field; but the law of nature nowhere enjoins him to add cruelty to cruelty in taking away

the purpose of forming enclosures, into which to drive the victims of the chase. The villains of Auckland, besides those services, erected a hall or hunting lodge, of suitable extent for the accommodation of the bishop and his more immediate attendants and friends, and also a temporary chapel, in which the holy rites of the church might be celebrated during his sojourn in the "merry green wood." It was the duty of the Stanhope men to carry the venison, the produce of the chase, to the castles of Auckland and Durham; and the bishop's huntsmen regaled themselves in their tents or booths, or on the grass in the open air, from off more than three thousand trenchers, furnished by the turners of Wolsingham.\*

"Hath not old custom made this life more sweet  
Than that of painted pomp? Are not these woods  
More free from peril than the envious court?  
Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,  
The seasons' difference; as the icy fang,  
And churlish chiding of the winter's wind,  
Which when it bites and blows upon my body,  
Even till I shrink with cold, I smile, and say—  
This is no flattery: these are counsellors  
That feelingly persuade me what I am."

The sylvan sports of the bishops were superseded, in 1327, by a real campaign, when the young king, Edward III., marched thither in search of the Scottish invaders. The King of Scotland himself was afflicted

life. The death of the Weardale roe, the most timid and sensitive of animals, when at last it came, must have been as nothing to the poor creature in the way of pain, in comparison with the suffering which it must have been previously compelled to undergo for hours by the terror-inspiring shouts of its pursuers, the goring of arrows, the tearing of dogs, and the hemming in of cords. The gun has not only been a merciful boon to bird and beast, but it has greatly moderated those feelings and manifestations of inhumanity which the uneducated in particular are too apt to display in times and scenes of excitement such as have been described. There is, however, still enough of cruelty in pursuit of pleasure. Many a gallant horse is yearly sacrificed to a fox."

with leprosy; but his army, consisting of 4,000 knights and squires, and 20,000 men, "bold and hardy, armed after the manner of their country, and mounted upon little hackneys, that are never tied up or dressed, but turned, immediately after the day's march, to pasture on the heath or in the fields," was under the command of the Earl of Moray and Sir James Douglas, two of his most valiant leaders. Having ravaged the county of Cumberland, they entered Durham, where their course was marked by the smoke of the villages through which they passed. At length, King Edward, with an army of 40,000 men, amongst whom were a body of Hainaulters, reached the city of Durham; and on the fifth day after their arrival, intelligence was brought that the Scots were within 10 miles of that place. The army was immediately put in mootin, and marched in three divisions, in each of which the infantry occupied the centre, with the cavalry on its flanks. Orders had been issued that no man should quit his banner under the penalty of death. In this manner they advanced for two days, without overtaking the Scots; and on the second evening, it was resolved to gain the left bank of the Tyne by a rapid march, and so intercept the return of the enemy. With this view, the baggage and provisions were conveyed back to Durham, and no man was permitted to carry with him more than a single loaf tied to a saddle.

"Day began to appear," says Froissart, "as the battalions were assembled at their different posts: the banner-bearers then hastened on over heaths, mountains, valleys, rocks, and many dangerous places, without meeting with any level country. On the summits of the mountains, and in the valleys, were large mosses and bogs, and of such extent, that it was a miracle many were not lost in them; for each galloped forwards without waiting for either commander or companion: those who fell into them found difficulty in getting any to help them. Many banners remained there, and several baggage and sumpter horses never came out again. In the course of the day, there were frequent cries of alarm, as if the foremost ranks were engaged with the enemy; which those behind believing to be true, they hurried forward as fast as possible over rocks and mountains, sword in hand, with their helmets and shields prepared for fighting, without waiting for father, brother, or friend."

The English army at length forded the Tyne, but without finding any traces of the Scots, and without even knowing where they themselves were. The weather was inclement; and they were also without

provisions, and "remained for three days and three nights without bread, wine, candles, oats, or any other forage; and they were afterwards for four days obliged to buy badly baked bread, at the price of sixpence the loaf, which was not worth more than a penny, and a gallon of wine for six groats, scarcely worth sixpence."

The soldiers murmured; suspicions of treason were circulated in the camp; and Edward, by proclamation, promised the honour of knighthood, and an annuity of £100 for life, to the first man who should bring him intelligence of the Scots. The army now recrossed the river; and on the fourth day afterwards, about three o'clock in the afternoon, an esquire, Thomas de Rokesby, "galloping up hastily to the king, said, 'Sire, I bring you news of the Scots: they are three leagues from this place, lodged on a mountain, where they have been this week waiting for you. They knew no more where you were than you did of them: and you may depend on this as true; for I approached so near to them, that I was taken and led a prisoner to their army, before their chiefs. I informed them where you were, and that you were seeking them to give them battle. The lords gave me up my ransom and my liberty, when I informed them that you had promised one hundred pounds a year, as a reward, for whoever should first bring intelligence of them, upon condition that he rested not until he gave you this information; and I now tell you that you will find them in the place I have mentioned, as eager to meet you in battle as yourself can be.'

"As soon as the king heard this news, he ordered his army to be prepared, and turned his horses to feed in the fields, near to a monastery of white monks, which had been burnt, and which was called, in King Arthur's time, Blanche Land. Then the king confessed himself, and each made his preparations according to his abilities. The king ordered plenty of masses to be said, to house such as were devoutly inclined."

On the next day, at noon, the army, under the guidance of Rokesby, descried the Scots encamped in huts on a mountain on the south bank of the Wear. At the sight of the English, they formed themselves on foot in three divisions on the declivity, with the river between them and the English. Edward ordered his men to dismount, made several knights, and rode through the ranks attended by his principal lords. After a short pause, the army marched slowly to the bank of the river; but the Scots remained immovable in their position. The river was so full of large rocks and stones, that it was dangerous to pass it in haste;

and if passed, there was not room between it and the hill for the English to draw up in line of battle: whilst the Scots were so posted as to annoy them both in the passage and afterwards. English heralds were sent to make an offer of retiring on the morrow, if the Scots would pass the river, and fight upon the plain; or, if the Scots would not consent to this, they would do the same. The answer of the Scots was, "that the king and his barons saw that they were in his kingdom, and had burnt and pillaged wherever they had passed; and that, if it displeased the king, he might come and amend it; for they would tarry there as long as it pleased them." The English, therefore, "lay that night very uncomfortably upon the hard ground, among rocks and stones, with their armour on; nor could they get any stakes for the purpose of tying their horses, or procure either litter, or forage, or any bushes to make fire."

The Scots, leaving a division to watch the river, retired to their huts, "where they made marvellously great fires, and, about midnight, such a blasting and noise with their horns, that it seemed as if all the great devils from hell had been come there." The two following days were spent in this manner, or in slight skirmishes; but on the third, at dawn, the Scots had disappeared. They were discovered in the afternoon, posted upon another mountain of still more difficult access, and on the same side of the river; and the king following, pitched his camp in Stanhope Park, opposite to the enemy.

"The two armies had little comfort during the time they remained in this position. The first night that the English were posted on the second mountain, the Lord James Douglas took with him about two hundred men at arms, and at midnight crossed the river, at such a distance from the camp that he was not noticed, and fell upon the English army most valiantly, shouting, 'Douglas for ever! Ye shall die, ye thieves of England!' He and his companions killed more than three hundred; and he galloped up to the king's tent, and cut two or three of its cords, crying, at the same time, 'Douglas! Douglas for ever!' when he set off; and in his retreat he lost some of his followers, but not many:—he returned to his friends on the mountain. Nothing more of the sort was attempted from that time; but the English in future kept a strong and attentive guard, for they were fearful of another attack from the Scots, and had placed sentinels and scouts to give notice of the smallest movement of the enemy; the chief lords also slept in their armour. There were frequent skirmishes, and many lives lost on both sides.

"The twenty-fourth day from the time they had received intelligence of the enemy, a Scots knight was taken prisoner, who, sore against his will, gave an account to the lords of the state of the enemy. He was so closely examined that he owned his lords had given orders that morning for every one to be armed by vespers, and follow the banner of Lord James Douglas; that it was to be kept secret; but he was not, for a certainty, acquainted with their intentions further. Upon this, the English lords held a council; and they judged, from the information of the Scots knight, that the enemy might perhaps come in full force at night to attack them on both sides at once, and, from their sufferings by famine, which they could endure no longer, make it a very bloody and doubtful combat.

"The English formed into three battalions, and posted themselves before their quarters, on three separate spots of ground; they made large fires, in order to see better, and left their pages in their quarters to take care of their horses. They remained under arms all the night, and each was placed under his own standard or banner. Towards day-break, two Scots trumpeters fell in with one of the patrols, who took them, and brought them before the lords of the council, to whom they said, 'My lords, why do you watch here? You are losing your time; for we swear, by our heads, that the Scots are on their march home since midnight, and are now four or five leagues off—and they left us behind, that we might give you the information.'

"The English said that it would be in vain to follow them, as they could never overtake them; but, fearing deceit, the lords ordered the trumpeters to close confinement, and did not alter the position of the battalions until four o'clock. When they saw that the Scots were really gone, they gave permission for each to retire to his quarters, and the lords held a council to consider what was to be done. Some of the English, however, mounted their horses, passed the river, and went to the mountain which the Scots had quitted, and found more than five hundred large cattle, which the enemy had killed, as they were too heavy to carry with them, and too slow to follow them, and they wished not to let them fall into the hands of the English alive. They found there also more than three hundred cauldrons, made of leather, with the hair on the outside, which were hung on the fires, full of water and meat, ready for boiling. There were also upwards of a thousand spits with meat on them prepared for roasting; and more than ten thousand pairs of old worn-out shoes, made of undressed leather, which the Scots had left there.

“There were found five poor English prisoners, whom the Scots had bounden naked to the trees, and some of them had their legs broken; they untied them, and sent them away, and then returned to the army, just as they were setting out on their march to England, by orders from the king and council. They followed all that day the banners of the marshals, and halted at an early hour in a beautiful meadow, where there was plenty of forage for their horses; and much need was there of it, for they were so weakened by famine, that they could scarce move.”

In the mean time, the Scottish army, having thus outwitted their opponents, passed out of the western extremity of the county, over Yadmoss, to effect which difficult retreat they constructed hurdles to prevent their sinking in the marshy ground.

The Park and Forest of Weardale extended from the East Gate of the former, on the site of the village of that name, to the source of the river Wear. At the West Gate of the Park there was, according to Leland, “a praty square pile;” or tower, nearly all traces of which have now disappeared. He describes the Park as “rudely enclosed with stone, of a 12 or 14 miles in cumpacc.” In this Park and Forest the bishops exercised all royal privileges: they had their master of the Forest and bow-keeper, a Park-keeper, a pale-keeper, and other regular officers. Persons are also named who held lands by the service of protecting the deer forty days in every year in the fawning season, and for the same length of time in the rutting season. Besides the deer, there were apiaries, with their overseers, and aeries of hawks. Of so great value were the latter considered, that Bishop Hatfield, June 24, 1378, threatened the sentence of the greater excommunication against some persons unknown, who had entered his Forest of Werdall, and had carried off certain birds, called “merlions;” and had destroyed divers nests of others, &c., “to the grave peril of their souls.” At a later period, flocks of sheep were depastured on these grounds, respecting which the following entry occurs in 1516-17:—“Stolen this year by thieves, upon the oath of my lord’s stock-keeper and shepherd in Weardale, 132 sheep, worth 20d. each.—Paid to my lord’s shepherds in Wardale for their expenses when they went to Hexham in quest of the stolen sheep, 3s. 4d.”

On the 5th of December, 1569, the Tynedale robbers, taking advantage of the public confusion occasioned by the Northern Rebellion, made a marauding excursion into Weardale, the particulars of which have been pre-

served in the following bishopric song, called “The Raid of Rookhope,” or “Rookhope Ryde,” composed in 1572, and taken down by Ritson from the chanting of George Collingwood, the elder, of Boltsburn. Its authenticity is not more clearly established by the precise local particulars which it cites, than by that peculiar homeliness of thought and language which still prevails in the more secluded parts of the bishopric of Durham, and pervades much of its local poetry.

ROOKHOPE stands in a pleasant place,  
If the false thieves wad let it be,  
But away they steal our goods apace,  
And ever an ill death may they die!

And so is the men of Thirlwa’ ’nd Willie-haver,  
And all their companies thereabout,  
That is minded to do mischief,  
And as their stealing stands not out.

But yet we will not slander them all,  
For there is of them good enough;  
It is a sore consumed tree  
That on it bears not one fresh bough.

Lord God! is not this a pitiful case,  
That men dare not drive their goods to t’ fell,  
But limmer thieves drives them away,  
That fears neither heaven nor hell.

Lord, send us peace into the realm,  
That every man may live on his own!  
I trust to God, if it be his will,  
That Weardale men may never be overthrown.

For great troubles they’ve had in hand,  
With Borderers pricking hither and thither,  
But the greatest fray that e’er they had,  
Was with the men of Thirlwa’ ’nd Willie-haver.

They gather’d together so royally,  
The stoutest men and the best in gear;  
And he that rade not on a horse,  
I wat he rade on a weil-fed mear.

So in the morning, befer they came out,  
So well I wot they broke their fast;  
In the [forenoon they came] unto a bye fell,  
Where some of them did eat their last.

When they had eaten aye and done,  
They say’d some captains here needs must be:  
Then they choosed forth Harry Corbyl,  
And Simon Fell, and Martin Ridley.

Then o’er the moss, where as they came,  
With many a brank and whew,  
One of them could to another say,  
“I think this day we are men anew.

“For Weardale men is a journey ta’en,  
They are so far out o’er yon fell,  
That some ofe them’s with the two earls,  
And others fast in Bernard-castell.

“There we shal get gear enough,  
For there is nane but women at hame;

The sorrowful fend that they can make,  
Is loudly cries as they were slain."

Then in at Rookhope-head they came,  
And there they thought tul' a' had their prey,  
But they were spy'd coming over the Dry-rig,  
Soon upon Saint Nicholas' day.

Then in at Rookhope head they came,  
They ran the forest but a mile ;  
They gather'd together in four hours  
Six hundred sheep within a while.

And horses I trow they gat,  
But either ane or twa,  
And they gat them all but ane  
That belanged to great Rowley.

That Rowley was the first man that did them spy,  
With that he rais'd a mighty ery ;  
The ery it came down Rookhope-burn,  
And spread through Weardale hastyly.

Then word came to the bailiff's house,  
At the East-gate, where he did dwell ;  
He was walked out to the Smale-burns,  
Which stands above the Hanging-well.

His wife was wae when she hear'd tell,  
So well she wist her husband wanted gear,  
She gar'd saddle him his horse in haste,  
And neither forgot sword, jack, nor spear.

The bailiff got wit before his gear came,  
That such news was in the land,  
He was sore troubled in his heart,  
That on no carth that he could stand.

His brother was hurt three days before,  
With limmer thieves that did him prick ;  
Nineteen bloody wounds lay him upon,  
What ferly was't that he lay sick ?

But yet the bailiff shrinked nought,  
But fast after them he did hyc,  
And so did all his neighbours near,  
That went to bear him company.

But when the bailiff was gathered,  
And all his company,  
They were number'd to never a man  
But forty under fifty.

The thieves was number'd a hundred men,  
I wat they were not of the worst ;  
That could be choos'd out of Thirlwa' 'nd Willie-haver,  
"I trow they were the very first."

But all that was in Rookhope-head,  
And all that was i' Nuketon-clough,  
Where Weardale men o'ertook the thieves,  
And there they gave them fighting enough.

So sore they made them fain to flee,  
As many was a' out of hand,  
And, for tul have been at home again,  
They would have been in iron bands.

And for the space of long seven years  
As sore they mighten a' had their lives,  
But there was never one of them  
That ever thought to have seen their wives.

About the time the fray began,  
I trow it lasted but an hour,  
Til many a man lay weaponless,  
And was sore wounded in that stour.

Also before that hour was done.  
Four of the thieves were slain,  
Besides all those that wounded were,  
And eleven prisoners there was ta'en.

George Carrick, and his brother Edie,  
Them two, I wot they were both slain ;  
Harry Corhyl, and Lennie Carrick,  
Bore them company in their pain.

One of our Weardale-men was slain,  
Rowland Emerson his name hight ;  
I trust to God his soul is well,  
Because he fought unto the right.

But thus they say'd, " We'll not depart  
While we have one:—Speed back again!"—  
And when they came amongst the dead men,  
There they found George Carrick slain.

And when they found George Carrick slain,  
I wot it went well near their heart ;  
Lord, let them never make a better end,  
That comes to play them sicken a part.

I trust to God, no more they shal,  
Except it be one for a great chance ;  
For God wil punish all those  
With a great heavy pestilence.

Thir limmer thieves, they have good hearts,  
They never think to be o'erthrown ;  
Three banners against Weardale-men they bare,  
As if the world had been all their own.

Thir Weardale-men they have good hearts,  
They are as stif as any tree !  
For, if they'd every one been slain,  
Never a foot back man would flee.

And such a storm amongst them fell,  
As I think you never heard the like ;  
For he that bears his head so high,  
He oft-times falls into the dyke.

And now I do entreat you all,  
As many as are present here,  
To pray for singer of this song,  
For he sings to make blithe your cheer.

The common called *Rookhope* (or *Rokehope*), is a large tract principally of moorland, extending from Eastgate to Shorngate. *Wolf Cleugh* is a considerable sheep farm, and that of *Lintz Garth* affords excellent summer pasturage. Upon the summit of the hill

is an old worn stone, on the four different sides of which the following inscription is still legible:—"New House, Wear Head, Middlehope, Westgate, Chapel, Wolf Cleugh, Allenheads, Lintz Garth, Bay Bridge, Rokehope." The ingrounds of Rookhope are divided into small farms, with considerable common rights. Near the bridge, Mr. Redshaw has built a small farm house, which will afford refuge to persons who may be overtaken by the storms that frequently prevail in this wild and solitary dale. Further down is *Slit Lead-mine*, the workings of which were much impeded in the summer months, particularly in the lower sills, by the scarcity of water; to obviate this difficulty, Mr. Roddam, the manager, caused a race to be cut from the high part of Weardale to this mine, an extent of 7 miles. *Stot Field Burn* is a hamlet on the road leading from Stanhope to Allenheads.

### THE CHURCH.

THIS is a spacious village church, erected about 30 years ago. It is not built due east and west, but stands north-west and south-east. The edifice consists of a nave and chancel, with a vestry, lighted by four double pointed arch windows on the north-east side, and a large window at each end. It is entered by a porch on the north-east, opposite to which is a plain baptismal font. The pulpit adjoins the archway at the entrance to the chancel. A large stove stands in the centre of the building. The pews are of plain fir, and all open, except the family pew of Mr. Featherston, which is of oak; above this pew is an elegant white marble tablet, erected by Mr. Featherston to the memory of his wife, and bearing the following inscription:—

"In remembrance of Ann, fourth daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Smith, who was born at Lintz Garth in this dale, Aug. 16, 1707; married at Stanhope church to her relative, Jacob Ralph Featherston, of Whitestones, Weardale, and High House, Rookhope, April 13, 1825; died at West Street, Gateshead, April 8, 1834. Her remains lie interred in St. John's church-yard, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the family burial place of her father-in-law, Thomas Featherston, of Cotfield House, and beside her son Thomas, who died May 14, 1833, aged 2 years, 5 months, and 14 days. She was of a prepossessing appearance, and of an amiable and meek disposition; a kind friend, a tender mother, an affectionate wife, and a sincere Christian. A sorrowing husband, who devotedly loved her, has erected this tablet."

The church is well attended; the Rev. R. Maughan, who resides at Stanhope, is the officiating minister. The choral part of the service is performed with much effect,

owing in a great measure to the taste and ability of the clerk, Mr. John Maddison.

A burying ground is attached to the church, in which there are but three head-stones, of recent erection.

ROOKHOPE is a hamlet partly situated in Stanhope Quarter, in the school-room of which, previous to the erection of the church, divine service was performed. It contains chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists; and a subscription lending library is well supported by the inhabitants. Several new houses have recently been erected between the village of Rookhope and Bolts Burn, in consequence of the number of workmen employed at the quarries and lead mines in the vicinity.

*Bolts Burn* is the principal village of the district. It contains an excellent inn, a corn mill, a landsale coal depot, and one of the Barrington schools, erected in 1820, which is attended by between 60 and 70 boys and girls. Here have been commenced, within the last few years, extensive quarrying operations in iron-stone and lead ore, employing about 300 workmen. The works are carried on by the Weardale Iron Co.; and by an arrangement with Mr. Beaumont, the holder of the royalty, lead ore is worked in connexion with the iron-stone (see page 646). For the purposes of this branch, extensive crushing and washing mills are in full operation. The iron-stone and lead are conveyed by a railway formed by the proprietors of the iron works, ascending from Bolts Burn up a steep incline of above a quarter of a mile in length; at the summit of the hill a locomotive engine is attached, and proceeds to Stanhope, joining the Wear Valley railway. There is a branch from the latter to Tow Law, where the iron-stone is used at the company's extensive blast furnaces. The waggons in return convey coals for the works at Bolts Burn, and to the landsale depot.

In the centre of the vale of Rookhope is a large lead ore smelting and refining mill, belonging to Mr. Beaumont; the range of flue chimney attached, extends above a mile in length, conveying the smoke from the works to the top of Bed Burn Fell. A little west of the smelting mills is a steam engine, connected with the iron-stone works, being the first erected in this remote district. Adjoining are workshops for blacksmiths, joiners, and other mechanics, employed by the proprietors of the Tow Law iron works.

The principal landed proprietors in Rookhope are, W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P.; Capt. Hildyard; and Messrs. Featherston, Robinson, and Price.

WESTGATE.—This village is situated  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles west from Stanhope, on the road between that place and Alston. The Wesleyans and the Primitive Methodists have chapels at this place, each of which is capable of containing 500 persons. The latter is licensed for solemnization of marriages: its register book, between 1824 and 1837, contained 79 entries of baptisms, and is kept by the minister.\* The Barrington school is attended by about 100 children, who pay 1s. 6d. per quarter each. There are two corn-mills, three public houses, a post-office, and a few shopkeepers and mechanics. A bridge, which was much needed at this place, was erected by public subscription, in 1852, across the Middlehope burn, and leads towards Brother Lee. *Weeds*† is the name of a comfortable looking mansion near Westgate, the property and residence of Mr. Joseph Hodgson.

Besides Westgate, and a part of the hamlets of Eastgate and Rookhope, Park Quarter contains a number of scattered houses and farms. Between Eastgate and Westgate is *Old Park*, the property and residence of Miss Sowerby. It is pleasantly situated, having in front the open pasture of *Park House*. The latter is occupied by Messrs. Bainbridge. Near this place, long posts are placed for a considerable distance along the side of the turnpike road: they are painted black towards the top; and their use is to guide travellers through the snow drifts, which in winter sometimes rise to a considerable height. The *Stone Carrs* estate contains 55 acres; and *Middlehope Head* is a customary freehold allotment, containing about  $674\frac{1}{2}$  acres, well

\* "Within these last few years," says a local writer, "there has sprung up another sect of Methodists professing to be more strict in discipline, styling themselves Primitive Methodists; with what claim to this appellation it would be difficult to establish, but it is not worth the while to enquire. They have a number of adherents at Wearhead and Westgate, and they take goodly care to plant their meeting-houses contiguous to those whom they deem their laxer brethren. In prayer they work themselves into a complete phrenzy; sing, at the stretch of their voices, their hymns to some of the most popular tunes of the day; such as 'Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled,' 'Auld Lang Syne,' 'The Tyrolese Song of Liberty,' 'Weel may the Keel Row,' 'Rule Britannia,' &c.; and it does not matter whether he or she in the pulpit be preaching or praying, loud 'Amens,' 'Praise God,' 'I do believe,' resound and ring throughout the building.

"Their conversions are effected, to their mode of thinking, principally during their public services, by the individual evincing signs of severe mental distress. They are immediately surrounded, and intercession is offered till their guilt and sin be removed. Sometimes supplication is offered by a single person; but if the case be desperate, it becomes one of noise and confusion of tongues, for comfort, joy, and peace to be communicated. So long as their probationers remain among them, they appear well in the eyes of the world: for

stocked with game. Indeed, most of the moors in Weardale are frequented by grouse, &c.

*Brother Lee*, on the south side of the Wear, is a freehold of 35 acres, and was the property of the late Emerson Muschamp, Esq. *Lower and Higher Horseley* is also a freehold, containing about 800 acres, the property of R. Hildyard, Esq., who is also proprietor of *Westenhope* or *Westernhope Burn*, a freehold farm, with allotments on Easterlee Pasture and Westenhope Burn Common.

"An act for dividing, allotting, inclosing, and otherwise improving several stunted moors, stunted pastures, wastes, and other commonable grounds, within the Park and Forest of Weardale, in the parish of Stanhope, in the county of Durham," passed 39 Geo. III. (1799), recites that the said moors, &c., contained together about 25,000 acres, exclusive of several other such moors and pastures, mentioned therein. The proprietors within the parts to be divided were, the Bishop of Durham; Francis Tweddell, Esq.; the Rev. Henry Hildyard, clerk; Mary Westgarth, spinster; Robert Curry, Isaac Peart, and John Watson, Esqrs., and several others. The commissioners were, Arthur Mowbray, Esq., of Durham; John Fryer and John Bell, Gentlemen, both of Newcastle; and the arbitrator was Robert Hopper Williamson, Esq., of the same place, all of whom were to qualify for office by a prescribed oath. The boundaries were to be perambulated previously to the sitting of the commissioners for the reception of claims, and the making of their award. The parts best situated, and most capable of improvement

if they have been drunkards, they turn sober; if dishonest, they become honest; if swearers, they cease from this abominable practice; and if they have been profane, they reverence the Sabbath day. They are considered better men and women. But so frequently does it happen that they fall away, that it is to be feared the imagination is more affected than the heart; and, lamentable is the fact, their state is often worse than when they commenced to be what is termed among them 'steady.'

"Their camp-meetings have been aptly compared to the holy fair described by the immortal Northern Bard. It is a serious question for these serious people, if night meetings, particularly in the winter season, be for good or be for ill to the morals of young men and women, if unaccompanied by their parents or friends.

"The ministers are remarkable for paying pastoral visits to their hearers, especially in sickness; faithfully dispensing unto them, according to their own views, the consolations of religion."

† Many properties in Weardale are designated and held by curious titles, such as the following:—Dowks, Newharewood, Sandybree, Teetollyhill, Hullsfield, Crookedwell, Miseryhall, Snapeastle, Queensberry, Elba, Jockselose, Canldknoekles, Braidme, Cogley, Seldomseen, Hardsruggle, Wapping, Blakclawsneck, Kitterragg, Paidfullbrow, &c.



were to be first divided and allotted, and the number of stints thereon ascertained; after which public roads were to be set out, and a surveyor appointed, whose salary, and the expenses of formation, were to be defrayed by a rate laid on by the commissioners. The latter were also to set out public watering places and wells, private and horse roads, gates, stiles, &c.; as also public quarries and peat mosses, for the use of the bishop's lessees and tenants, and of the proprietors at large; and to turn any water-course on the surface, so as to convey water to as many allotments as possible, the ground. The moors called Kellop, Wellop, and The bishop was not to pay any part of the expenses of the act, which were to be defrayed by the other owners of Spark Shiell, Middlehope Moor, Sunderland Moor, Lintzgarth Moor, Red Burn Moor, Eastgate Pasture, and Sunderland Pasture, were not to be affected by the act. After the best parts of the moors were allotted, the remainder was to be set out as stints, according to each person's share. Besides getting coals, stones, slates and clay, upon their allotments, proprietors were to be entitled to all timber planted thereon. The rights of the bishop as lord of the manor, and of the lead-mines to him and his lessees, were reserved; the damage done to individuals by the working of the mines to be made good by the allottees generally, or, if paid by their tenants, to be deducted from their rents. The bishop was not to be called on for any proportion of such damages; nor were the other allottees to contribute to any damages done to his allotments. Parts of

the stinted moors called Westenhope Moor and Swinhope Moor, not exceeding 1,000 acres each of them, might be sold, and the proceeds applied by the commissioners towards the fencing and otherwise improving the remainder of the said moors. Portions of the commons remaining stinted might be used by the allottees for digging coals, stones, &c. Provision was made for securing the rights of the moor-master.

An account of the monies received and paid by the commissioners, John Martindale, John Fryer, and John Bell, was delivered at a meeting in Durham, May 22, 1815; and sales of ground were made on the 20th of May, 1823.

Another act, "for dividing and inclosing a certain stinted moor or common, called Middlehope, within the Park and Forest of Weardale," was passed 49 Geo. III., 1809. This common contained about 2,343 acres. The Bishop of Durham as lord of the manor, Robert Curry, Esq., John Brumwell, Joseph Walton, and Thomas Forster Wallis, Gentlemen, and others, claimed rights of common. The commissioner was Whitfield Harrison, surveyor, of Chapel, who was empowered to set out quarries and peat-mosses, turn water-courses, and divide the land amongst the claimants. The clauses relative to the expense of obtaining the act, and the damage done to allotments by the working of mines, &c., were nearly similar in substance with those of the act last quoted. The rights of the moor-man or moor-master were also reserved. An account of the monies received and paid was delivered March 8, 1815.

## PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF ST. JOHN'S, WEARDALE.

THIS chapelry, with that of Heathery Cleugh, occupy the greater part of Forest Quarter. St. John Weardale is bounded on the north, north-east, and east by the chapelry of Rookhope, on the south by the parish of Middleton-in-Teesdale, and on the west by Heathery Cleugh chapelry.

THE vale of the Wear, which gives the name of Weardale to the district, is in many parts deep and narrow, and is enclosed on the north and south by the lofty hills and fells already enumerated; whilst, to the west, the mountains of Cumberland tower above the intervening scenery. On each bank of the river, the soil is exceedingly productive, being a deep loam, lying dried upon the limestone bed; and the land is divided into small enclosures. The hills abound with grouse; and sheep and kyloes graze upon them during the summer months.

One peculiarity in this district is the almost universal prevalence of stone fences, instead of the hedge-rows which diversify and adorn other parts of the country. The scenery in and around Weardale is thus described in Sôpwith's "Account of the Mining districts:"—

"The elevations of this part of the Penine Chain are not bold and rugged, but very high, massive, and rounded, rising, in most instances, gradually from the east, and descending more steeply on the western side. In the numerous valleys which occur throughout, the

cropping or bassett of the strata is very obvious, and affords peculiar facilities for geological research. The influence of calcareous strata on the soil is very conspicuous. The bassett of the great limestone, which is the thickest and nearly the highest calcareous stratum, forms, in many instances, the limit of cultivated land and of human habitations. Below it, the hill sides in spring and autumn present a beautiful green surface, and in summer an abundant and flowery produce in the meadows; while on the same hill above the limestone, bare short grass, ling, and moss impart the brown and dreary aspect which characterises all the higher portion of the mining district, rendered, in moist weather or in winter, still more dreary by hanging mists on the summits, or wasting snows scattered over the wide expansive sides of the hills; but, from the massive character of the scenery, rendered beautiful and even sublime by the blue shades of evening, or the subdued effect of moonlight.

“In the midst of these dales, numerous streams of water are seen pursuing a somewhat rapid course over rocky beds or blocks of various kinds of stone; some of immense size tumbled from the scars above, and others which have been carried downward by violent floods. Their waters vary from the angry torrent rolling along with almost resistless force, to the gentle stream which murmurs along its rocky channel, or is swallowed up in the fissures which frequently occur in the limestone rocks; and these transitions, owing to the extent and steepness of the hills, are often very sudden. A portion of the refuse excavations of the mines is frequently carried down by the stream, and fills the beds of the rivers with great variety of rocky and mineral substances.

“The average slope of the hills is from 8 to 10 deg. Their summits, it has been stated, are, ‘for a great part of the year, covered with snow;’ but this observation is too extended; the hills here, as in most other countries where the mountains are not very high, retaining their wintry mantle only a few days longer than the neigh-

\* To residents in the remote districts of Weardale, the recurrence of these fairs affords opportunities for the purchase of several necessary articles, which would otherwise have to be obtained through the uncertain medium of travelling dealers. “When Weardale was in the zenith of its prosperity, the length and breadth of it was overrun with travellers, wholesale and retail. Articles of food and raiment were fairly forced upon the inhabitants, as a good pay reached their ears upon the wings of the wind; but it is not so now. Still, however, remain the black bag and the grave visage—the laden ass and the smooth soft speech—the spluttering laughing voice and the open box of snuff. Still is left,—‘What a clean house! real-ly, what a

bouring valleys; and even the ‘alpine snows’ of Cross-fell soon waste away to a few drifted patches, which, on the approach of summer, become very small, and usually disappear in May. In former times, however, there is no doubt that both the quantity and duration of snow were much greater than at present.”

The principal proprietors in this district are, W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P.; Edward Emerson, Esq.; the Featherston family; Mr. Joshua Dawson; Mr. Thomas Watson, of Middleton, &c.

#### FOREST QUARTER.

THIS extensive township covers an area of 20,000 acres; and its population, in 1801, was 2,143; in 1811, 2,987; in 1821, 3,735; in 1831, 4,741; in 1841, 3,531 (see page 648); and in 1851, 4,358, of whom 2,238 were males and 2,120 females. In 1841, there were 665 inhabited houses, 122 uninhabited, and 1 building. In 1851, however, this discouraging state of things had, in a great measure, disappeared; as there were then 789 inhabited houses, 8 uninhabited, and 14 building.

The number of births in St. John’s district, from the 1st September, 1853, to the 31st August, 1854, was 86 males and 90 females, or 176 in all. The number of deaths, in the same period, was 125, of whom 65 were males and 60 females.

#### ST. JOHN’S CHAPEL, OR WEARDALE ST. JOHN.

THIS little market town stands on the south side of the Wear, 7 miles west from Stanhope, 12 west-north-west from Wolsingham, 27 west from Durham, and 27½ north-north-west from London. It is intersected by the road from Durham and Stanhope to Alston and Carlisle. A weekly market was held by custom every Saturday, and an annual fair on the 4th of July;\* but in consequence of some dispute as to the right of holding those fairs, a charter, by grant under the great seal,

clean house! real-ly, have not seen such a one all last week: why, Mistress, you never looked so young for many a day; real-ly, it cannot be owing to the new gown, making you look so handsome—indeed, indeed, Mistress, am not joking—real-ly, you look quite as young as any of your daughters, and they real-ly would pass for angels, for real-ly they are as beautiful as angels, and ye know I am a lover of women, Mistress!’ thus gliding into an order. Still a few circulars find their way, couched, ‘Your esteemed favours will much oblige;’ but not a tittle of what once came. The old adage of ‘money makes the mare to go,’ was never so visibly illustrated as in the present condition of Weardale.”—*Weardale Men and Manners.*

was procured, dated January 20, 9th Vict. (1846), the expenses attending which were defrayed from an accumulation of the proceeds from certain property in Chapel, consisting of two houses, producing an annual rental of £17 (applied towards the various improvements in the town), and belonging to the proprietors of Forest Quarter, by whom the trustees are elected. The names inserted in the charter were Joseph Crawhall and Joseph Beck; and the present trustees are John Dover Muschamp, Jonathan Roddam, and Edward Emerson, Esqrs. The charter is in the custody of Mr. T. H. Bates, of Wolsingham, solicitor. Under its authority, the market is held every Saturday; and two fairs in the year, viz., on the third Wednesday in April and the second Wednesday in September.

“On the lending week,” says Mr. Featherston, in his “Weardale Men and Manners,” “there is considerable bustle; the scene is animating and interesting, as on this day a plentiful supply of butcher meat, meal, potatoes, &c., is exposed for sale.” At the close of each of the fairs, “there is a dance among the young people; the only two in the year, excepting on the second Saturday pay evening. Merry nights, that were once so much in repute, have all but ceased to be.” The “lending week” is the monthly period at which subsistence money is advanced to the men and boys employed in the lead mines; and a clear pay is made to them at the end of the year, when they settle their tradesmen’s accounts, who attend for the purpose. Booths and stalls are erected at New House on these occasions, for the sale of spirituous liquors, ale, wearing apparel, and a variety of other articles.

The market cross, a handsome structure, was erected by Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart., as a compliment to the freeholders of Weardale, whose votes were mainly instrumental in gaining his election to parliament for the county of Durham in 1790.

The town contains six inns and public houses, and several tradesmen and shopkeepers. The St. John’s Lodge of Odd Fellows, established some years ago, is held at Mr. Robson’s, Blue Bell. At their annual festival, the members walk in procession up and down the dale, dressed in their *insignia*, and preceded by the Weardale band. Through the enterprising spirit of Mr. Thomas Walton, of Ireshope, a coach has been recently established, to meet the railway train at Frosterley: it proceeds through Stanhope to St. John’s, and has been found a great convenience to the district.

Bishop Barrington erected a national school at Chapel, which is attended by about 60 boys and girls.

There are places of worship belonging to the *Wesleyans* and *Primitive Methodists*.

### THE CHAPEL.

THE chapel of St. John’s, from which the town derives its name, was rebuilt by Sir Walter Blackett, assisted by a legacy of £50, bequeathed by Dr. Hartwell, rector of Stanhope. It is a plain edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with side aisles, each formed by two plain round pillars, 21 feet in height. It is fitted up with oak pews, capable of accommodating 464 persons. An organ, erected about five years ago by public subscription, occupies the western gallery; there are also galleries above each of the side aisles. The baptismal font stands at the west end, near the entrance. The chancel is divided from the nave by an arch, and the communion table enclosed by a wooden railing; above is a plain circular window, and one of similar construction at the west end. Near the entrance to the vestry, on the north side of the church, is a neat marble tablet, “In memory of Ann, wife of George Crawhall, of Newhouse, and daughter of George and Anne Sowerby, of Old Park, who died the 4th day of March, 1845, aged 63 years.” The church is entered at the west end, under a tower, which is surmounted by a low spire, and contains two fine-toned bells.

In the ancient chapel there was a chantry, dedicated to Jesus our Saviour and St. John the Baptist. Bishop Booth, for £20, granted his license, dated June 4, 1465, to Robert Rhodes, for one chaplain to pray in this chantry for the happy estate of King Edward IV., George Neville, archbishop of York, Bishop Booth, the Honourable Lady Elizabeth Burcestre, the said Robert Rhodes and Agnes his wife, and for the souls of John and Isabel his father and mother, and Henry Ravensworth, with authority for the chaplain and his successors to receive an annual rent of 100s. out of the manor of Whitley.

The burying ground is of considerable extent, having been much enlarged within the last five years. So crowded was the ground, that the new portion only is allowed, for a specified time, to be used for interments.

REGISTERS.—Books Nos. 1 to 3 contain baptisms and burials from 1788 to 1812. There are no marriages anterior to 1812.

The living is a perpetual curacy in the deanery of Darlington; the rector of Stanhope, patron.

CURATES.—Michael Horne, 1563; Robert Charlton, 1583; Galfrid Perkin, 1584; Arkingwold Sheppard, 1606; William Hall, 1609;

William Raye, 1617; R. Fawcett, A.B., 1627; William Smith, 1662; William Lodge, deprived February 14, 1706; John Farren, A.M., 1708; James Wannup, 1724; John Bowman; Joseph Dover, 1728; Thomas Birkitt, 1754; — Rotherham; — Clark, p. m. Rotherham; — Harrison, p. res. Clark; Edward Whitelock, p. res. Harrison; Joseph Waite, p. m. Whitelock; Thomas W. Minton, 1828, p. susp. Waite; James Green, 1830, p. res. Minton.

The parsonage house is enclosed in a garden to the north of the church. The annual value of the living is stated at £186.

DADDRY-SHIELDS, at which there is a bridge of one arch across the Wear, is a village half a mile east of St. John's Chapel, and is principally occupied by workmen. Daddry-Shields burn flows into the Wear from the south near this place.

NEWHOUSE, the property of W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P., a little to the west of St. John's Chapel, is situated in one of the most beautiful parts of the dale. The house is old fashioned, with large windows; and the walls are clad with fruit trees, ivy, and other creeping evergreens. It is inclosed in a grass curtain, judiciously laid out with shrubs and flowers, and at the east end is the garden. A sunk fence raises it much higher than the field on which it stands; a long row of plane trees extends to the left; and to the west and south the mansion is well sheltered with wood. A substantial stone bridge, called *Coronation Bridge*, was in 1839 erected across the Wear in front of Newhouse, to which it affords an admirable approach. The mansion is occasionally occupied by Mr. Beaumont. The residence of Mr. Roddam, Mr. Beaumont's principal agent for the Weardale lead mines, is a pretty villa, embedded amongst gardens and shrubberies, contiguous to the offices of Newhouse.\* Adjoining is a spacious building erected by Mr. Beaumont as a library and news room, in which the monthly meetings of the St. John's

\* The kindness and consideration evinced by Mr. Roddam in providing suitable employment for the aged and nearly worn-out miner, and advancing by the most judicious means the social, moral, and intellectual condition of the numerous classes under his superintendence, have deservedly gained for him not only the respect and grateful esteem of all in his immediate vicinity, but also of the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood. Mr. Roddam's able and industrious assistants are—Mr John Walton, Mr Thomas Coulthard, and Mr Joseph Harrison.

† REV. CHARLES WHITFIELD.—Charles Whitfield, of whom it has been said that the cause of all the Baptist congregations in the northern counties devolved for nearly half a century, was born at East Black Dean in 1748. His parents were members of the Established church; and on the death of his father, he was at the age of 13 apprenticed at Newcastle. During his apprenticeship, besides working at his business the usual hours, he generally devoted five to study every day;

Friendly Society are held, and the Weardale band practise in it on Saturday evenings. Near these residences are several workshops connected with the construction of the requisite implements used in the mines. At a short distance is the miners' well-known inn of Short Thorns.

At the south end of Coronation Bridge is the largest *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel* in this circuit, to which is attached a dwelling house for a minister. It was erected in 1760; and its register book, kept by the steward, contains 245 entries of births and baptisms between 1813 and 1837. This and the Primitive Methodist chapel at Westgate, are the only two Methodist places of worship licensed for the solemnization of marriages in the district.

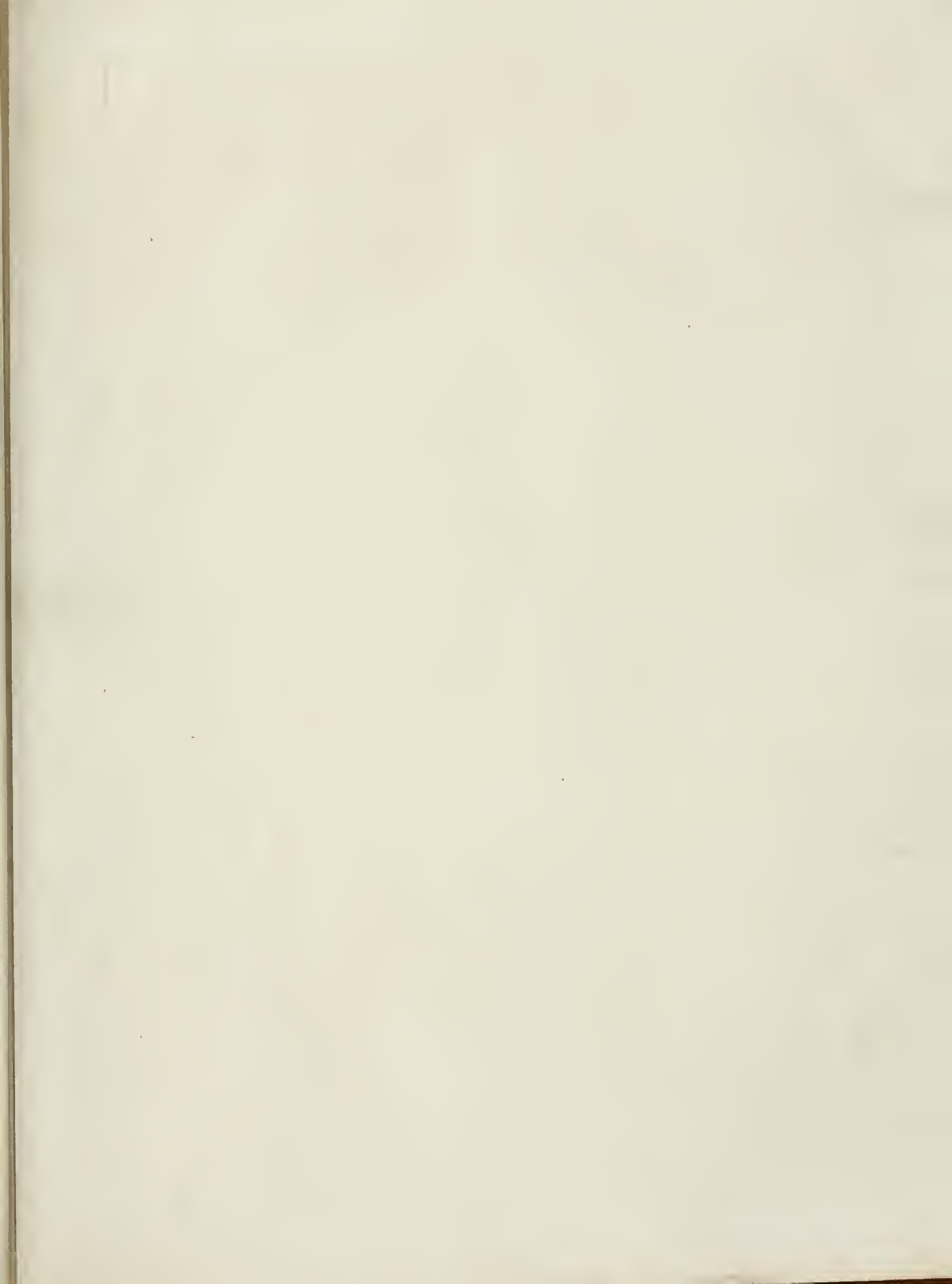
In an adjoining field has recently been erected an extensive *School*, for the education of the children of those engaged in the mines. The boys and girls are taught separately, the building being constructed with that object. The entrance is on the south, above which is an ornamental stone bell turret. The interior is well lighted, having ten windows on the south and twelve on the north side. Attached are extensive play-grounds, the whole being within a wall fence. Mr. Beaumont contributed £500 towards the erection; subscriptions were also made by the different agents and tradesmen connected with the mines, and the regularly employed miners also contributed 10s. each.

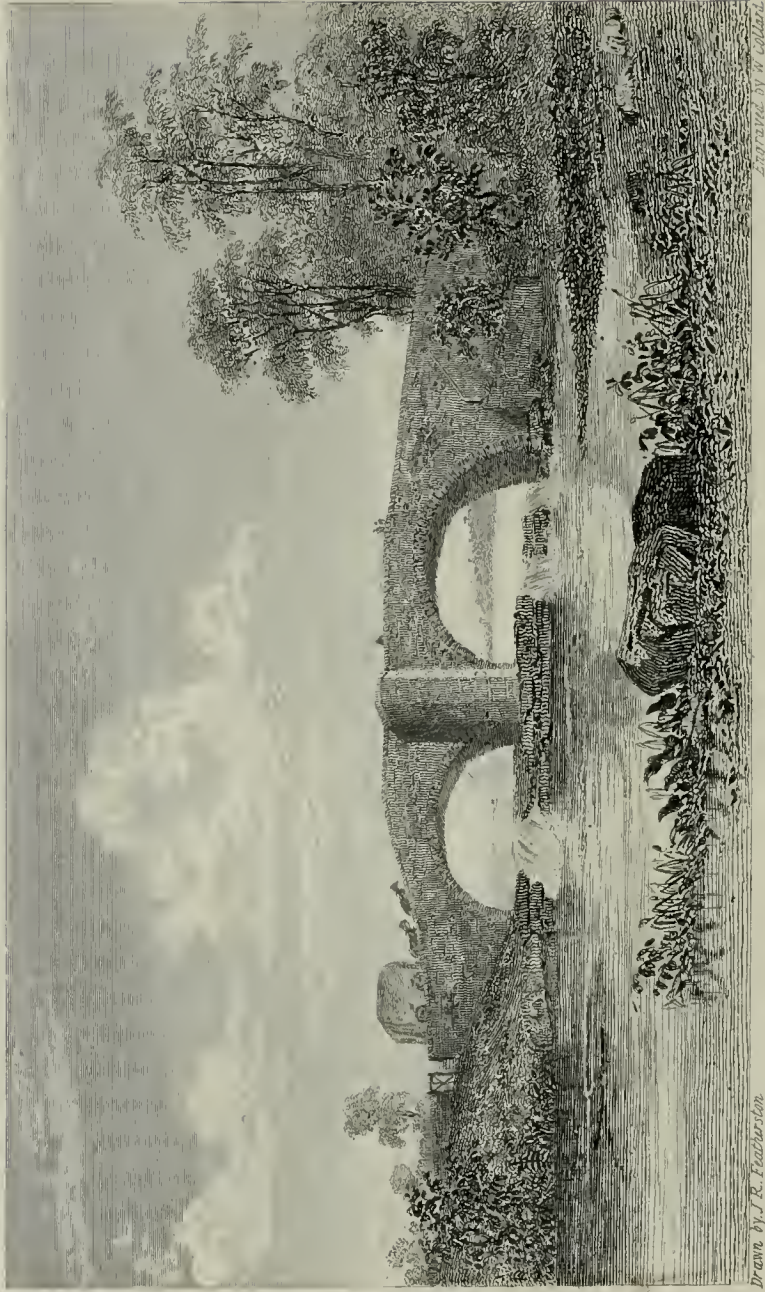
A short distance from Coronation Bridge, and adjoining the river, are the chandlery premises of Messrs. Isaac Crawhall, Sons, and Co.

MIDDLE and EAST BLACK DEAN are contiguous, and consist of a few respectable houses, particularly in the latter.† Between these places is another of Mr. Beaumont's mines, called *Level Gate*.

*Hotts Cottage*, the property and residence of

and thus laid the foundation of that knowledge which he cultivated and extended in future years. At this time, he was attracted by the preaching of the Rev. J. Wesley, during his visits at Newcastle; and about the year 1770, he changed his views on baptism, and united himself to the Tuthill Stairs congregation in that town. While preaching at Wolsingham, when on a visit to his mother, he was heard by a member of the Baptist body from Hamsterley (see page 612), and eventually was engaged to preach at that place on alternate Sundays. During one of his journeys thither from Newcastle in November, 1771, he found, on his arrival at Witton-le-Wear, that the bridge had been carried away by the memorable flood at that time; and, although he was only two miles from the place of his destination, he had no alternative but to cross the Wear at Bishop Auckland, four miles lower down the river, thus adding about 12 miles to his journey. He at length arrived at Hamsterley, preached twice, and returned to Newcastle at night, having travelled a distance of upwards of 70 miles.





BRIDGE AT THE RISE OF THE WEAR

Edward Emerson, Esq., is a neat building, ornamented with fruit trees, contiguous to the public road. In a field to the right, a tract which was formerly a barren stony hill, is now covered with thriving trees of good growth.

*Earnwall* estate branches away to the top of the hills, and is occupied by Mr. George Little, of Eastgate.

IRESHOPE is a hamlet one mile west from St. John's Chapel, and derives its name from the Ireshope Burn, which flows into the Wear from the south-west. Near to this place there was formerly a Presbyterian chapel; the building is now, however, converted into tenemented dwellings.\*

WEST BLACK DEAN is a hamlet situated 1½ miles west-north-west from St. John's; it consists of a long row of houses, to some of which are attached well laid out flower and vegetable gardens.

Planting has not been much introduced upon estates in this district; the most extensive trials have been made to the north of West Black Dean. The plantations on one side of the glen, belonging to the Featherstons, run parallel with those on the east side for nearly a mile adjoining to the estate of Whitstones.

He took up his residence at Hamsterley in the following year, and was ordained on the 27th May, 1774. He continued to discharge the duties of the ministry at that place, as well as at Cold Rowley, until 1785, when, at his own request, a pastor was appointed at the latter chapel, and Mr. Whitfield devoted himself to his charge at Hamsterley. He had married soon after his settlement there, and his wife died in 1785. At that time, his salary was about £30 a year; to which were added the emoluments of a school, the interest of some small donations, a grant of £5 from "Lady Hewley's Fund," and about the same sum from the "Baptist Fund" in London. After being a widower for about a year and a half, he married Mrs. Garthorne, of Emsill, which brought an accession to his income, now amounting altogether to between £60 and £70 per annum. On this he supported himself respectably in his station, and was highly popular in the neighbourhood. In addition to the duties of his office, he attached himself to legal studies and agriculture. He was assiduous in attending the meetings of the Baptist Association, of which he was for many years one of the most ardent supporters; and he published several sermons on funeral and other occasions; but his most popular production was a memoir of the Rev. Isaac Skee. On the 23d of April, 1819, he was struck with pa-

WHITESTONES is the most valuable and beautiful estate in the neighbourhood; patches and stripes of trees, with circular and oval clumps tastefully laid out, are interspersed over the whole of the property. Considerable sums of money have been expended on the improvement of the estate; and a third of it consists of timber of nearly forty years growth.

WEARHEAD is situated at the confluence of the Killhope or North Grain Burn, and Burnhope Water, which, joining, form the Wear (see page 103). *Wearhead Bridge*, erected about 50 years ago, is of two arches, strongly built, having a foundation of solid rock. The hamlet is two miles from St. John's Chapel, and 10 west from Stanhope; it contains one public house, a cartwright's shop, two or three tradesmen, and a post-office. The school is one of those of the parish, endowed by Bishop Barrington; the average attendance of boys and girls is about 80; Thomas Beck, master. Near the hamlet is a *Primitive Methodist* meeting house. The wrestling matches and other sports which formerly took place at Wearhead, are now held in the cricket ground at West Black Dean.

ralysis whilst composing a sermon on Gen. xix., 34, 35; and he died on the 18th of July, 1821, aged 73, having been minister at Hamsterley nearly 50 years. As a pastor he was diligent and affectionate; and he was a friend to other congregations besides his own. He got up a day school in Hamsterley, for the benefit of those who were unable to educate their children; and, through his influence, several of his wealthier friends became subscribers, whilst he himself, notwithstanding the scantiness of his means, was amongst the highest of the subscribers, and continued his subscriptions when most others had failed.

\* "Killhope and Welhope," says a late writer, "were totally Presbyterian; and these two highest and mountainous districts poured down on a sabbath day their entire population to hear at this chapel God's word explained and preached. Since then, attempts have been made to collect the scattered flock, but without success: some of the more wealthy members have nominally lapsed into the Church of England; and the aged people having died, their descendants, not having imbibed their strong religious prejudices, have joined other sects: so that the church of the sister kingdom may in Weardale be considered as defunct, and not likely again to be revived."

## PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF HEATHERY CLEUGH.

THE chapelry of Hadry or Heatherly Cleugh is about 3 miles from St. John's Chapel, and forms the most western portion of the parish of Stanhope, adjoining to the parish of Alston, in Cumberland, which bounds it on the west. On the south, it is bounded by Middleton-in-Teesdale, on the east by St. John's Chapel, on the north-east by the chapelry of Rookhope, and on the north by a portion of the county of Northumberland.

### THE CHAPEL.

THE chapel of Heatherly Cleugh was erected in 1823 as a chapel of ease, at *Copt Hill*, by Bishop Barrington, who endowed it with a piece of land let for £15 a year, and gave the patronage of the curacy to the rector of Stanhope. The trustees of Lord Crewe's charities gave an augmentation of £200 to this living. By order in council, August 23, 1843, the ecclesiastical commissioners made an annual grant of £44 in addition, the net income being fixed at £120, though it is understood to amount to not less than £170. The chapel contains accommodation for 400 persons. It is a plain stone building, of one aisle and a chancel. There is a spacious porch on the south side, the entrance to which is by a flight of broad steps. The vestry is built on the north side. The chapel is lighted by four double-pointed arched windows on the south, and similarly constructed windows at the east and west ends of the building. The pews are of fir wood, all open; the pulpit stands in the middle of the church, and the baptismal font at the west end. An iron stove, for warming the building, is placed near the pulpit. The interior is devoid of ornaments; the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, plainly painted on black boards, being all that adorn the walls. A burying ground, of suitable extent, surrounds the church; and adjoining is a commodious parsonage house and garden, erected soon after the church was built. The Rev. George Thompson (who is non-resident, the duties being performed by a curate) has been incumbent since the opening of the chapel;\* patron, the rector of Stanhope.

BURTREE FORD is a hamlet a little to the south-east of Heatherly Cleugh, and contains an extensive corn

\* The following advertisement appeared in April 21, 1838:—  
“Wanted immediately, or early in May, a curate in full orders, for the chapelry of Heatherly Cleugh, in the parish of Stanhope, stipend, sixty guineas per annum, with an excellent house and garden. Applications, with testimonials, post-paid, may be forwarded to the Rev. R. Thomson, Stanhope.

mill; near it is an old mansion, now let in tenements, surrounded by several large beech and plane trees. *Cow Hill*, near to the hamlet, is an extensive and commodious inn, conducted by Mr. Joseph Thompson, having suitable outbuildings, and the kennels of Samuel Parker, Esq., who has the game preserves of the adjoining moors of Kilhope and Welhope. Near this place is the well-known *Burtree Pasture Grove*, at which are extensive erections for crushing and washing lead ore, and carrying on other operations connected with mining, which give employment to a considerable number of workmen. *Burtree Pasture* is the richest vein of lead ore discovered in England. The distance from the level mouth to the forehead is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles; and the depth, from the horse level to the top of the great limestone, is 90 fathoms. In 1853, Mr. Roddam accomplished a sinking of 40 fathoms 1 foot 6 inches through the whin sill, 5 fathoms through the pencil bed, and 2 feet 6 inches into the Jew limestone; and the workmen are now engaged in driving to the vein, at about 30 fathoms further. The price for sinking varied from £40 to £60 per fathom. The depth of the mine is 136 fathoms. *Bowtree* or *Bowtry Dyke* is strongly distinguished at Bowtry Ford, where it is said to throw the limestone about 50 fathoms. The broken edges of the whin sill may be seen, associated with several other beds of the formation, dipping in opposite directions, from the great central mass of whin constituting the dyke, and which may be traced cutting the strata on both sides of the burn. This dyke passes through Ireshope Head into Harwood, and so on to Yorkshire.†

*Loning Head*, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile west from Heatherly Cleugh, consists of a *Wesleyan* and *Primitive Methodist*

† The uppermost strata of the *lead measures* (the rocks in which lead-veins are chiefly found are so named) basset or erop out from beneath the lowest of the *coal measures*, a strata in which seams of coal are so abundantly *inter-stratified* in the vicinity of Newcastle and the north of Durham. In other words, the carboniferous rocks, which constitute the coal and lead measures, may be considered as being



chapel, one of Bishop Barrington's schools, and several houses, which are erected at various distances, in Kilhope and Welhope, towards the western boundary of the county.

formed of two great divisions. That which is lowest in geological position rises by a gradual inclination from the German Sea to Cross-fell Mountain, on the ridge of which it forms the most conspicuous elevation. Resting upon those lead measures are the coal beds, a strata which also rise towards the west, and, if they extended as far as Cross-fell, would, of course, still be *above* the lead strata; but vast denudation or wearing away of these rocks has reduced the surface to an inclination less steep than that of the strata, and consequently the upper division, or coal strata, gradually crop out, and the under or lower division emerges.

It will be recollected that, in coal mining, a dislocation of the rocks or strata implies a fracture and throwing up or down of the seam of coal itself, and is therefore a matter of serious import to the collier; whereas the works of the lead-miner are carried on, for the most part, in the crack or fissure itself, which forms the vein. This inclined position of the strata varies considerably; but its greatest acclivity is about 2 deg. 15 min., except in a few places for a very short distance, where, by the proximity of a vein, the strata are more inclined, and in some places almost turned *on edge* or nearly vertical. The average direction or bearing of this rise is about 30 deg. west of south; and it may be very clearly traced on many of the hills or *fell sides* in the western mining districts of the county of Durham. "Most veins in the mining district," says Mr. Sopwith, "preserve a tolerably direct course for a considerable distance, some, indeed, for several miles. They are commonly designated *veins*, *cross-veins*, and *quarter-point veins*. The former are sometimes called *right-running veins*, and have a direction or bearing approaching nearly to east and west, and slightly varying from that to a north-east and south-west direction.

In Burnhope Moor are Mr. Beaumont's lead mines of *Scraith*, *Lant*, and *Lodge Gill*; all of which, particularly the latter, have at various periods yielded large quantities of ore.

Those which have a bearing nearly north and south are called *cross veins*. Nearly all the veins in the mining districts come under one or other of these denominations. The few which have a bearing between these are, on that account, called *quarter-point veins*. The 'point' of a vein is the usual phrase to designate its bearing." The *hade* of veins is the mining term for that inclination which nearly all veins have from a perpendicular direction. The *throw* of veins signifies that vertical disruption of the strata which very generally occurs near veins of any considerable magnitude. Much experience and circumspection are requisite in commencing a mining undertaking. In some particular situations, the miner is compelled to commence the trial of a vein by sinking a shaft; but, owing to the hilly nature of the country, a *level* or *adit* is, in nearly every case, driven from a hill side, and in as favourable a situation as the stratum affords. From the level, access is had to the vein by a *rise*, which is a shaft communicating from one side of the level to the vein. When it is necessary to explore or descend to lower strata, the shaft sunk for the purpose is denominated a *sump*. The vein itself, when reached, is worked by a *drift*. Choke damp, or foul air, is mostly dissipated by means of the *water-blast*, which simply consists of a wooden pipe placed in a shaft, and down which a stream of water is kept running, while a quantity of fresh air is carried with it, and directed through the workings of the mine. When necessary, the excavations are accelerated by blasting with gunpowder. The ore, and the substances by which it is accompanied, are generally brought to the surface in oaken waggons, running on metal wheels. The washing of the ore, and subjecting it to the operation of a *crushing mill*, are frequently carried on in the vicinity of large mines.

## THE LEAD-MINERS.

THE district above described forms a considerable portion of that occupied by the lead-mines of the north of England; and any description of the locality would necessarily be incomplete which did not embrace a notice of the people by whom it is inhabited. From their isolated occupation, and the partially unfrequented state of the country in which they reside, there are still many peculiarities in their manners and habits which the progress of modern times has obliterated in other places. The following graphic description of the lead-miners of Weardale is from the ready pen of Thomas Sopwith, Esq., F.R.S., &c., principal agent to W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P. :—

The general character of the lead-miners, who form a very numerous portion of the population of the western part of the county of Durham, is much influenced by local conditions. The dales in which their sole occu-

pation lies, are of great extent, and it is in them that the inhabitants almost wholly reside; the higher part of the hills and vast ridges of moorland, which separate the several dales, being for the most part without houses. Hence it is that cultivation chiefly skirts the very borders of the streams which give name to each locality, and extends more or less in degree of elevation according to the number of inhabitants, which chiefly depends on the number and productiveness of the adjacent mines. To those who are accustomed to cultivated plains, or the luxuriance of gently undulating lands of moderate height, the wild and solitary aspect of the moors and mountains of Teesdale and Weardale is impressive and sublime, making up by their vastness what they want in bold or rugged contour. The rounded and massive outline of the hills, in these parts of the county of Durham, certainly renders them much less striking than

the romantic scenery of the Lake district; yet, in some of the more secluded dales, scenes of exquisite beauty may be found to repay even a laborious search. A lively writer (A. B. Wright, author of the "History of Hexham," &c.) has well observed, "We love the lakes with all the affection any man can feel; but we would not, for their sakes, forget Alston Moor, the Devil's Water, Derwent river, and the dales that lie like honesty in a poor house, or a pearl in an oyster." "Here starts the sudden crag, sloping gently to the east and rising boldly to the south and west, as if challenging the investigation of the geologist. Here, on the limestone, grass is green and sheep fatten—higher up, there are pining and barrenness. Here are snow in the midst of summer, and warmth in mid-winter, when the sunbeam, thin and pale, peeps into the crevice and sees the mountain ash, the fern, and the foxglove, glowing in the pride of a late and lingering autumn."

The habits and manners of a secluded people are, to a certain degree, rough, and to a stranger, on a first impression, may often seem uncourteous; but this extends only to the absence of ceremonies of which they know neither the meaning nor the frequent hollowness; and, generally speaking, there is a strong good feeling and deep sincerity to be found amongst them. The occupation of mining naturally leads to reflection, and attention is constantly exercised with reference to the various changes of the mineral veins. Most of them work by bargains or contracts, in making which their discernment is brought fully into play. With fair treatment, and a proper recompense for their labour, they cheerfully exert themselves; and few districts can exhibit a more orderly, well-conducted race of people, than the inhabitants of the lead-mining portion of the county of Durham. Indeed, in no part of Great Britain is there less of indigence and improvidence, or more of substantial comfort.

The nature of mining is hazardous; but, owing to the experience derived from a life time spent in its practice, and the abundant supply of timber which is provided by the mine-owners, altogether independent of the workmen's wages, accidents are extremely rare. Some of the workmen make large earnings or wages when any unforeseen improvement in the richness of a vein, or in the character of the strata, takes place during a contract; whilst others, with equal industry, are less fortunate, and even fall short of the sum allowed for weekly subsistence. By a benevolent arrangement in one of the largest mining districts, a certain per-

centage of the prosperous earnings is given to defray one moiety of the shortcomings of the less fortunate.

The income of the miners depends almost entirely on the produce of the mines; and as the productiveness of lead veins is often of short duration, and of a most precarious character, being merely fissures in the strata, of which some parts only contain ore, and not extended like coal over large districts, great care and energy are required in the selection of the places for work; and an enormous capital is constantly being employed in works which require a great number of years before they can be brought into full operation, and produce any adequate return. The advantages of large capital and systematic management, extended over wide districts, have enabled many of the mines to be worked to a great depth with a moderate profit, where isolated and separate adventures would have wholly failed.

The lead-miners are, in general, a strong, healthy, and active body of men, marked by a firm spirit of independence; and many of them evince considerable intellectual activity and acquirements. They work in partnerships of two, four, or six—sometimes eight or twelve are required, according to circumstances; and each partnership divides the earnings of the whole equally among the several members of it. In the daily operations, they rely much on the practice and experience which they possess, in following out the general directions which are given from time to time by the managers and inspectors of the several mines, or stipulated in the bargains they take.

Their food is plain and simple; and they are, almost without exception, temperate. Drinking to excess has, of late, considerably declined; and numbers of them are pledged to total abstinence. Swearing or profane language is almost unknown, unless in a few occasional instances of drunkenness; but one or two fatal results of this melancholy vice, a few years ago, tended much to work a reformation; and a great number of the young men in Weardale pledged themselves to abstain from intoxicating liquors until thirty years of age—a resolution which, if persevered in, can hardly fail to ensure temperance for the rest of life.

The benefit societies are well supported, and some of them have been in existence more than half a century. Owing, however, to fallacious principles, the funds of these institutions have been too liberally applied to meet the exigencies of to-day without reserving an ample store for the certainties of to-morrow. In other words, by not accumulating a sufficient reserved fund, one of these institutions, consisting chiefly of miners,

found itself on the very edge of bankruptcy a few years ago, but was revived, for a time, by the liberality of the owner of the mines, in order that its members might have time to consider and adopt more prudent and equitable principles in future. Another of these societies possesses a reserved fund of upwards of £12,000; and in some of the adjacent mining dales, new societies have been formed, based on exact calculations, and liberally supported. These promise to be of great use, not only by the actual benefit they afford, but also by the moral influence they exert, in drawing attention to prudent foresight, and to a correct habit of estimating the value of time and money—those vast elements of all that is for good or for evil to the labouring classes.

Hare-hunting is a favourite sport; and in this the miners of Weardale are encouraged by their employers, and by the owners of property in the district. Shooting and poaching of every kind are strictly prohibited, and would infallibly lead to loss of employment; in fact, duly appreciating the sport of hunting, they become in return preservers of game, instead of destroyers, and their industrious habits and moral position have been greatly improved thereby. Many of them are fond of wrestling, and bear away prizes from the annual contests of Newcastle and Carlisle. The game of cricket also is a favourite; and an excellent band of music is formed entirely of miners, who assemble regularly every week to practise in the long room, built by Mr. Beaumont, for the general use and accommodation of the miners, at Newhouse, near St. John's Chapel. They play many of the modern polkas and waltzes, as well as numerous other compositions, with a precision and effect which are highly creditable alike to their good taste and steady application.

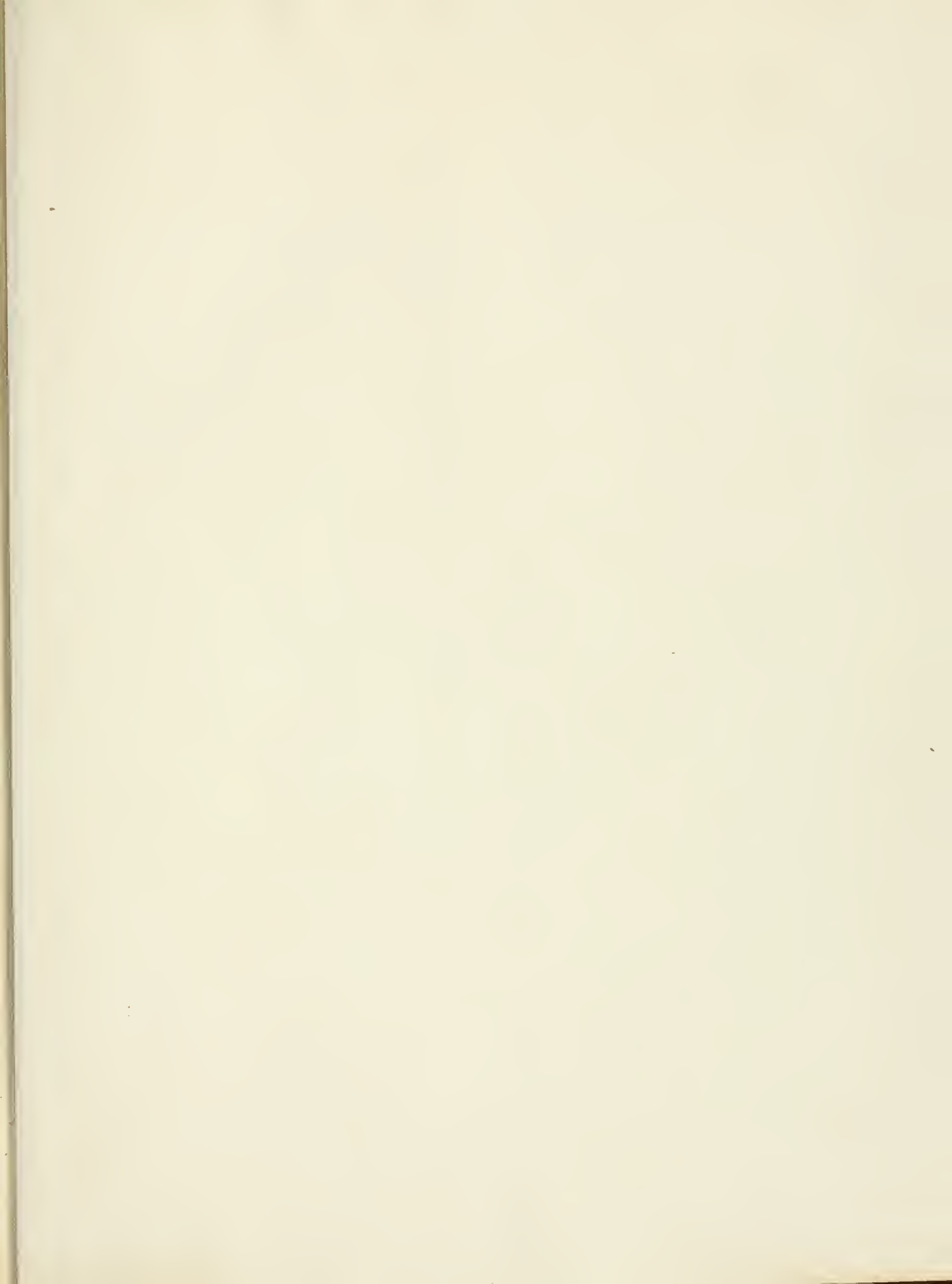
In this room, also, the meetings of the benefit society are held; and there is an excellent library, of upwards of 700 volumes. Newspapers, including "The Times," several magazines, "Chambers's Journal," "Household

Words," the amusing works of Charles Dickens, &c., lie on the table; and an agreeable and instructive place of resort is thus furnished to all who desire to avail themselves of it. Several other libraries exist in different parts of the neighbouring dales; one at Westgate numbers upwards of 1,400 volumes. The regulations of the London Lead Company also include many excellent provisions for the religious, moral, and intellectual advancement of the great body of workmen employed in Teesdale. The schools under the management of that company are well supported and admirably conducted, and the improvements which are in progress generally in the system of education will, it is trusted, be gradually extended throughout the mining districts of the North of England.

The lead-miners generally observe the holidays of Christmas, Easter, and Innocents' Day, and are not particular as to other holidays. At funerals, it is customary to assemble a large number of the friends and neighbours of the deceased, who are usually invited by a verbal message. On assembling at the appointed hour, they partake of fruit cake and cheese, with wine and spirits—a custom which it is much to be wished were less observed, inasmuch as both inconvenience and expense are often inevitable, and that at a time when silence and sorrow—the sympathy of a few chosen and very intimate friends—are far more suitable to the feelings of sorrowing relatives than a numerous concourse occupied in general conversation. The few pounds of funeral money, which might otherwise have supplied the new and solid wants of a family, deprived perhaps of its chief support, are thus often expended in mere obedience to a custom, which, if properly reflected upon, and explained by clergymen and others, might be gradually brought into a narrow compass. It is usual to set down the coffin at the door of the house, and to sing a psalm or hymn, before departing on this last errand of mortality. The corpse is usually lowered into the grave by relatives of the deceased.

END OF VOLUME I.





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